Pharmacopœia Univerſalis:

OR,

A NEW UNIVERSAL

Engliſh Diſpenſatory.

CONTAINING,

I. An Account of all the Natural and Artificial Implements and Inſtruments of Pharmacy, together with the Proceſſes and Operations, whereby Changes are induced in Natural Bodies for Medicinal Purpoſes.

II. Diſſertations on the various Claſſes of Simples; explaining their Operations and Uſes in Practice.

III. Catalogues of the Medicinal Simples, wherein their particular Virtues and Uſes are ſpecified.

IV. The Preparations and Combinations of Drugs; containing all the Compoſitions of the *London* and *Edinburgh Pharmacopœias*; together with others ſelected from the moſt celebrated Writers.

V. A Variety of extemporaneous Compoſitions; thoſe of the Poor's Diſpenſatory; and an Appendix containing an Account of *Ward*'s Medicines.

With two Copious INDEXES to the Whole.

By R. JAMES, M. D.

The THIRD EDITION;
With very large and uſeful Additions, and Improvements.

LONDON:

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PREFACE.

MEDICINE, *like all other Sciences, is, and always muſt be, ſubject to Changes; and 'tis impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe, particularly in the Practice of Phyſic. For the Diſcovery of any conſiderable Simple of great Efficacy, or of ny important Virtues in thoſe we were before acquainted with, muſt eceſſarily induce conſiderable Alterations in the Practice of the Art. hus the Introduction of the Bark abſolutely altered the whole Practice Phyſicians with reſpect to Fevers. And perhaps the greateſt Revotion, that ever happened in Phyſic, was brought about by the Diſcoery of the Virtues of* Mercury, *a Drug before well known, in the ure of Diſtempers. Formerly it was the Cuſtom for the Writers of iſpenſatories to embarraſs their Compoſitions, and for Phyſicians overload their Preſcriptions, with a great Number of ſuperfluous gredients; and hence the Efficacy of Medicines was rendered leſs cerin, and the Practice of Phyſic more precarious. But, for the laſt venty or thirty Years, Phyſicians of the firſt Reputation for Learning, nſe, and Skill in their Profeſſion, ſeem to have united in their Endeaurs, to reduce this Luxuriance within the Bounds of Senſe and Scice; to prune away the Branches of Phyſic which bear no Fruit, and reſtore the Art to that uſeful Simplicity which alone is productive of leaſure and Advantage. And this Spirit of Reformation has induced very conſiderable Change in the Modes of Practice, whilſt it affords the agreeable Proſpect of having the remaining Superfluities reenched.*

A new Diſpenſatory, *therefore, ſuited to the modern Taſte in Preſcribing, appeared both a uſeful and neceſſary Work. And this I have deavoured to execute in the following Manner:*

First, *I have given a plain and intelligible Account of the grand Imments, by which all the Changes in ſublunary Bodies are brought about h by Art and Nature; I mean the Air, Water, Earth, and Fire; rticularly ſo far as they relate to Medicine and Pharmacy.*

Secondly, *I have attempted to give a juſt Idea of Acids and Alcalis; l of their Influences in the Continuation of Life, the Preſervation or covery of Health, and the Production of Diſeaſes.*

Thirdly,

Thirdly, *I have given ſome Account of all thoſe Operations, by which Changes are induced in all thoſe Bodies, which are the Subjects of* Pharmacy, *and* Chymiſtry.

Fourthly, *I have given Diſſertations on the various Claſſes of Medicines, into which Simples are uſually divided, in order to explain what is meant by theſe Diviſions, how the Effects aſcribed to them are brought about, and how far they may be depended upon, conſiſtent with ſound Philoſophy, and, what is much better, Experience.*

Fifthly, *I have taken care to ſpecify the medicinal Virtues and Uſes of all the Simples employed in Medicine, from the beſt Authorities, whether antient or modern. Theſe I have divided into three Claſſes, that of Vegetables, of Animals, and of Minerals; this Diviſion appearing to me the moſt commodious. And I have diſtributed each of them alphabetically, according to the* Latin *Names. The* Engliſh *Names are referred to from the general Index.*

The laſt Part conſiſts of Preparations and Compoſitions; and with reſpect to the latter, I think myſelf under no Neceſſity of making an Apology to the Public for having been more frugal of them than former Writers; becauſe I am certain that there are more than ſufficient to anſwer every Occaſion; and, beſides, a perfect Acquaintance with the Materia Medica *will enable the Judicious to combine Simples, and adapt them to particular Caſes and Conſtitutions, in ſuch a Manner, as to anſwer better Purpoſes than any of the Compoſitions of the Shops. And I muſt farther confeſs, that I think the unbounded Licentiouſneſs of former Authors of* Diſpenſatories, *with reſpect to the Number of Compound Medicines, together with the Encomiums they have beſtowed upon each, have greatly prejudiced true Phyſic, by inducing abundant Perplexity, Error, and Confuſion; and, after all, the Phyſician's Excellence can never depend upon the Multiplicity of Preſcriptions, but upon a judicious Application of a few well-choſen Remedies.*

Tho' the laſt Attempts of the Colleges of London *and* Edinburgh *have done a great deal towards the Reformation of our* Diſpenſatories, *yet I am inclined to believe it would have been better if they had proceeded farther, and altered, or rather exchanged their Medicines, whoſe Compoſition, notwithſtanding their Antiquity, render them extremely ridiculous; ſuch I mean, as, in the Quantity commonly given for a Doſe, contain the Fraction of a Grain of ſome Ingredient, which alone might be taken in the Quantity of half an Ounce, without any conſiderable Effect, or Efficacy.*

In a Book not intended ſo much to be regularly peruſed as occaſionally conſulted, an Index *ſhould ſeem to be abſolutely neceſſary; I have, therefore, procured one, which appears to be more extenſive and uſeful,*

than

than any that have occurred to me in Books of this Kind. As it conſiſts of near ten thouſand plain References, the Reader will without Difficulty turn to whatever Subject he pleaſes.

In the whole Courſe of the Work, I have induſtriouſly ſuffered the Names of Bate, Fuller, Quincy, *and even* Salmon, *with the reſt of the Diſpenſatory Writers of our Country, to reſt in Peace; neither diſturbing them by Cenſure, nor perfuming them with Incenſe; becauſe I apprehend that mere Books of Preſcriptions are of too little Importance to be taken notice of, much leſs to be tranſcribed; and beſides, they tend to promote Quackery, to cover Ignorance, and veil the dirty Craft of the Deſigning and Ungenerous, without producing any one Advantage as an Equivalent.*

But if any one ſhould think otherwiſe, they are already in the Hands of every Male and Female Practitioner, and may be conſulted without much Embaraſſment to their Admirers.

As nothing is more uncertain and undetermined than the Doſes of Simples, and nothing more difficult than to lay down general Rules with reſpect to the Quantities adapted to particular Ages, Conſtitutions, and Diſtempers, I hope I ſhall be excuſed for having been leſs particular upon this Subject than might have been expected. In general, I am afraid 'tis cuſtomary to give too ſmall Doſes of ſimple Medicines. This was remarkably the Caſe of the Bark when it was firſt known in Europe, *of which a few Grains only were exhibited at a Time; and for this Reaſon it had grown into Diſrepute, and had ſo continued if an* Empiric *had not learned by Experience, that much larger Doſes were neceſſary to effect a Cure. At preſent,* Muſk, *which may be exhibited to very good Purpoſes in the Quantity of half a Dram, is only given, generally, in a Doſe of four or five Grains; and the ſame may be ſaid of many others. I ſhould, therefore, recommend it ſeriouſly to all Practitioners, as a Thing of the greateſt Conſequence, to endeavour to determine, by all prudent Means, in what Quantities Simples may be ſafely exhibited, and with what Effect.*

With reſpect to my preſent Undertaking, it may be expected that I give ſome Reaſons for publiſhing a Diſpenſatory, after Quincy, *whom I have repreſented in another Place as an excellent Judge of Pharmacy. In the firſt Place then it muſt be conſidered that, ſince his Time, the Phyſicians of* Edinburgh *have publiſhed an excellent Diſpenſatory, and this Example has been followed by our own College. Beſides,* Boerhaave, Stahl, Hoffman, Neuman, *and ſeveral other Writers, of the firſt Claſs, have made many uſeful Diſcoveries in the Chymical Pharmacy, to which it appears he was an abſolute Stranger. And many Advances have been made, towards a more intimate and certain Acquaintance with the* Materia Medica, *which either*

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eſcaped his Reſearches, or came to the Knowledge of the learned World too late to be expected in his Writings.

This Author has, farther, done no ſmall Prejudice to true medicinal Knowledge by his great Licentiouſneſs in Philoſophizing, and reaſoning mechanically, as he calls it, upon Principles either manifeſtly falſe, or at beſt precarious; frequently propoſing uncertain Suppoſitions of his own, or of other Authors, as undoubted Facts, and thus impoſing upon the Injudicious the Chimæras of a luxuriant Imagination, for phyſical Truths. Quincy *has given a great Number of Preſcriptions from Authors of our own Country, as* Bates, Fuller, *and even* Salmon, *which are in the Hands of every Body, and univerſally known; but he has taken no manner of Notice of a great Number of celebrated Compoſitions which occur in foreign Writers, and which it would have been more uſeful to deſcribe; becauſe the underſtanding theſe Authors would thereby have been facilitated; and the Shops would more readily have known what was meant, when theſe Medicines were taken notice of in the Preſcriptions of foreign Phyſicians, or our own.*

In the Execution, therefore, of this Undertaking, I have endeavoured to preſerve the Excellencies of Quincy, *to avoid his Errors, and to ſupply his Defects; and how far I have ſucceeded, I muſt leave to the Judgment of others.*

In order to render this excellent Work as compleat, and at the ſame Time as compact as poſſible, Care has been taken in this Edition to retrench whatever Matter did not immediately concern the Practice of Phyſic, and to ſubſtitute in its Stead a Collection of elegant and efficacious Forms and Preſcriptions from the moſt approved modern Authors, correſponding with all Medicinal Intentions of Cure; with an Indication ſubjoined under each Formula of its reſpective Uſe and Virtue. So that it is to be hoped it will now be looked upon as the Repoſitory of every Thing that can poſſibly be required by the moſt anxious Practitioner, in the Courſe of his Endeavours to relieve the Diſorders committed to his Circumſpection and Management.

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IN this third Edition, the later Improvements reſpecting the theoretical as well as practical Part of Pharmacy and pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, together with ſome uſeful Tables, ſuch as that of the Affinities of Bodies, their ſpecific Gravities, *&c.* are adopted from the moſt accurate Writers.

In the *Materia Medica*, many Redundancies are retrenched and Deficiencies ſupplied; among the firſt may be reckoned the Attempts to point out the medicinal Virtues of Simples, by ſpecifying their Analyſes; as it is allowed that Plants of the moſt oppoſite Properties may be reſolved by the Force of Fire into Principles of a ſimilar kind: As alſo moſt of thoſe Enumerations of the Virtues of Drugs, for which neither Experience or their ſenſible Qualities ſeem to allow any Foundation. Among the Additions are moſt of the later Diſcoveries with reſpect to the Nature and Effects of many of the capital Medicines; ſuch as the Bark, Mercury, Antimony, *&c.* a clear and ſuccinct Account of Waters both mineral and common, *&c.*

In the fourth Book, the *Edinburgh Diſpenſatory* is reviſed and altered agreeably to the laſt Edition; where, among other Improvements, ſuch as are unbiaſſed by a ſuperſtitious Veneration for Antiquity, will be pleaſed to ſee thoſe pompous and unmeaning Compoſitions the *Theriaca* and *Mithridate*, of which we have ſo often expreſſed our Diſlike, at length entirely omitted. The Arrangement of the officinal Compoſitions is altered according to the Order obſerved in the *London Diſpenſatory*, a Preference due not only on Account of the ſuperior Excellence of the Book itſelf, but as it is the general Standard by which Medicines in this Country ought to be compounded.

In

In the fifth Book, the plain and useful Medicines of the *Edinburgh Pharmacopœia Pauperum*, and a Variety of others, such as the *Lisbon* Diet-drink, Solution of corrosive Sublimate, *&c.* which have of late Years come into Repute, are inserted, their Merit inquired into, and their Virtues fully specified. Some Notice is also taken of those of the late Mr. *Ward*.

As the numerous References in the former Editions were considered by many as tedious and perplexing, a general Table of Diseases, with the principal Remedies adapted to each, is now substituted in their Place.

Books of this kind being seldom consulted without the Help of an Index, it has been thought proper to give one in *English*, as well as in *Latin*, separately, and to render each as exact and copious as possible.

Upon the whole, we have endeavoured, and it is hoped not altogether without Success, to render this Book still more worthy of the favourable Reception it has hitherto met with from the Public.

THE

THE NEW
English Diſpenſatory.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

Of AIR.

THE Air in general is that fluid Maſs, which every where ſurrounds the Terraqueous Globe. 'Tis called the Atmoſphere, is ſo applied to the Surface of our Earth as continually to touch all the Parts thereof, and is not only the Seat of Tempeſts, Storms, and Thunder, but alſo the common Vehicle, or Medium, thro' which Sounds, Smells, and Light are conveyed.

This Air in which we continually ſubſiſt is impregnated with Corpuſcules of all Kinds, inſinuates itſelf into the penetrable Interſtices of all Bodies, remains concealed in theſe Interſtices, and is again diſcharged from them, when ſuch Bodies are reſolved into their Elements or conſtituent Parts. This Fluid is abſolutely neceſſary to the Preſervation of Life, ſince we draw it in during Inſpiration, and force it out in Expiration; ſo that both Nature and Art ſeem to uſe its Influence and Aſſiſtance in all their Works: For which Reaſon it is called the Principle neceſſary to promote the Generation of Things, and by *Seneca*, a neceſſary Part of the Univerſe.

The Air conſiſts of Parts, which, though inviſible by means of the fineſt Miſcroſcope, are yet continually in Motion, and endued with a mutual Attraction. The Air is alſo remarkably elaſtic, and at the ſame time an Aggregate of many and highly heterogeneous Corpuſcules, containing in it the moſt minute Particles of all Bodies, which are mixed with it, fluctuate in it, and are conveyed to it by way of Exhalations, either in a humid Form as in moiſt Vapours, or a dry one by way of Powder or Duſt. Thermometers ſufficiently manifeſt the greater Degree of Heats in the Air. There is always Water in the Air, raiſed from the Waters of our Globe by the Heat of the Sun, or the Influence of ſubterraneous Fire. This Water in the Air is the Matter of Dew, Clouds, Rains, Fountains, Rivulets, Rivers, Ice, Hoar-Froſt, Snow, Hail, and perhaps Meteors depending on theſe. This Water alſo conſtitutes the greateſt Part of the Weight in the Air, but at the ſame time di-

miniſhes its Elaſticity. The Preſence of Water in the Air is evinced by expoſing a fixed alcaline Salt to a free Air apparently dry, by which Means the Salt is diſſolved, has its Weight augmented, and may be again ſeparated from the Water by Diſtillation. Other Bodies contained in the Atmoſphere are the Spirits exhaled from all Kinds of Vegetables, all Kinds of Oils, Salts, Earths, the Elements of Vegetables, and even their entire Parts, the *Sanctorian* perſpirable Matter of Animals, their Excrements, all the Elements of Animals and their impregnated Eggs, and, in the Foſſile Kingdom, Salts, Sulphurs, and Metals.

But the moſt remarkable Subſtance, contained in the Air, is the univerſal Acid, with which Providence has taken Care plentifully to furniſh it for many, and thoſe very important, Purpoſes. The Exiſtence of this Acid is manifeſt by its Effects; for by this all the baſer Metals, expoſed to the Air, are corroded. 'Tis this that neutralizes alcaline Salts if long expoſed to the Air. On this Account the Manufacturers of Nitre prepare Beds of Earth, which they impregnate with Animal and Vegetable alcaline Salts, that receive and retain this Acid in great Plenty. And they remark, that it is principally conveyed to their *Strata* of Earth by the Winds, which blow from any Points betwixt the North and Eaſt. Now, as theſe Winds are generally cold, it ſhould ſeem that there is ſome Analogy betwixt Cold and Acids; and that this Acid of the Air is the grand Preſervative againſt Putrefaction.

As the Air contains the Particles of almoſt all Kinds of Bodies, ſo it will produce the Effects not only of Air as ſuch, but alſo of the Subſtances contained in it. Thus it may be ſaid to be an univerſal Seminary, rich in all Kinds of Materials, committing to the Earth thoſe Elements of Bodies which it firſt received from it; and thus by a kind of Revolution generating moſt Sorts of Bodies. And as the Corpuſcules, contained in the Air and perpetually in Motion, meet each other, they may produce the almoſt infinite Effects depending upon the Combination of their particular Virtues. On this account, in the Schools of Experimental Philoſophy, the Preceptors generally, with good Reaſon, begin their Courſes with Experiments on the Nature of the Air. And the Teachers of Chymiſtry can hardly be ſaid to do Juſtice to their Subject, if they neglect to treat of the Properties of Air. For Air contains not only Water, but alſo ſaline, oleous, and other Parts. Hence it ſurpriſingly affects and changes Bodies, promotes many artificial Effects, and by means of the Corpuſcules it contains acts as an univerſal Menſtruum, by mixing, macerating, relaxing, diſſolving, drying, corroding, putrifying, and fermenting Bodies, according to their Condition, or Diſpoſition to undergo particular Changes. For it ſeems ſufficiently obvious, that, according to the Commixtion, Reaction, and Exhalation of the various Salts in the Air, different Species of Salts may be generated. Thus the *Caput Mortuum* of Vitriol, when long expoſed to the Air, is again impregnated with its acid Salt. Calcined Alum, alſo, ſoon receives again its aluminous Salt into its Pores; and even exhauſted Ores, when expoſed to the open Air, again produce their reſpective Minerals. Fixed alcaline Salts, when expoſed to the Air, become volatile. Pot-aſhes, when long expoſed to the Air, are in a great meaſure converted into a neutral Salt like Vitriolated Tartar, or the *Arcanum Duplicatum.* Dew and Hoar-Froſt by their corroſive Virtue evince their Contents, which are alſo diſcovered by a Chymical Analyſis:

Analyſis: And Thunder and Lightning ſufficiently denote the Exiſtence of an inflammable Sulphur in the Air.

CHAP. II.

Of WATER.

WATER, according to the celebrated *Boerhaave*, is *a Liquor highly fluid, inodorous, inſipid, pellucid, without Colour, and which, by a certain Degree of Cold, is conденſed into a brittle, hard, and vitreous Subſtance, commonly called Ice.*

Water expoſed to the Fire grows hot; but only to a limited Degree, beyond which its Heat never riſes, be the Force of Fire applied to it ever ſo violent: It is known to have acquired this Degree of Heat by its boiling up with great Tumult. Water cannot be made hotter, becauſe it is Volatile, and incapable of enduring the Heat without being evaporated and entirely diſſipated.

If ſuch a violent and ſudden Heat be applied to the Water as will not allow it Time to exhale gently in Vapours, as when, for Inſtance, a ſmall Quantity thereof is thrown upon a metal in fuſion, it is diſſipated at once with vaſt Impetuoſity, producing a moſt terrible and dangerous Exploſion. This ſurpriſing Effect may be deduced from the inſtantaneous Dilatation of the Parts of the Water itſelf, or rather of the Air contained in it. Moreover, Water enters into the Texture of many Bodies, both Compounds and ſecondary Principles; but, like Air, it ſeems to be excluded from the Compoſition of all Metals, and moſt Minerals. For although an immenſe Quantity of Water exiſts in the Bowels of the Earth, moiſtening all its Contents, it does not therefore follow, that it is one of the Principles of Minerals.—It is only interpoſed between their Parts; for they may be entirely robbed of it, without any Sort of Decompoſition: Indeed, it is not capable of an intimate Connection with them.

As for the Uſes of Water, they are various; but the moſt extenſive Advantage of Water depends upon its ſolvent Quality. For by its Means we ſeparate the Salts from Bodies, and render ſuch Salts as are dry, active, and fit for medicinal Purpoſes, by diſſolving them in Water. Some Bodies are mixed, others precipitated from each other, and Spirits are diluted and weakened, by Means of Water; and hence many extraordinary Effects are produced in the Works both of Art and Nature, as Putrefaction, Fermentation, Effervescences, and many others.

The other Properties of Water, ſhall be conſidered when we treat of it as a Menſtruum.

CHAP. III.

Of FIRE.

THE Matter of the Sun, or of Light, the Phlogiſton, Fire, the ſulphureous Principle, the inflammable Matter, are all of them Names by which the Element of Fire is uſually denoted. But it ſhould ſeem, that an accurate Diſtinction hath not yet been made between the different States in which it exiſts; that is, between the Phenomena of Fire actually exiſting as a Principle, in the Compoſition of Bodies, and thoſe which it exhibits when exiſting ſeparately and in its natural State: Nor have proper diſtinct Appellations been aſſigned to it in thoſe different Circumſtances. In the latter State, we may properly give it the Names of Fire, Matter of the Sun, of the Light, and of Heat; and

may consider it as a Substance composed of infinitely small Particles, continually agitated by a most rapid Motion, and of Consequence, essentially fluid. — This Substance, of which the Sun may be called the general Reservoir, seems to flow incessantly from that Source, diffusing itself over the World, and through all the Bodies we know; but not as a Principle or essential Part of them, since they may be deprived thereof, at least in a great Measure, without suffering any Decomposition. The greatest Change produced on them, by its Presence or its Absence, is the rendering them fluid or solid: So that all other Bodies may be deemed naturally solid; Fire alone, essentially fluid, and the Principle of Fluidity in others. — One of the chief Properties of this pure Fire is to penetrate easily into all Bodies, and to diffuse itself among them with a sort of Uniformity and Equality.

Another Property of Fire, is to dilate all Bodies into which it penetrates. This hath been already shown with regard to Air and Water; and it produces the same Effect on Earth. Fire is the most powerful Agent we can employ to decompose Bodies; and the greatest Degree of Heat producible by Man, is that exerted by the Rays of the Sun collected in the Focus of a large Burning-Glass.

From what hath been said concerning the Nature of Fire, it is evidently impossible for us to fix and confine it in any Body. — Yet the Phenomena attending the Combustion of inflammable Bodies, shew that they really contain the Matter of Fire as a constituent Principle.

To this Substance, in order to distinguish it from pure and unfixed Fire, the Chymists have assigned the peculiar Title of the *Phlogiston*, which is indeed no other than a Greek Word for the inflammable Matter; by which latter Name, as well as by that of the sulphureous Principle, it is also sometimes called. It differs from Elementary Fire, in the following Particulars. 1. When united to a Body, it communicates to it neither Heat nor Light. 2. It produces no Change in its State, whether of Solidity or Fluidity; so that a solid Body does not become Fluid by the Accession of the Phlogiston, and *vice versa*; the solid Bodies to which it is joined, being only rendered thereby more apt to be fused by the Force of the culinary Fire. 3. We can convey it from the Body with which it is joined, into another Body, so that it shall enter into the Composition thereof, and remain fixed in it. The Inflammability of a Body, is an infallible Sign that it contains a Phlogiston; but from a Body's not being inflammable, it cannot be inferred that it contains none; for Experiments have demonstrated that certain Metals abound with it, which are yet by no means inflammable.

CHAP. IV.

Of EARTH.

IT was observed that the two Principles of Air and Water were volatile; that is, the Action of Fire separates them from the Bodies they help to compose, carrying them quite off, and dissipating them. But Earth is fixed, and when absolutely pure, resists the utmost Force of Fire. So that whatever remains of a Body after being exposed to the fiercest Fire, must be considered as containing nearly all its earthy Principle, and consisting chiefly thereof. Earth therefore may be defined a simple, hard, friable Body which is fixed in the Fire, and is incapable of being dissolved in Water, Alcohol, Oil, or Air.

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Elementary Earth gives a firm Contexture to all Bodies, and affords a ſolid Baſis for the reſt of the Elements. For theſe muſt all be united with this Earth, that by this Means they may be fixed and held together, and thus reduced to the Shape of a particular ſolid Body. This Earth alone gives all Bodies their proper Form, and when this is ſeparated from them, they either ſink into an irregular Maſs, or, being reſolved and diſengaged, become volàtile, and are diſperſed from each other. This Earth, by its fixed and tenacious Nature, proves a proper Cement to bind, unite, and properly diſpoſe all the other Parts among themſelves, and thus hardens the Body ariſing from this Conjunction, ſo that it becomes capable of reſiſting the Air, Water, Sun, and ſome Degree of Fire, without any Inconvenience. But then, on the other Hand, pure dry elementary Earth requires the Aſſiſtance of Water or Oil, as a kind of Cement to hold together its ſeparate Elements, and thus to form them into one Maſs.

Though ſome of the Moderns, who have treated of the Analyſis and Compoſition of Metals, mention an Earth which will vitrify, as entering their Compoſition, and which is the Baſis of them all, yet this Subſtance cannot merely be termed Earth; for the Calces of Metals, although they partake of ſome of the Properties of Earth, ſuch as being inſipid, inodorous, and eaſily reduced to Powder, remain nevertheleſs true Metals; and by reſtoring their Phlogiſton, that is, by the Addition of an inflammable Subſtance, ſuch as Nitre and Charcoal, may be brought back to their original Form.

The Uſes of ſimple Earth are various, ſerving, as we before hinted, as a conſtituent Principle for the Formation of all animal, vegetable, and moſt foſſile Bodies. Pure Earth is of great Service to Chemiſts, both in affording Veſſels capable of reſiſting the Fire, and likewiſe in contributing to the Succeſs of many Proceſſes.

The particular Kinds into which Earths are uſually divided, entirely different from Simple Earth, being Aggregates of various Principles, are five, the *Alkaline*, *Argillaceous*, *Cryſtaline*, *Gypſeous* and *Talky*.

The *Alkaline*, *Abſorbent*, or *Calcareous* Earths are eaſily diſtinguiſhable by their Solubility in Acid Liquors: They diſſolve even in the weakeſt Acids, and in a proper Quantity, deſtroy the Acidity of the ſtrongeſt; the other Earths are not acted on by any kind of humid Menſtruum. Fire makes remarkable Alteration in the Quality of theſe Earths; not only reducing them, however hard and compact in their natural State, into a Calx, or friable Subſtance; but at the ſame Time rendering them extremely acrimonious and cauſtic. Water, poured on this Calx, greatly abates its Acrimony, diſſolves a Part of it, and becomes impregnated with aſtringent and lithontriptic Virtues, erroneouſly aſcribed to ſome of thoſe Earths in their natural State.

The moſt obvious Character of the *argillaceous* Earths is, that when moiſtened with Water, they prove viſcid and ductile. They are affected by Fire in a very different Manner from every kind of Earth; acquiring from a moderate one a Degree of Hardneſs, which becomes greater and greater, in Proportion to the Vehemence and Contrivance of the Heat.

The *Cryſtalline* Earths are the hardeſt of all: They readily ſtrike Fire with Steel, and by this, many Specks or Veins of them may be diſcovered in Maſſes of any of the others. In a ſtrong Fire they be-

come friable; but do not, like the *alkaline* Earths, acquire any Degree of Acrimony.

The *Gypſeous* Earths are reduced by a moderate Fire into a ſoft Powder, which readily mingles with Water into an uniform Maſs, ſomewhat ductile while moiſt, but quickly drying, and becoming brittle. A ſtronger Fire deprives this Powder of this Property, without occaſioning any other Alteration.

The *Talky* Earths are generally of a fibrous or leafy Texture, more or leſs pellucid, bright or glittering; ſmooth and unctuous to the Touch; too flexible and elaſtic to be pulverized; ſo ſoft as to be eaſily cut with the Knife. The moſt intenſe Degree of Fire makes no further Alteration in them, than ſomewhat diminiſhing their Flexibility, Brightneſs, and Unctuoſity.

The particular Bodies belonging to each of theſe Claſſes differ among themſelves in external Appearance, Degree of Hardneſs, *&c.* but not, as has been generally ſuppoſed, in their intrinſic Qualities. All the Alkaline Earths abſorb Acidities in the firſt Paſſages; the Argillaceous ſoften acrimonious Humours; whilſt the other diſcover none of the Virtues which many have aſcribed to them, and prove injurious to the Body, rather than beneficial.

CHAP. V.

Of ACIDS.

AN Acid is that kind of Subſtance which, when applied to the Tongue or Noſtrils, excites that Taſte and Smell which every one calls Acid. So that all Subſtances are acid, which are capable of exciting the Senſation or Perception of Sourneſs. They have moreover the peculiar Property of turning all the blue and violet Colours of Vegetables into red.

There are three kinds of Acids peculiar to the mineral Kingdom: The Vitriolic, Nitrous, and Marine. All theſe are highly corroſive; inſomuch as not to be ſafely touched, unleſs largely diluted, or mixed with ſuch Subſtances as abate their Corroſiveneſs. Mixed haſtily with vinous Spirits, they raiſe a violent Ebullition, attended with a copious Diſcharge of noxious Fumes: By this Addition, the Acid is dulciſied, or obtunded. They effervesce ſtrongly with alkaline Salts, and form with them neutral ones; that is, ſuch as diſcover no Marks either of an acid or alkaline Quality. The *Vitriolic* is the ſtrongeſt of all the Acids; the moſt ponderous of all known Liquors. The ſkilful Addition of a minute Portion of inflammable Matter, deſtroys its Acidity, and changes it into a ſolid, inſipid Concrete, the common Sulphur of the Shops. Combined with mineral alkaline Earths, it forms an inſipid and ſcarce diſſoluble cryſtalline Maſs; with fixed alkaline Salts, a neutral Salt likewiſe very difficultly ſoluble; with alkaline Salts and Earths duly prepared, it compoſes Salts of eaſy Solution; the cathartic Salt of Glauber, the bitter purging Salt of mineral Waters, the auſtere aſtringent Salt of Alum.

The *Nitrous* Acid is next in Strength to the Vitriolic.—Inflammable Matter mixt with this Acid, on being heated red, deflagrate; with fixed alkaline Salt, it compoſes Nitre; with volatile Alkalies, a volatile Nitre, ſoluble in Spirit of Wine; with alkaline Earths, a bitteriſh or acrid Concrete, which deliquiates in the Air.

The *Marine* is the weakeſt of the mineral Acids, but ſtronger than any of the vegetable. It unites with

with vinous Spirits more difficultly than any other Acid. With fixed alkaline Salts, it forms a neutral one, ſimilar to Sea-ſalt; with alkaline Earths, an highly pungent ſaline Liquor, which either does not cryſtalize, or whoſe Chryſtals deliquiate in the Air. It is remarkable of this Acid, that though ſo much weaker than the two foregoing, as to be eaſily expelled by either from alkaline Salts and Earths, it nevertheleſs diſlodges them from metalic Subſtances; with which it has a much greater Affinity than any other Acid. Hence corroſive Sublimate, though ſuppoſed to participate of all the three Acids employed in its Preparation, is found upon Experiment to contain only the Marine; which not only precludes the Action of the other two upon the Mercury, but likewiſe expells them after they have been combined with it.

VEGETABLE ACIDS are principally of two Kinds, *viz. Native*, or ſuch as is found in Sorrel, Juice of Lemons, Barberries, and other Fruits; or that which may be obtained by Diſtillation in a Retort, from ſome Woods, as Guajacum, the Juniper Tree, *&c.*

The other is that produced by Fermentation, as Vinegar and Tartar.

The vegetable Acid is ſeldom found pure. Vinegar, however, may be rendered ſtronger, and brought nearer to the Nature of mineral Acids, by being freed from its Oil and Part of its Phlegm by Diſtillation, or by expoſing it to a hard Froſt, which readily congeals the watry Part into Ice, while the Acid retains its Fluidity.

The medical Effects of Acids, duly diluted and exhibited in proper Doſes, are, to cool, quench Thirſt, and allay inordinate Motions of the Blood. By theſe Qualities, in hot bilious Temperaments and inflammatory Diſorders, they frequently reſtrain immoderate Hæmorrhages, and promote the natural Secretions; in ſome kinds of Fevers, they excite a copious Diaphoreſis, where the warm Medicines, called Alexipharmac, tend rather to prevent this ſalutary Diſcharge.

Vegetable Acids, particularly the native Juices of certain Plants and Fruits, have ſome Degree of a ſaponaceous Quality, by Means of which they attenuate or diſſolve viſcid Phlegm, and deterge the Veſſels, and thus prove ſerviceable in ſundry chronical Diſorders. Inveterate Scurvies have ſometimes yielded to their continued Uſe, eſpecially when given in conjunction with Medicines of the acrid or pungent kind: Experience has ſhewn that the acrid Antiſcorbutics have much better Effects when thus managed, than when exhibited by themſelves; hence in the *Jucci Scorbutici* of our Diſpenſatory, Seville Orange-Juice is uſefully joined to that of the *Cochlearia* and *Naſturtium.*

The mineral Acids inſtantly coagulate Blood: The vegetable dilute it, even when inſpiſſated or thickened by Heat; in which State, watry Liquors will not mingle with it. Hence in ſome Fevers, where Water runs off by the Kidneys almoſt as pale and inſipid as it was drunk, vegetable Acids ſoon render the Urine of the due Colour and Quality. The mineral Acids (the Spirit of Nitre in particular) combined with vinous Spirits, have the ſame Effect.

Acids of every kind are prejudicial in cold, pale, phlegmatic Habits, where the Veſſels are lax, the Circulation languid, Bile deficient, and the Power of Digeſtion weak. In theſe Caſes, an Acid is often generated in the Stomach, from Milk and moſt vegetable Foods; which, whilſt

whilſt it continues in the firſt Paſſages, occaſions Uneaſineſs about the Stomach, Flatulencies, ſometimes griping Pains of the Bowels, Vomiting, or the *Cholera Morbus*.

Among Perſons of this Claſs, are Children, old Perſons, thoſe exhauſted by previous Diſeaſes, or Grief, but eſpecially hypocondriac and gouty Patients, hyſteric Women, and Perſons labouring under Diſorders of the Head, or Spaſms. All theſe are greatly injured by ripe Fruits, which contain a large Quantity of Acid, and which, by Fermentation, are changed into acid Juices.

If in ſedentary Perſons the Humours are diſpoſed to Acidity, the Diſorder is more properly removed by due Exerciſe, than by the Exhibition of alkaline Salts; by which the Humours are no leſs reſolved, than the Fibres corroded and abraded. Some by taking a ſmall Quantity of any Acid, ſuch as Rheniſh Wine, immediately perceive an Uneaſineſs in their whole Bodies; and it is remarkable, that ſome Perſons who have Iſſues, ſoon after the Uſe of Acids, perceive a Pain and Itching in theſe Parts. Acids are always prejudicial to the Bones, ſo that in ſpreading and malignant Ulcers it is an abſurd Practice to apply Acids, in order to prevent a Caries of the Bones. It is cuſtomary with ſome to uſe the ſtronger Acids, in order to beautify the Teeth, which by this Means are ſoon rendered dull, torpid, and ſo looſe, that they drop out.

CHAP. VI.

Of ALKALIES.

ALKALIES are ſaline Combinations, in which there is a greater Proportion of Earth than in Acids.

The Name of *Alkali* was originally given to the Salts of Vegetables procured by burning them, from *Kali*, a word well known in the Eaſt and in Egypt, which ſignifies a certain Plant replete with Salt, which grows about the Sea-Shore, and the Banks of the Nile, and alſo thoſe of the celebrated River Belus, in Syria, as Pliny aſſures us from the Teſtimony of antient Authors. This Plant, if burnt when it arrives to its full Growth, produces Aſhes remarkable for their ſalt and acrid Taſte, an Evidence of its abounding with Salt. When theſe Aſhes are boiled in Water, they yield a ſtrong acrid Lixivium or Lye, conſiſting of the Salt communicated by them to the Water; which being properly ſeparated, there remains a greyiſh Part, which will neither diſſolve in Water, nor burn in the Fire, but is perfect Earth. If this Lixivium or Lye, is evaporated to a Dryneſs in an Iron Veſſel, a white ſolid Maſs, of a moſt acrid cauſtic Taſte, and perfectly ſoluble in Water, is left behind. This Salt only is properly an Alkali. Alkalies freed from their ſuperfluous Humidity by Calcination, attract the Moiſture of the Air, but not ſo ſtrongly as Acids; ſo that it is eaſier to procure and preſerve them in a ſolid Form. They flow in the Fire, and are then capable of uniting with vitrifiable Earths, and of forming therewith true Glaſs; which, however, will partake of their Properties, if they be uſed in ſufficient Quantity.

As they melt more readily than vitrifiable Earth, they facilitate its Fuſion; ſo that a weaker Fire will reduce it to Glaſs when a fixed Alkali is joined with it, than will melt it without that Addition.

Alkalies are known by their Taſte, which is acrid and fiery; and by the Properties they poſſeſs of turning certain vegetable Blues

and

and Violet Colours into Green, particularly Syrup of Violets.

Their Affinity with Acids is greater than that of abſorbent Earths, and hence it comes to paſs, that if an Alkali be preſented to a Combination of an Acid with an abſorbent Earth, the Earth will be ſeparated from the Acid by the Alkali, and a new Union between the Acid and the Alkali will take place.

If a pure Alkali be preſented to a pure Acid, they ruſh together with Violence, and produce the ſame Phenomena as were obſerved in the Union of an abſorbent Earth with an Acid; but in a greater and more remarkable Degree.

All Subſtances that raiſe an Effervescence with Acids, have likewiſe been called Alkaline; as the volatile Salts of Animals, thoſe procured from ſome acrid Vegetables, and thoſe ariſing from putrefied Vegetables, in Diſtillation. And not only alkaline, fixed, and volatile Salts, but alſo ſome other Bodies produce almoſt the ſame Effects in regard to Acids. Hence we generally refer to the Number of Alkalies; Firſt, Such Subſtances as are purely of an earthy Nature, Such as Lime, Marble, and the ſealed Earths. Secondly, Stony Concretions formed in the Bodies of Animals, ſuch as the Stone in the human Bladder, Bezoar Stones, and Crabs-Eyes. Thirdly, Thoſe Parts of Animals which in proceſs of Time have aſſumed a ſtony Hardneſs, or are changed into Earth. Fourthly, All Plants of a ſtoney Nature, or Sea-Lythophites, as Coral. All which Subſtances are called Abſorbents, or earthy Alkalies. Fifthly, To the Claſs of Alkalies alſo belong metallic Subſtances.

But this Property of uniting and producing an Effervescence with Acids is not the peculiar Characteriſtic of Alkaline Subſtances alone, for all diſtilled Oils produce an Effervescence with Acids, which is ſometimes ſo ſtrong as to excite a Flame, which never happens in the Admixture of Alkalies with Acids.

When an Effuſion of an Acid to an Alkali is performed graduálly, and with Caution, in warm Liquors and in a large Veſſel, if at the ſame Time the Veſſel is ſhaken after every Inſtillation of the Acid, the Mixture at laſt arrives to ſuch a Temperament, that it will admit of no further Ebullition, and this is called the *Point of Saturation.* The Acid and the Alkali thus uniting, mutually rob each other of their characteriſtic Properties; ſo that the Compound reſulting from their Union produces no Change in the blue Colour of Vegetables, and has a Taſte which is neither ſour nor acrid, but ſaltiſh. A ſaline Combination of this Kind is for that reaſon named *Sal Salſum, Sal Medium,* or a *neutral Salt.* Such Combinations are alſo called by the plain general Name of *Salts.*

With reſpect to the Effects of fixed Alkaline Salts, conſidered as Medicines, it muſt be remarked, that they ſoon deſtroy all the Acid in the Body; for there they meet but with a ſmall Quantity, and that too, a mild vegetable Acid, only reſiding in the *Primæ Viæ*, that is, in the Stomach and Inteſtines.

If they meet with an Acid there, they produce an Effervescence, generate Wind, and cauſe Eructations, ſtimulate by their Activity, and are converted, together with the Acid, into a neutral Salt; which then becomes harmleſs, penetrating, aperient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and productive of new Effects by virtue of their Neutralization, which are ſometimes attributed to the Alkaline Salts, becauſe ſubſequent to their Exhibition.

By

By means of the Efferveſcence they ſtimulate the Nerves, move the Spirits, and incline both to Motions different from what they had before. Hence they often cure the Spaſms of hypochondriacal Men, and hyſterical Women, and the Diſtempers depending on them; an Inſtance of which we ſee in the celebrated Anti-Emetic of Riverius, conſiſting of an alkaline Salt mixed with the Juice of Lemons, which, if drank in the Act of Efferveſcence, cures the *Cholera Morbus*, and ſtops obſtinate Vomitings, which reſiſt all other Methods.

They attenuate and reſolve whatever is coagulated by an Acid; and hence, when Milk is curdled in the Stomach they have very good Effects, if prudently adminiſtred. They are alſo capable of reſolving other tenacious Concretions.

They attenuate glutinous, oily, and fat Concretions, and render them more eaſily mixable with Water, and hence become Detergents. Fullers, Laundreſſes, and Dyers are ſenſible of this Property in a Lye of theſe Salts, and therefore they uſe them to remove viſcid greaſy Concretions from Cloths. If moderately uſed, therefore, they free the Organs devoted to the forming of the Chyle from all glutinous Impurities.

They reſolve Coagulations of the Bile, Lymph, Blood, and Serum, when admitted into the internal Parts of the Body, and there agitated by the vital Powers.

By their acrid Stimulus they put in Motion Bodies that were before unactive, and hence they provoke Urine, Sweat, and Perſpiration; and for this Reaſon are number'd amongſt Diuretics, Diaphoretics, and Sudorifics. The Inteſtines alſo they ſtimulate to a Diſcharge of their Contents.

In Diſeaſes, therefore, attended with unactive mucous Viſcidities, where an Acidity prevails in the Stomach and Inteſtines from aceſcent Aliment; where there is a Load of aceſcent auſtere Crudities, manifeſt by the Coagulations it produces; where a watery Serum, or fat tenacious Concretions abound; or where Diſtempers have been generated by theſe Cauſes, as the Dropſy, Jaundice, Leucophlegmatia, Gout, Rheumatiſm, and Scurvy. In theſe Caſes Alcaline Salts are of great Uſe, if prudently given, that is, well diluted, in ſmall Doſes, and thoſe adminiſtred at a proper Time, and properly repeated. That Species of Gout, which is cauſed by an abundant Acid, ſcarce admits of a more ſucceſsful Method of Cure, than that which may be performed by a continued Uſe of theſe Salts, taken in ſmall Doſes. But it does not follow from their Effects in this Caſe, that they are to be extolled as univerſal Remedies for the Gout. For they will do a great deal of Prejudice to gouty Patients, whoſe Bile is exalted into an acrid Alcaleſcence, and whoſe Humours tend ſpontaneouſly to an alkaline Putrefaction.

Theſe Salts are alſo of conſiderable Uſe to Surgeons. For, as Cauſtics, they are employed to raiſe Eſcars, in order to make Iſſues; and, by a temperate Lixivium of theſe, ſordid, putrid Ulcers are ſucceſsfully cleanſed. Parts that are corrupted by a Gangrene, if ſcarified almoſt to the Quick, and then fomented with a Lixivium of theſe Salts, contract into a Cruſt, and then admit of a Separation from the living Part; and by theſe Means the Mortification is prevented from ſpreading farther, and a Cure is happily effected. They extirpate Warts alſo, and eat away ſmall Cancers with Safety; and, if ſufficiently diluted, they will effectually take

take away Diſcolorations, or Spots of the Skin.

It is, however, neceſſary to remark, that the Uſe of theſe Salts is highly pernicious in every Diſeaſe, where the native animal Salts begin to degenerate into an acrid, alcaleſcent, putrid, volatile Nature; or where the natural Oils of our Bodies are diſpoſed to turn acrid, fetid, putrid, rancid, and volatile; which is manifeſted by a diſagreeable Smell, peculiar to this Kind of Putrefaction, and a Redneſs of the Urine. But theſe Salts are particularly deſtructive when the Bile is thus degenerated into an acrid alcaline Nature, and when the Humours of the Patient are too much diſſolved, fluid, and putrid. Hence in the Plague they are almoſt an immediate Poiſon; and this pernicious Quality is even communicated to the Soap in which they are an Ingredient. Hence, therefore, in Inflammations, Suppurations, Gangrenes, a Sphacelus, continued putrid Fevers, and Diſeaſes ariſing from too great a Velocity of the Blood, the internal Uſe of theſe Salts muſt be abſolutely forbid.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Relation or Affinity of Bodies.

IT will be neceſſary in this Place, before we conſider the Subject of Menſtrual Powers, to explain what is meant by the Relations and Affinities of Bodies.

Experiments concur with daily Obſervation to prove, that different Bodies, whether Principles or Compounds, have ſuch a mutual Conformity, Relation, Affinity, or Attraction, as diſpoſes ſome of them to join and unite together, while they are incapable of contracting any Union with others. Subſtances having an Affinity together, will unite and form one Compound.

It may be laid down as a general Rule, that ſimilar Subſtances have an Affinity with each other, as Water with Water, Earths with Earths, *&c.*

The ſimpler any Subſtances are, the more conſiderable are their Affinities; whence it follows, that the leſs Bodies are compounded, the more difficult it is to analyſe them.

If to a Compound conſiſting of two Subſtances be preſented a third, having a greater Affinity with one of the primary Subſtances than they have with each other, the third Subſtance will ſeparate the two firſt from each other, coaleſce with that with which it has the greater Affinity, and form therewith a new Combination, diſingaging the other, which will then be left at Liberty, and ſuch as it was before it contracted any Union. This may be exemplified in the Preparation of Glauber's Salt, where the Spirit of Vitriol, which has a greater Affinity with fixed Alkalies than the Spirit of Salt, expells the latter from its alkaline Baſis, with which itſelf combines, and forms a new Compound.

This Effect, whatever be its Cauſe, will enable us more clearly to comprehend every Proceſs in Chemical Pharmacy.

In the following Table, invented by Mr. Geoffroy, and adopted and improved by the celebrated Mr. Maquer, are exhibited in one Point of View, the beſt aſcertained Degrees of Affinity between the chief Agents in Chemiſtry.

A TABLE *of the Relations or Affinities obſerved between different* SUBSTANCES.

INFLAMMABLE SPIRITS	WATER.	Oils and Reſins					
WATER	Inflammable ſpirits.	Neutral ſalts, compoſed of mineral acids and fixt alkalies; and metallic ſalts					
	fixt alkaline ſalts	inflammable ſpirits					
ACIDS in general	fixt alkaline ſalts	volatile alkaline ſalts and alkaline earths	metallic ſubſtances				
The VITRIOLIC acid	the inflammable principle of bodies	alkalies	zinc	iron	the earth of alum	copper	mercury
The NITROUS acid	zinc	iron	copper	tin lead	mercury	ſilver	camphor
The MARINE acid	iron	regulus of antimony	copper	ſilver	mercury		
FIXED ALKALINE SALTS	the vitriolic acid	the nitrous acid	the marine acid	vegetable acids	oils, ſulphur		
VOLATILE ALKALINE SALTS	the vitriolic acid	the nitrous acid	the marine acid				
ALKALINE EARTHS	the vitriolic acid	the nitrous acid	the marine acid				
METALLIC SUBSTANCES	the marine acid	the vitriolic acid	the nitrous acid	vegetable acids	oils		
SULPHUR	fixt ſalts, quick-lime	iron	copper	lead	ſilver	regulus of antimony	mercury
REGULUS of ANTIMONY	iron	copper					

If the firſt Subſtance in any of the foregoing Serieſes be combined with another in the ſame Series, the Addition of any of the intermediate Bodies will diſunite them. Thus, if any Acid is combined with a metallic Subſtance, it will let go the Metal to take up an alkaline Earth, or volatile Salt; and theſe again it will forſake, to unite with fixed Alkalies. The Uſes of this Table, in many of the capital Operations of the preſent Pharmacy, will ſufficiently appear hereafter.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of MENSTRUUMS.

THE old Chemiſts, in ſome of their Solutions, uſed a moderate Fire for a Philoſophical Month, that is forty Days; and hence their Solvents were called Menſtrual Solvents, and at laſt *Menſtrua*, and hence aroſe this Term now applied to all Diſſolvents.

In order to conſtitute a Menſtruum, properly ſo called, it is neceſſary that the Solvent together with the Solvend ſhould be ſo united, as to become one homogeneous Fluid.

The principal Menſtruums uſed in Pharmacy, are, *Water*, *vinous Spirits*, *Oils*, *Acid* and *alkaline* Liquors.

WATER is the Menſtruum of all Salts, of vegetable Gums, and of animal Gellies. Of the Firſt, it diſſolves only a determinate Quantity, though of one kind of Salt more than of another; and being thus ſaturated, leaves any additional Quantity of the ſame Salt untouched. It is never ſaturated with the two latter, but unites readily with any Proportions of them, forming with different Quantities.

The Bodies which are not acted on by pure Water, are all diſſoluble in it by the Mediation of other Subſtances; particularly of Alcalies or Acids.—In this Light, Water may be called an univerſal Menſtruum; and it is the only Menſtruum which can deſerve that Name. Glaſs, Earths, the Hard-ſtones, Flint, Cryſtal, &c. melted with ſeveral Times their own Weight of fixt Alkaline Salt, diſſolve readily in Water along with the Alkali, and may be diluted to any Degree. Sulphur alſo is made ſoluble by fixed Alcalies; and all metallic Bodies by the Compoſition of Sulphur and Alcalies, or by Acids. Water impregnated with a fixt Alcali, eſpecially if the Alcali is rendered Cauſtic by quick Lime, diſſolves Hair, Feathers, Wool, vegetable Roſins; and reduces Oils and Fats into Soap; ſundry Oils, Reſins, and Balſams, are likewiſe rendered miſcible with Water, by Yolks of Eggs, Sugar, Almonds, and other Subſtances. The moſt intimate union of Oil and Water, is that effected by Fermentation: By this Proceſs they are united into one apparently homogene Fluid, an inflammable Spirit. Water and this Spirit mingle readily together: But if either of them is previouſly combined with certain other Bodies, they either will not unite at all, or not without letting go the Subſtances which they held before in Solution. Thus if Water be impregnated with a fixt alkaline Salt, inflammable Spirits, however ſhaken with the Solution, will not mingle with it, but float diſtinct upon the Surface. On the other Hand, if certain neutral Salts be diſſolved in the Water, the Water will readily mingle with inflammable Spirits, and throw off the Salt, whence the Uſe of vinous Spirits in promoting the Cryſtallization of Salts: And in like Manner, if reſinous Bodies are diſſolved in Spirit, the Spirit will let the Roſin go, and unite with the Water. It takes up likewiſe, when aſſiſted by Trituration, the vegetable Gummy-reſins, as Ammoniacum and Myrrh; the Solutions of which, though imperfect, that is, not tranſparent, but turbid, and of a milky Hue, are nevertheleſs applicable to valuable Purpoſes in Medicine.

Rectified *Spirit of Wine* is the Menſtruum of the eſſential Oils and Reſins of Vegetables; of the pure diſtilled Oils of Animals; and of Soaps, though it does not act upon the expreſſed Oil and fixt alkaline Salt, of which Soap is compoſed. Hence, if Soap contains any ſuperfluous Quantity of either the Oil or Salt,

Salt, it may, by means of this Menſtruum, be excellently purified therefrom. It diſſolves, by the Aſſiſtance of Heat, volatile alkaline Salts, and, more readily, the neutral ones, compoſed either of a fixed Alkali and the acetous Acid, as the Sal Diureticus, or of a volatile Alkali and the nitrous Acid.

Oils diſſolve vegetable Reſins and Balſams, Wax, animal Fats, mineral Bitumens, Sulphur, and certain metallic Subſtances, particularly Lead. The expreſſed Oils are, for moſt of theſe Bodies, more powerful Menſtrua, than thoſe obtained by Diſtillation; as the former are more capable of ſuſtaining, without Injury, a ſtrong Heat, which is, in moſt Caſes, neceſſary to enable them to act.

All *Acids* diſſolve alkaline Salts, alkaline Earths, and metallic Subſtances. The different Acids differ greatly in their Action upon theſe laſt; one diſſolving only ſome particular Metals; and another, others.

The *Vegetable* Acids diſſolve a conſiderable Quantity of Zinc, Iron, Copper, and Tin; and extract ſo much from the metallic Part of Antimony, as to become powerfully Emetic: They likewiſe diſſolve Lead, if previouſly calcined by Fire; but more copiouſly, if corroded by their Steam.

The *Marine* Acid diſſolves Zinc, Iron, and Copper; and though it ſcarce acts on any other metallic Subſtance in the common Way of making Solutions, may nevertheleſs be artfully combined with them all except Gold: The corroſive Sublimate and antimonial Cauſtic of the Shops, are Combinations of it with Mercury and the metallic Part of Antimony, effected by applying the Acid, in the Form of Fume, to the Subjects at the ſame Time alſo ſtrongly heated.

The *Nitrous* Acid is the common Menſtruum of all metallic Subſtances, except Gold and the antimonial Semimetal; which are ſoluble only in a Mixture of the Nitrous and Marine.

The *Vitriolic* Acid eaſily diſſolves Zinc, Iron, and Copper; and may be made to corrode, or imperfectly diſſolve, moſt of the other Metals.

Alkaline Lixivia diſſolve Oils, reſinous Subſtances, and Sulphur. Their Power is greatly promoted by the Addition of *quick Lime*; Inſtances of which occur in the Preparation of Soap, and in the common Cauſtic. Thus acuated, they reduce the Fleſh, Bones, and other ſolid Parts of Animals, into a gelatinous Matter.

Solutions made in Water, and in Spirit of Wine, poſſeſs the Virtues of the Body diſſolved; whilſt Oils generally ſheathe its Activity; and Acids and Alkalies vary its Quality. Hence watery and ſpirituous Liquors are the proper Menſtrua of the native Virtues of vegetable and animal Matters.

Moſt of the foregoing Solutions are eaſily effected, by pouring the Menſtruum on the Body to be diſſolved, and ſuffering them to ſtand together, for ſome Time, expoſed to a ſuitable Warmth. A ſtrong Heat is generally requiſite to enable Oils and alkaline Liquors to perform their Office: Nor will Acids act on ſome metallic Bodies without its Aſſiſtance. The Action of watery and ſpirituous Menſtrua is likewiſe expedited by a moderate Heat; though the Quantity, which they afterwards keep diſſolved, is not, as ſome ſuppoſe, by this Means increaſed: All that Heat occaſions theſe to take up, more than they would do in a longer Time in the Cold, will, when the Heat ceaſes, ſubſide again.

The Action of Acids on the Bodies which they diſſolve, is generally accompanied with Heat, Effervescence,

cence, and a copious Discharge of Fumes. The Fumes which arise during the Dissolution of some Metals in the vitriolic Acid, prove inflammable: Hence, in the Preparation of the artificial Vitriols of Iron and Zinc, the Operator ought to be careful, especially where the Solution is made in a narrow-mouthed Vessel, lest by the imprudent Approach of a Candle, the exhaling Vapour be set on Fire.

There is another Species of Solution, in which the Moisture of the Air is the Menstruum. Fixt alkaline Salts, and those of the neutral Kind, composed of alkaline Salts and the Vegetable Acids, or of Alkaline Earths and any Acid except the Vitriolic, and some metallic Salts, on being exposed for some Time to a moist Air, gradually attract its Humidity, and at length become liquid. Some Substances, not dissoluble by the Application of Water in its grosser Form, as the Butter of Antimony, are easily liquefied by this slow Action of the aerial Moisture. This Process is termed *Deliquation.*

Thus it appears there is no general, or absolutely dissolving, or corrosive Acrimony, this being always relative, and holding only true, of the Solvent, and Solvend, and not of the Solvent with respect to all other Bodies. If upon seeing the corrosive Virtue of *Aqua Fortis* in a thousand Instances, we should conclude that it would dissolve all other soft and tender Substances, we might soon correct our Error, by observing that it will not dissolve soft Wax, or brittle Sulphur.

We ought not then to infer, that because a Menstruum proves innocent to the human Body, it will not therefore dissolve other Bodies. For Oil of Olives may be safely taken into the Stomach, though it readily dissolves Sulphur, and Wax, which Acids will not touch. So that though the Cancer and the Stone have hitherto proved incurable, yet we ought not to despair of finding Remedies for them; and particularly of finding a Method of dissolving the Stone without injuring the Bladder; since it by no means follows, that the Bladder should be corroded by the same Remedy which dissolves the Stone.

It is an Error to suppose, that the purer any Menstruums are made, the more purely and perfectly they always dissolve; because their solvent Power is often diminished, in proportion to their Purification. Thus Lead is the more difficultly dissolved in *Aqua Fortis*, the more strong the *Aqua Fortis* is made, and the more easily when the Menstruum is diluted with a due Proportion of Water.

Nor is there any thing more remarkable in the Doctrine of Menstruums, than the Production of new Powers by their Action, which before existed not either in the Solvent or Solvend; but depend entirely upon the Union of both after the Solution is performed. Thus an Infant may safely swallow a few Grains of Quicksilver, or a very few Drops of the Spirit of Salt; but if those are so united as to form corrosive Sublimate, three or four Grains of this last will prove a violent Poison.

CHAP. IX.

Of CALCINATION.

BY Calcination is understood, the Reduction of solid Bodies, by the means of Fire, from a coherent to a powdery State, accompanied with a Change of their Quality; in which last respect this Process differs from Comminution.

To

To this Head belong, the burning of vegetable and animal Matters, otherwiſe called *Uſtion*, *Incineration*, or *Concremation*; and the Change of Metals into a Powder, which in the Fire either does not melt, or vitrifies, that is, runs into Glaſs.

The Metals which melt before Ignition, are calcined by keeping them in Fuſion for ſome Time. The free Admiſſion of Air is eſſentially neceſſary to the Succeſs of this Operation; and hence, when the Surface of the Metal appears covered with calx, this muſt be taken off, or raked to one Side; otherwiſe, the Remainder, excluded from the Air, will not undergo the Change intended. If any Coal, or other inflammable Matter that does not contain a mineral Acid, be ſuffered to fall into the Veſſel, the Effect expected from this Operation will not be produced, and ſuch Part of the Metal as is already calcined, will be revived or reduced, that is, it will return into its metallic Form again.

Thoſe Metals which require a ſtrong Fire to melt in, calcine with a much leſs Heat than is ſufficient to make them flow. Hence the burning or Scorification of ſuch Iron or Copper Veſſels, as are long expoſed to a conſiderable Fire without Defence from the Air. Gold and Silver are not calcinable by any Degree of Fire.

In Calcination, the Metals viſibly emit Fumes; nevertheleſs, the Weight of the Calx proves greater than that of the Metal employed. The antimonial Regulus gains about one eleventh Part of its Weight; Zinc, ſometimes one tenth; Tin, above one ſixth; and Lead, in its Converſion into Minium, oftentimes one fourth.

The Calcination of metallic Bodies (Gold, Silver, and Mercury excepted) is greatly promoted by Nitre. This Salt, expoſed to the Fire in Conjunction with any inflammable Subſtances, extricates their inflammable Matter, and burſts with it into Flame, accompanied with a hiſſing Noiſe: This Proceſs is uſually termed *Deflagration*, or *Detonation*.

Here the *Phlogiſton* of the Metals upon which their Malleability and Fluidity in the Fire depends, unites with, and is, as it were, forcibly carried off by that of the Nitre; and their Calces, together with the alkaline Baſis of the Nitre, is left in form of a white Powder. Metallic Calces, however, by the Addition of oily inflammable Matters, ſuch as Charcoal, are eaſily reſtored to their original Form. For by this Means they regain their Phlogiſton, of which, by the preceding Treatment, they had been deprived. This too may ſerve as an Explanation of the Theory of the *Fuſion* and *Reduction* of Metals.

CHAP. X.

Of CLARIFICATION.

THE Apothecaries are ſaid to clarify any thick and turbid Liquors, the expreſſed Juices of Vegetables, for Inſtance, Decoctions, or Syrups, when they render them more tranſparent, pure, and free from Fæces. There are many Ways of doing this, as by ſetting the Liquor in a cool Place, and ſuffering it to ſettle for ſome Time, that the earthy and feculent Parts may gradually and ſpontaneouſly ſubſide to the Bottom. This is by Chymiſts called *Clarificatio per Subſidentiam*, or *Clarificatio per Reſidentiam*. Liquors are alſo clarified by Filtration or Colation, by which Method the groſſer

groſſer Parts remain in the Filtre, whilſt the finer and more ſubtile paſs through it.

Another Method of clarifying Liquors, is to beat them, with the Whites of Eggs, to a Froth, and then to boil them. For by this Means the groſs Parts, which render the Liquor turbid and foul, will riſe to the Top, together with the Egg, in the Form of a Scum, which may be taken off with a Spoon, or ſeparated from it, by Straining.

This Method renders a Medicine more ſightly and neat, but in no Degree augments its Virtues, and in many Caſes impairs them; as wherever they depend upon a mucilaginous and viſcid Texture, which, by Clarification, is in a great Meaſure deſtroyed. Thus *Quincy* remarks, that the Clarification of the Decoction for the Syrup of the Marſh-mallows abſolutely ſpoils the Medicine, by deſtroying that mucilaginous Contexture, upon which its Virtues depend; and that to clarify a Decoction of Poppies for the *Diacodium*, is to take from it the principal Part of the Efficacy, expected to be communicated to it from the Poppy for the like Reaſons.

CHAP. XI.

Of CORRECTION.

THE Word *Correction* in Pharmacy has ſeveral Ideas affixed to it. Thus draſtic Medicines, or ſuch as operate with Violence, are ſaid to be corrected, when, in their Compoſition, ſome Ingredient is added, which proves a Kind of Check or Ballance to their violent Operation, or prevents the Misfortunes which they generally bring in without ſuch a correcting Ingredient. Thus, for Inſtance, ſome Carminatives, ſuch as the Seeds of Fennel or Aniſe, are added to Sena-Leaves, which, when exhibited alone, generally produce Flatulencies and Gripes.

Correctors have a Reference either to the noxious Quality, the Viſcidity and Toughneſs, the Coldneſs, the Narcotic Nature, the Emetic Virtue, or the violent Operation of the Medicines to which they are added. 'Tis, therefore, ſufficiently obvious, that Correctors muſt conſiſt of ſuch Parts as are of an oppoſite Nature to thoſe which prevail in the Subſtances to be corrected. Thus, for Example, Alcalies are corrected by Acids, Acids by Alcalies, and Subſtances of any given Nature by thoſe of directly oppoſite Qualities. The univerſal Correctors of ſuch Medicines as operate too violently, are, Firſt, Water, which dilutes Acrimony; and, Secondly, mild and balſamic Oils, which obtund and ſheath up the ſtimulating and irritating Spicula of any Medicine. To this Species of Correction, alſo, belongs ſuch a Preparation of Medicines, as weakens or impairs their violent and draſtic Operations; when, for Inſtance, the Root of Arum is rendered milder, and leſs violent in its Operation, by being dried, or macerated in ſome proper Liquor. But Corrections are ſometimes boaſted of in Conſequence of an Ignorance of the Nature of Medicines, to which Correctors are added; when, for Example, Opium is thought to be corrected by Caſtor, and an Addition of other heating and aromatic Subſtances, becauſe the Antients imagined, that Opium proved prejudicial by its exceſſive Coldneſs. Thus, alſo, ſome Corrections are made, which rather deſerve the Name of *Caſtrations*, as when the Seeds of Coriander, or Cummin, are macerated in Vinegar. According to *Helmont*, ſome boil Scammony in acid Liquors, in order

to correct, or render it more mild in its Operations. But every one, who is in the leaſt verſed in Medicinal Affairs, knows, that, when Scammony is expoſed to the acid Steam of Sulphur, it is entirely diveſted of its Properties, and recedes from the Nature of Scammony in Proportion to the Quantity of the Acid it has imbibed. With Reſpect, therefore, to ſuch Corrections, we may affirm, that they are made without any Knowledge of Qualities, Parts, and mutual Relations of the Correctors, and Subſtances to be corrected. It is ſurpriſing, that ſome Subſtances ſhould, by Correction, have their Qualities and Medicinal Virtues directly inverted and reverſed, which happens to Aſarabacca upon being boiled.

Medicines, which operate in a ſlow and languid Manner, are alſo ſaid to be corrected, when they are ſo prepared, as either to accelerate, or augment their Operation; as when Salts are mixed with evacuating Medicines of a gummy and viſcous Nature, that, by this Means being more reſolved or attenuated, they may operate more powerfully. Thus, with this very Intention, Salt of Tartar, or Sal Polychreſtum, is added to Infuſions of Sena; and Ingredients added with this View, are called *Adjuvantia*, aſſiſting Medicines. But when more draſtic Subſtances of the ſame Virtues are added, in order to augment the Operation of the Compoſition, theſe additional Ingredients are called *Acuentia*, or ſharpening Medicines.

Nauſeous and ungrateful Medicines are ſaid to be corrected, when they are prepared in ſuch a Manner as to become more acceptable and agreeable to the Palate. But as the Senſe of Taſte is not the ſame in all Mankind, the Corrections of this Sort muſt neceſſarily vary according to the peculiar Taſte of different Patients. Medicines, intended for Children, are generally corrected or rendered agreeable, by an Addition of Sugar. In like Manner, Subſtances, of an ungrateful and diſagreeable Smell, are to be corrected by an Addition of fragrant Ingredients, of an agreeable Smell.

CHAP. XII.

Of CRYSTALLIZATION.

CRYSTALLIZATION is that particular Operation, by which the ſolid Parts, which in any Fluid are highly attenuated, extended, or diſengaged, are reduced to a Body, that is dry, hard, compact, diaphanous, and either foliaceous, or of ſome geometrical Figure, ſuch as Cubical, Priſmatical, or Conical.

The Cryſtallization of Salts and Saline Subſtances is performed, when a Liquor which is generally aqueous, and contains a Salt diſſolved in it, is depurated, and inſpiſſated by a ſlow and continued Evaporation, till a Pellicle appears on its Surface, which may be called the firſt Beginning of Cryſtallization. The Evaporation is generally thought to be completed, when a Drop of the Solution poured upon the Nail of the Finger, or any cold Subſtance, is forthwith concreted into a Salt. The Evaporation may be performed either by the Fire, or the Heat of the Sun, in which laſt Manner Sea-Salt is better cryſtallized than any other. This Evaporation muſt be made in large-mouthed Veſſels, the beſt of which are Glaſs, and the next to thoſe are Earthen Pots well baked, and ſuch as will not ſuffer the Salt to paſs through their Pores. But Metal Veſſels are corroded by the Salts, and ſubject to be ſpoiled by Ruſt. The inſpiſſated Liquor is to be depoſited in ſome cool Place, and kept

kept in Veſſels of Glaſs, Wood, or Earth, with conſiderably large Mouths, that the cryſtallized Matter may be the more commodiouſly taken out. Some Time after, the latent Particles of Salt, diſperſed through the Liquor, are approximated, brought together, and at the Sides of the Veſſel form Saline Cryſtals, which are greater or ſmaller according to the Quantity of the Solution. In either Caſe all the Cryſtals are not equally large, but are endowed with the Figure peculiar to each Salt; and the more elegant and large, the more ſlowly the Evaporation has been made. But the whole Saline Subſtance is not found formed into Cryſtals; but there is a large Number of irregular Concretions, eſpecially in that Baſe, in which the larger Cryſtals are planted, and which ſeems to be, as it were, the Matrix, from which theſe Cryſtals ariſe. Nor is all the diſſolved Salt, which was in the Liquor, formed into Cryſtals, but a Quantity of it remains ſufficient to ſaturate the Fluid. Hence when the Cryſtals formed are taken out, there is a Neceſſity for a new Evaporation, and the Liquor muſt be lodged in a cool Place, in order to obtain more Cryſtals; and theſe Meaſures are to be repeated, till no more Cryſtals can poſſibly be formed. But ſince, for the Purpoſes of Cryſtallization, ſome Quantity of Fluid is always required, the Salt cannot poſſibly be totally extracted from the Liquor by Cryſtallization, but Exſiccation becomes neceſſary for drawing off the Remainder. Sometimes, in order to obtain the more elegant Cryſtals, Twigs are put into the Veſſel, or Threads are ſtretched in it as proper Supports, to which they may adhere, as is uſual in collecting the Cryſtals of Alum, Copper, and Sugar. The collected Cryſtals are in the Shops dried on coarſe Paper, by the Heat of the Sun. Theſe, however carefully they may be freed from the Humidity adhering to their Surfaces, ſcarce afford ſo genuine a Salt, but that it contains ſome Mixture of Earth and Water. This ſupplies the Place of a Glue of Calix, for uniting, as it were, the Saline Cryſtals. For the Union is diſſolved, when the Water is expelled, or by Calcination, as we may obſerve in decrepitated Sea-Salt, Alum, and Vitriol calcined. Some Salts undergo a better and more perfect Cryſtallization, when, to their Solution, a Calcarious Earth is added, as is proved by *Geoffroy* in the Subſtance of Borax. Thoſe Salts, to which an Oil adheres, are unfit for Cryſtallization, and proportionally more ſo according to its Quantity. Becauſe the Oil, interpoſed between the ſmall Portions of Matter, by its Tenacity prevents the Union of the ſimilar Particles; and if, in ſome Meaſure, they ſhould happen to unite, yet they never acquire a due Degree of Solidity, but are forthwith melted down, on the Acceſs or Contact of a moiſt Air. Hence the Salters of Herrings take Care, that in Boiling no Fat be mixed with the Salt-Water; and ſkilful Chymiſts, when they ſuſpect an Admixture of oleous and pinguious Parts, after a proper Evaporation pour Spirit of Wine upon it, which diſſolves the oleous Parts, receives them, as it were, into its Boſom, and ſo ſeparates them from the Saline; by which Means they facilitate the Concretion of the Cryſtals. This Obſervation is of ſingular Uſe to Phyſicians, with Reſpect to the Formation of Stones in the Human Body, and points out the moſt effectual Remedies, by which their Concretion may be prevented. Hence we learn, that Salts, diveſted of all pinguious Parts, are moſt eaſily cryſtallized. The white Colour of the ſaline Cryſtals is ſomewhat darkened by the

adhering Oil. This Colour is alſo variegated by Metalline Particles, almoſt infinitely divided, and combined with their ſolvent Salt, as appears in the blueiſh Vitriol of Copper, and the green Vitriol of Iron, that conſiſts of a Metal, which is kept diſſolved by an acid Salt, and a little pure Water.

Different Salts require different Quantities of Water to keep them diſſolved; and hence if a Mixture of two or more be diſſolved in this Fluid, they will begin to ſeparate and cryſtallize at different Periods of the Evaporation. Upon this Foundation, Salts are freed not only from ſuch Impurities, as Water is not capable of diſſolving and carrying through the Pores of a Filter, but likewiſe from Admixtures of one another.

The Uſe of Saline Cryſtallizations is,

Firſt, To ſeparate Salts, in a dry Form, from their ſolvent Liquor.

Secondly, To depurate Salts. For the Water, leaving the Sordes, retains the Salts. For which Reaſon, the better theſe are depurated, the more elegant Cryſtals they yield in Cryſtallization.

CHAP. XIII.

Of DIGESTION.

SOLUTION is that Operation by which the Cement which holds together the Parts of a ſolid conſiſtent Body, is ſo deſtroyed or altered by a proper Menſtruum as to permit the Particles thereof to be ſo minutely divided, as to unite intimately with the Solvent, and be equably and inviſibly ſuſpended therein. In order to bring this about, Heat is always neceſſary; but ſometimes the Heat of the Atmoſphere being not ſufficient, the Solvent and Solvend, included in a proper Veſſel, are expoſed for a Time to a due Degree of Fire, which is generally very gentle, in order to promote the Solution. And this is called *Digeſtion*. This is the common Acceptation of the Term; but in general it imports the Application of a gentle continued Heat, to any Body included in a Veſſel, that is intended to be acted upon, tho' not with a View to Solution; as when two or more Liquors are expoſed in this Manner to a Heat, in order to unite them the more intimately. In this Operation, for whatever Purpoſes deſigned, the Fire rarifies and agitates the Air, Water, and whatever elſe is contained both in the Solvend and Solvent, and makes the conſtituent Particles of the Body, to be diſſolved, recede from each other; by which Means the Menſtruum has a more eaſy Ingreſs into the Pores, where, by its Rarefaction, and increaſed Activity, it produces greater Effects, than it could do in a leſs Degree of Heat.

To this Article *Circulation* may be referred, which is performed in a particular Species of glaſs Veſſel, called a *Circulatory*; in which the contained Liquor, when put over the Fire, performs certain Gyrations, and circulates by aſcending and deſcending in ſuch a Manner, that the more volatile Part of the Liquor, raiſed by the Fire, not finding a Paſſage, may always fall back; a Pelican conſtitutes ſuch a Veſſel. But, in the Room of theſe, we may ſubſtitute Phials with long Necks hermetically ſealed; or a Cucurbit, with a blind Alembic placed upon it. A Cucurbit, or glaſs Bottle with a ſufficiently long Neck, is ſo diſpoſed, that having firſt put in the Materials, another leſſer Phial, whoſe Neck may enter it, is placed upon it. Then the Joinings are to be carefully luted, after the Veſſels and Materials are be-

become ſufficiently warm for carrying on the Proceſs. For then the Air, being heated and expanding itſelf, goes out of the Veſſels, the Joinings of which being afterwards luted, the Fire may ſafely be raiſed and continued at Pleaſure. But in this Proceſs it generally happens, that the Liquor, falling cold on the warm Bottom of the Glaſs, cracks it. For which Reaſon, we muſt proceed cautiouſly in raiſing the Fire. Hence 'tis obvious, that what we commonly call Circulation, is no more than a certain Species of Digeſtion, and that to circulate a Liquor is to put it in Digeſtion, that its more volatile Parts may be continually raiſed and fall back, and thus paſſing as it were in a Circle, may become finer and more attenuated.

CHAP. XIV.

Of DISTILLATION.

DISTILLATION may be juſtly defined a cloſe Evaporation; for Evaporation in an open Veſſel is exactly the ſame as Diſtillation in a cloſe Veſſel.

Every Diſtillation ſuppoſes Air and Heat; ſo that an Half or a Third of the Veſſel, in which the Matter to be diſtilled is placed, muſt neceſſarily be left empty.

The Air, rarified by the Heat, receives into its Pores the Fluid which is ſtrongly agitated by the Heat, and its own inteſtine Motion, ſo that the Air, aſcending, raiſes along with it the moſt minute Particles of the Fluid, which being condenſed form a Liquor or Fluid.

There are Examples of Diſtillation performed without the Application of Fire. For Inſtance, when highly rectified Spirit of Nitre is poured upon highly rectified Spirit of Wine, an intenſe Heat is produced, and the Spirit of Nitre is raiſed in Vapours.

All Bodies incapable of Evaporation, or which do not emit Exhalations capable of being eaſily influenced by the warm aerial Fluid, are improper Subjects for Diſtillation. Of this Sort are Sugars, all Kinds of Earths, Neutral Salts, Stones, and Bones. Neither can thoſe Bodies be diſtilled, which, when agitated by Heat, diffuſe no Smell; whereas thoſe Subſtances, which, when triturated or agitated, emit a Smell, may be diſtilled; and the more penetrating the Smell is, the greater Quantity they yield, in Diſtillation, of an aqueous Fluid.

The more ſubtile Fluids are, the more eaſily they are diſtilled: whereas the more thick and heavy they are, they are raiſed with the greater Difficulty, and require the more Fire. Among all the Parts fit for riſing, the inflammable Spirits, and the volatile Salts riſe firſt, whether by themſelves or combined with ethereal Oils; and after theſe the aqueous Phlegm aſcends. But Acids cannot be diſtilled without greater Heat.

When Spirit of Wine is diſtilled, the Spirit firſt riſes, and then the Phlegm; but when Vinegar, or any other acid Liquor, is diſtilled, the Phlegm is firſt diſcharged, and then an acid Spirit.

Among Acids, the moſt eaſily diſtilled are, the acid Spirit of Ants, then Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Salt, Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, which laſt ought not to be diſtilled by an Alembic, but by a Retort.

Expreſſed Oils do not admit of Diſtillation with Water by the Worm; but ethereal, aromatic, and ſubtile Oils are commodiouſly diſtilled in this Manner, but require a greater Degree of Heat.

Diſtillation is either moiſt or dry: Moiſt, when the Body, to be diſtil-

led, is put into a fluid or ſpirituous Liquor; or when it is diſtilled alone, if it is a Fluid. But dry Diſtillation is, when the Body diſtilled is ſolid and dry; when, for Inſtance, Hartſhorn, Amber, Ivory, Tartar, and Soot are diſtilled. Diſtillations, alſo, differ with reſpect to the Degrees of Heat, and ſome are performed in Horſes Dung, the *Balneum Mariæ*, or Vapour Bath; whilſt others are accompliſhed by Means of Sand, Salt, Aſhes, or the Filings of Iron.

That Diſtillation is moſt violent, which is performed in a naked Fire, in ſuch a Manner as that the Fire acts immediately upon the Veſſel, in which the Subſtance to be diſtilled is contained; as in the Diſtillation of Spirits from Salts. There are, alſo, Differences in Diſtillation with reſpect to the Veſſels; ſome of which are high, as Cucurbits, whether of Glaſs or Stone; and others low, as Retorts, and ſome others, either of Glaſs or Stone.

Thoſe Subſtances, whoſe Particles are ſubtile and eaſily evaporated, require but a gentle Heat; and may be diſtilled in tall Veſſels. But ſuch Subſtances, as conſiſt of more fixed Parts, and ſuch as are not eaſily and ſpeedily evaporated, require a greater Heat, and lower Veſſels.

As various Bodies are ſubjected to this Operation with different Views, Chymiſts have contrived a great many Machines, to anſwer their Purpoſes. But as all thoſe Inſtruments are better underſtood in an Hour by examining a Laboratory, than by any Deſcription that can be given, I adviſe thoſe, who are deſirous of being acquainted with the Nature of them, to learn it by inſpecting them, and ſeeing the Operations performed by them.

CHAP. XV.

Of EFFERVESCENCE and EBULLITION.

EFFERVESCENCE, or Ebullition, is ſaid to happen, when the moſt intenſe Motion is made, by Liquids mixed with each other, or by Solids mixed with Liquids, accompanied with a copious Elevation of Bubbles, an Eructation of Vapours and Smoke, and a more or leſs intenſe Heat.

The Cauſe of an Effervеſcence is the impetuous Diſcharge of the aereo-ethereal Fluid from the Pores of Bodies, whether Liquid or Solid; by which quick Motion, and Diſcharge of the ethereal Fluid, the Turgeſcence of the Liquor, the Heat, and the Bubbles are produced.

Every Fluid does not produce an Effervеſcence with every other Fluid, nor every Liquid with a Solid; but only thoſe Bodies produce an Effervеſcence with each other, whoſe Parts are diſpoſed to enter the Pores of each other, that, by this Means, the etherial Fluid lodged in them may be expelled copiouſly, and violently.

Every manifeſt Acid produces an Effervеſcence with Alcalies, whether ſaline, earthy, volatile, or fixed. The Effervеſcence between an acid and alcaline Subſtance laſts but for a ſhort Time; and the Taſtes of both are aboliſhed, and ſo contemperated, as to form a neutral Subſtance of a ſaline Taſte.

All concentrated acid Spirits, totally freed from their aqueous Parts, ſuch as Oil of Vitriol, Spirit of Nitre, and Spirit of Salt, produce an Effervеſcence with the moſt ſubtile ethereal Oils, ſuch as thoſe of Turpentine, Cloves, Saſſafras-Wood, and a Heat is generally excited.

The more ſulphureous concentrated acid Spirits are, ſuch as con-

centrated Spirit of Nitre, the greater Heat they produce, and even take Flame, when joined with heavy ethereal Oils.

Concentrated acid Spirits mixed with highly rectified Spirit of Wine, which is only an Oil attenuated by Fermentation, excite the quickeſt Ebullition; unconcentrated Acids do not act on ſulphureous ethereal Subſtances, but leave them untouched.

The Bodies of Metals and Minerals, with proper Acids, or ſuch as have an Ingreſs into their Pores, in the very Act of Solution, produce an Effervescence. Thus Gold produces an Effervescence with *Aqua Regia*, and Silver, Mercury, Copper, and Iron, with *Aqua Fortis*, which Effervescence laſts till the particular Body is diſſolved.

Every Effervescence does not depend upon Acids and Alcalies. For common Water poured upon highly calcined terreo-ſaline Bodies, ſuch as Shells, Coral, burnt Stones, and Salt of Tartar, produces a violent Effervescence; becauſe the Water, by its Weight, enters the Pores of the calcined Subſtances, from which it forces the aereo-ethereal Particles with a violent Force.

Recent and highly concentrated Oil of Vitriol, by an Addition of common Water, or of Ice, becomes hot, with a violent Effervescence; becauſe the Oil of Vitriol is a concentrated acid Salt, which on account of the great Quantity of ethereal Particles interſperſed with the Acid, remains in a State of Fluidity. Then the Water takes Poſſeſſion of its Pores, and expels this ſubtile ethereal Matter with Violence.

All Effervescences are not accompanied with Heat, ſome being entirely without it. Thus Chalk produces a conſiderable Effervescence without any Heat, with the Spirits of Nitre, Sal-Ammoniac, Vitriol, and Salt. This Effervescence may be ſtopt by an Affuſion of highly rectified Spirit of Wine, which in a Moment acts upon the Acid, and unites with it, ſo as to render it milder.

CHAP. XVI.

Of EXTRACTION.

EXTRACTION, in Pharmacy, is the Separation of the pure and medicinal Part of a Body from the impure and unactive, by Means of a Menſtruum which is capable of diſſolving the Parts required, and leaving the reſt untouched; and when the ſolvent Menſtruum is ſeparated from the diſſolved Body, by Diſtillation, or Evaporation, the Remainder is called *An Extract*. All Medicines, whoſe Virtues conſiſt in Parts that are very volatile, are improper for this Operation, becauſe ſuch Parts evaporate in a Heat ſufficient for performing it. All the Judgment, required in this Proceſs, conſiſts in adapting the Menſtruum to the Parts intended to be procured, and regulating the Degrees and Continuance of Heat neceſſary for the Solution, and ſubſequent Evaporation.

CHAP. XVII.

Of FERMENTATION.

FERMENTATION is that inteſtine Motion in vegetable Fluids, which tends to the Production of an inflammable Vinous Liquor, miſcible with Water, and intoxicating; or an acid uninflammable Liquor, called Vinegar.

The only Place Fermentation retains in the modern Practice is, where it is uſed preparatorily to the Diſtillation of Simple Waters. For

as Vinous Spirits and Vinegar, its ſole great Ends, may be procured with leſs Expence and Trouble from thoſe who prepare them for common Purpoſes, the Production of theſe is now no longer a Part of Pharmacy.

As to the raiſing a Fermentation previouſly requiſite to the Diſtillation of Simple Waters; the Subſtances, being firſt bruiſed, are to be infuſed in Water impregnated with Yeaſt ſufficient to bring on a Ferment, and ſo to be continued, till it is evident, from the Froth and Working, that the Fermentation is begun; and then the whole is to be immediately committed to Diſtillation.

CHAP. XVIII.
Of FILTRATION.

FILTRATION is the paſſing any Fluid thro' a Strainer, or Filtre, in order to ſeparate from it any groſs Particles it contains, and render it limpid. To filtrate Fluids of any Kind, Chymiſts and Apothecaries fold a Piece of bibulous or coarſe Paper in ſuch a Manner as to fit a Funnel; the ſmall End of which they place in the Mouth of the Veſſel intended for the Reception of the filtrated Liquor. Then they pour the Liquor into the Paper, permitting it to drop gradually thro' it, and taking care not to put in too much at a Time, for fear of burſting the Paper. Filtration may be, alſo, performed by Means of a conical Woollen or Linen Bag, commonly called *Hippocrates's Sleeve.* But we muſt be directed in our Choice of one or other of theſe, by the particular Nature of the Fluid to be filtrated.

CHAP. XIX.
Of FUSION.

FUSION is the Reduction of ſolid Bodies into a State of Fluidity by Fire. Almoſt all natural Subſtances, the pure Earths, and the ſolid Parts of Animals and Vegetables, excepted, melt in proper Degrees of Fire; ſome in a very gentle Heat, whilſt others require its utmoſt Violence.

Turpentine, and other ſoft reſinous Subſtances, liquefy in a gentle Warmth; Wax, Pitch, Sulphur and the mineral Bitumens, require a Heat too great for the Hand to ſupport; fixed Alkaline Salts, common Salt, Nitre, require a red, or almoſt white Heat to melt them; and Glaſs, a full white Heat.

Among metallic Subſtances, Tin, Biſmuth, and Lead, flow long before Ignition: Antimony likewiſe melts before it is viſibly red hot, but not before the Veſſel is conſiderably ſo: The Regulus of Antimony demands a much ſtronger Fire. Zinc begins to melt in a red Heat; Gold and Silver require a low white Heat; Copper a bright white Heat; and Iron, an extreme white Heat.

One Body, rendered Fluid by Heat, becomes ſometimes a Menſtruum for another not fuſible of itſelf in the ſame Degree of Fire. Thus red hot Silver melts, on being thrown into melted Lead leſs hot than itſelf: And thus, if Steel heated to Whiteneſs, be taken out of the Furnace, and applied to a Roll of Sulphur; the Sulphur, inſtantly liquifying, occaſions the Steel to melt with it; hence the *Chalybs cum Sulphur.* of the Shops. This Concrete, nevertheleſs, remarkably impedes the Fuſion of ſome other Metals, as Lead, which, when united with Sulphur, is ſcarce to be perfectly melted by the moſt intenſe Degree

Degree of culinary Fire: Hence the Method, deſcribed in its Place, of purifying Zinc, a Semimetal which Sulphur has no effect upon, from the Lead ſo frequently mixed with it.

Sulphur is the only unmetallic Subſtance which mingles in Fuſion with any Metal. Earthy, ſaline, and other like Matters, even the Calces and Glaſſes prepared from Metals themſelves, float diſtinct upon the Surface, and form what is called Scoria or Droſs: Where the Quantity of this is large in Proportion to the Metal, it is moſt commodiouſly ſeparated by pouring the whole into a conical Mould: The pure Metal or Regulus, tho' ſmall in Quantity, occupies a conſiderable Weight in the lower narrow Part of the Cone, and when congealed, may be eaſily freed from the Scoriæ by a Hammer. The Mould ſhould be previouſly greaſed, or rather ſmoked, to make the Metal come freely out; and throughly dried and heated, to prevent the Exploſion, which ſometimes happens, from the ſudden Contact of melted Metals with moiſt Bodies.

CHAP. XX.

Of INCORPORATION.

INCORPORATION conſiſts in the Mixture of certain Subſtances that will not ſpontaneouſly unite together. The *Incorporation* of *Metals* and dry fuſible Subſtances, is brought about by *Fuſion*, and ſometimes by *Amalgamation*. Liquids are ſometimes incorporated by *Agitation*, *Digeſtion*, or *Circulation*; Liquids and Solids by Solution. But what is uſually meant by this Term is the Union of two Liquids, of themſelves incapable of Mixture, by Means of a third Subſtance added to them. Thus Syrups and Oils will not ſpontaneouſly unite. But if a due Portion of Sugar, Salt, or any Thing elſe capable of deſtroying their Viſcidity, be firſt rubbed with the Syrup, and the Oil be then gradually dropped into the Syrup, they will then unite, and form a Subſtance which is called an *Eclegma* or *Linctus*, of a thicker Conſiſtence than either the Oil or Syrup ſeparately. Thus, alſo Balſams, and Turpentines, which alone will not mix with an aqueous Liquor, are brought to unite with it, if the Balſam, or Turpentine, is previouſly mixed with the Yolk of an Egg: Tho' I am far from thinking, that this Treatment, in either Inſtance, imparts any additional Virtue to the Medicine. Other Methods of Incorporation are taken notice of under the Article of Menſtruums.

CHAP. XXI.

Of PRECIPITATION.

PRECIPITATION is a Dejection of the Particles of a ſolid Body from the Pores of a Fluid, ſo as to make them ſubſide to the Bottom. That which cauſes the Precipitation, is called, the *Precipitant*; whereas that, which falls to the Bottom, is called the *Precipitate*, or Magiſtery.

By this Operation, Bodies are recovered from their Solutions, not in a Cryſtalline, but in a powdery Form. The Separation is effected by the Addition of ſome other Subſtance, with which either the Menſtruum, or the Body diſſolved, have a greater Affinity than they have with one another.

Precipitation, therefore, is of two Kinds; one, where the Subſtance ſuperadded unites with the Men-

Menstruum, and occasions that before dissolved to be thrown down; the other, in which it unites with the dissolved Body, and falls along with it to the Bottom. Of the first, we have an Example in the Precipitation of Sulphur from Alkaline Lixivia by the Means of Acids; of the second, in the Precipitation of Mercury from Aqua Fortis by Sea Salt, or its Acid.

The Subjects of this Operation, as well those which are capable of being precipitated as those which precipitate them, will readily appear from Inspection of the Table of Affinity. The Manner of performing it is so simple, as not to stand in need of any particular Directions; no more being required, than to add the Precipitate by Degrees, as long as it continues to occasion any Precipitation. When the whole of the Powder has fallen, it is to be well *Edulcorated*, that is, washed in several fresh Parcels of Water, and afterwards dried for Use.

Where Metals are employed as Precipitants, as in the Purification of Martial Vitriol from Copper by the Addition of fresh Iron, they ought to be perfectly clean, and free from any rusty or greasy Matter; otherwise they will not readily, if at all, dissolve, and consequently the Precipitation will not succeed; for the Substance to be precipitated separates only by the additional one dissolving and taking its Place. The separated Powder, oftentimes, instead of falling to the Bottom, lodges upon the Precipitant; from which it must be occasionally shaken off, for Reasons sufficiently obvious.

CHAP. XXII.

Of SUBLIMATION.

SUBLIMATION may be called a dry Distillation, performed in a close Vessel, with a violent Degree of Heat; by which some Bodies, divided into extremely subtile Parts, are elevated in the Form of Flowers, without having their Texture destroyed. The principal Substances among Vegetables, subjected to this Progress, are Camphire and Benzoin; among Animals, their volatile Salts. Sal Ammoniac not only rises very easily itself, but also carries along with it many other Bodies, which, when alone, are fixed and incapable of being sublimed; and hence by the Chymists it is called the *Eagle*. Sulphur, and many sulphureous Minerals, are capable of Sublimation themselves, and render many other Bodies, which alone will not sublime, volatile. Hence the great Art of separating Metals from their Ores consists in destroying the mineral Sulphur contained in them, which carries away the metallic Particles, when subjected to a sufficient Degree of Fire instead of fusing them.

Sublimation is frequently performed in Glass Vessels of various Sorts; as in a Body fitted with a blind Head, that is, one without an Orifice or Beak on the Side, that the Matter in the Body may be confined and collected in the Head; or in a common Matrass, or a *Florence* Flask, or in Vessels made on Purpose, called *Subliming Vessels*. Sometimes earthen Vessels are employed. But *Stahl* recommends, as the most commodious, two very large Crucibles, the one inverted upon the other and close luted together. The lowermost is exposed to a naked Fire, and the uppermost receives the sublimed Matter. This

Method

Method is very convenient, when a great Heat is required.

Sometimes Aludels are made uſe of. Many of theſe are generally employed at the ſame Time in the following Manner. The Matter to be ſublimed is put into a Body, or Pot, the ſuperior Part of which is fitted into a Hole on the lower Part of an Aludel; and the ſuperior Part of the Aludel is received into the inferior Part of the next Aludel, and ſo on, till as many Aludels are ſet one upon another, as the Proceſs requires. To the ſuperior Part of the uppermoſt Aludel, a Head or Alembic is fixed, to receive the Matter which ſublimes. So that there is a continued Tube formed by the Aludels, from the Pot which contains the Matter to be ſublimed, to the Head or Alembic which receives it, in the Manner that a continued Channel is formed by a Number of Elm Pipes. The Uſe of Aludels ſeems to be, to remove the Matter, ſublimed in the Head, to a Diſtance from the Fire.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of TRITURATION, and LEVIGATION.

THESE are the two moſt ſimple Operations in Pharmacy, and are principally employed in reducing hard conſiſtent Subſtances to the Form of a Powder. I ſhould chuſe to fix the Term *Trituration* to the Operation which is performed in a Mortar; and that of *Levigation*, to that which is executed by rubbing or grinding on a Porphyry, or Marble. And in this Senſe, I think, the Terms are generally uſed.

Mortars are made of Wood, Marble, Iron, Braſs, Lead, or Glaſs; but they muſt not be uſed indiſcriminately, ſince acid and corroſive Subſtances corrode Metals, and, if pounded or triturated in Metal Mortars, are impregnated with the Qualities of the particular Metals; in Conſequence of which they can never anſwer the Purpoſes for which they were primarily intended; and hard Subſtances wear away a Part of all Kinds of Mortars, ſo that their Qualities muſt be in ſome Meaſure altered by this Means.

It is alſo to be obſerved, according to *Quincy*, that in powdering every Preparation, the whole Ingredient, or Ingredients, with all their Parts to be uſed, ſhould paſs through the Sieve, and be equally mixed, before any is uſed; ſince through a Neglect of this Kind, ſeveral Medicines will in different Parts have different Efficacies, according as the moſt efficacious Parts, being more or leſs friable, paſs the Sieve firſt, or remain behind; both which Circumſtances will render particular Parts of the Medicine either too ſtrong or too weak. Beſides, in preparing Medicines of different Textures and Coheſions, ſome of the Ingredients paſs the Sieve much ſooner than others; ſo that there is an abſolute Neceſſity of mixing them carefully after the Whole is paſſed. Thus in powdering Jalap, Ipecacuanha, and other Subſtances, whoſe Virtues lie in their moſt reſinous Parts, theſe, being moſt brittle, break in the Mortar, and paſs the Sieve firſt; in Conſequence of which the Patients, who uſe the firſt, are over-doſed, while thoſe who uſe the laſt, which are only the fibrous and woody Parts, are miſerably diſappointed in their Expectations.

Thoſe Medicines, alſo, whoſe Efficacy conſiſts in the peculiar Shape and Points of their component Parts, are conſiderably altered by Trituration. For the finer they are powdered, the leſs powerfully they operate. Thus Calomel may be rendered much

much gentler, and conſequently capable of being exhibited in far larger Doſes, when it is thoroughly triturated in a Glaſs Mortar. For the continual Trituration has the ſame Effect upon it as repeated Sublimation, by breaking the ſaline Spicula, till the Medicine becomes almoſt plain Mercury. But in reſinous Subſtances, eſpecially the purgative Kind, this Obſervation is reverſed.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the PHARMACEUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FURNACES, or Inſtruments, for containing and applying Fire, and regulating its Power, are of different Sorts according to the particular Purpoſes which they are intended to anſwer.—The Parts common to them all are, a Cavity for receiving the Aſhes; and another above this, for the Fuel, furniſhed with a Grate.

The moſt ſimple Furnace is that for Decoction and Infuſion, otherwiſe called the Furnace or open Fire. This is uſually made of an Iron Hoop five or ſix Inches deep, with a Grate at the Bottom like the common Stoves, and either ſupported on Feet, ſo as to be eaſily moveable, or fixed in Brick Work.

The Sand Furnace is deeper than the foregoing, and has an Iron Pot let into it at Top: this filled with Sand, in which the Veſſel containing the Subject is placed. A Door is made in the Fore-part above the Grate, for admitting the Fuel, and an Aperture in the Back-part, near the Top, by which the Smoke is diſcharged in a Flew or Chimney.

The ordinary melting Furnace is likewiſe a hollow Cylinder, with a Flew in the Back-part like the preceding; but without a Door: The Fuel and Veſſels are put in at the Top, which is occaſionally covered with a Tile or Iron-plate. There is alſo another Sort of Melting Furnace, with a Door in the Front, and a Flew or Chimney on the Top.

The Furnace for a Copper Still differs conſiderably from the foregoing. In this, the Smoke, with the Flame, goes off at the farther End of a long narrow Grate, in a Spiral Flew round the Sides of the Still; at the uppermoſt Part of which it is diſcharged into a common Chimney. The Narrowneſs of the Bottom of the Still renders this Conveyance of Heat round its Sides neceſſary.

The *Athanor* Furnace, beſides a Door for inſpecting the Fire, &c. has another in the oppoſite Side opening into a large Flew, the Heat conveyed through which is applied to warm a Sand Bath, &c. The Body of the Furnace is made of conſiderable Height, for receiving a large Quantity of Fuel at once: The Top being cloſely covered, the Fuel burns only in Proportion as it falls down to the Level of the Flew. By this Means, a nearly equal Heat may be kept up for a Length of Time without Attendance.

All the foregoing Furnaces have a ſufficient Supply of Air, ſo neceſſary to the Support of Fire, thro' the Door of the Aſh-pit, without artificial Impulſe. They are built upon this Principle; that the Air which has ſerved to animate the Fuel, being greatly heated and rarified by it, aſcends through the Chimney, with a Velocity proportionable to its perpendicular Height, and is replaced by a conſtant ſucceſſion of freſh Air from without. As the Vehemence with which the Fuel burns, and the Degree of Heat which it produces, are in Proportion to the Quantity and Velocity of this Current of Air, it is evident, that

that the Heat may be increaſed or diminiſhed at Pleaſure, by increaſing or diminiſhing the Height of the Chimney, or its Width by Means of REGISTERS made in it for that Purpoſe, or the Apertures by which the Air is admitted beneath the Grate. Thoſe Furnaces, in which the Stream of Air, and conſequently the Degree of Heat, is very conſiderable, are called *Wind* Furnaces.

Where a ſtrong Degree of Heat is requiſite, as in the Fuſion of Metals, &c. the Veſſel containing the Subject is placed in immediate Contact with the Burning Fuel: This is called operating in a *naked Fire*. Where a leſſer Heat is ſufficient, and the Veſſel employed is either Glaſs, or the more tender Kinds of Earthen Ware, certain Media are interpoſed, to prevent the Fire from acting with too great Violence, and to render the Heat leſs fluctuating: Theſe are called *Balnea* or *Baths*.

Baths of dry Subſtances, as *Sand*, are in general far leſs convenient than thoſe of *Water*, or other Liquids: For the Heat is equal in every Part of the latter; whilſt in the former it is very unequal, being conſiderably greateſt at the Bottom, and diminiſhing from thence to the Top. Nevertheleſs as Water is impatient of any great Degree of Heat, the Uſe of the Sand Furnace becomes in many Caſes neceſſary: The Sand made Choice of, ſhould be a large coarſe-grained Sand, ſeparated from the finer Parts by Waſhing, and from little Stones by the Sieve.

Some Proceſſes require to be performed with Glaſs Veſſels in a naked Fire. For theſe Purpoſes, Veſſels made of the thinneſt Glaſs ſhould be choſen; theſe bearing the Fire, without cracking, much better than ſuch as are thicker, and in Appearance ſtronger. All Glaſſes, or other Veſſels that are apt to crack, muſt be cautiouſly *nealed*, that is, ſlowly heated; and when the Proceſs is finiſhed, as ſlowly cooled; unleſs where the Veſſel is to be broken to get out the Preparation, as in ſome Sublimations: In this Caſe, it is more convenient to expoſe the hot Glaſs ſuddenly to the cold Air, which will ſoon occaſion it to crack; than to endanger throwing down the ſublimed Part among the Feces by a Blow.

As a Defence from the Violence of the Fire, and to prevent the ſudden Contact of cold Air on ſupplying freſh Fuel, &c. the Glaſs is to be *coated* over to the Thickneſs of about Half a Crown, with Windſor Loam ſoftened with Water into a proper Conſiſtence, and beat up with a little cut Tow, Hair, Horſe-dung, or the like. When Windſor Loam is not procurable, white Clay, mixed with as much well waſhed Sand as will prevent its ſticking to the Fingers, will ſupply its Place.

The ſame *Lute* ſerves for lining the Inſide of Iron or Copper Furnaces; which, without a Defence of this Kind, would ſoon be preyed upon, and ſcorified by the Heat; as alſo, for ſecuring the Junctures of the Veſſel in the Diſtillation of the Volatile Salts and Spirits of Animals: In the Diſtillation of acid Spirits, the Matter may be moiſtened with a Solution of fixt Alkaline Salt, inſtead of Water. For moſt other Purpoſes, a Piece of wet Bladder, or a Paſte of Flour and Water, or of Linſeed Meal (that is, the Cake, left after the Expreſſion of Oil of Linſeed, ground into Powder) are ſufficient Lutes. The few ſimple Lutes, here deſcribed, will be found to anſwer all the Purpoſes of the various Compoſitions recommended by Authors.

It would be needleſs to enter, here, into a particular Detail of the Pharmaceutical Apparatus; as we ſhall

ſhall have Occaſion to mention the principal Inſtruments, in ſpeaking of the ſeveral Operations to which they are ſubſervient. In this Place, we ſhall only give the Operator a few general Cautions, with Regard to the *Matter* of the Veſſels deſigned for containing the Subject.

The common *Earthen* Veſſels are of a porous Texture; and hence are apt to imbibe a conſiderable Quantity of certain Liquors, particularly thoſe of the ſaline Kind; ſome of which ſoon diſcover their penetrating the Veſſel, by ſaline Efflorescences on the Outſide. Such as are *glazed*, are liable to have their Glazing corroded, eſpecially by the ſtronger Acids. Thoſe made of pure Clay, without any Admixture of Sand, &c. and called from their Hardneſs and Compactneſs *Stone Ware*, are, in good Meaſure, free from both theſe Inconveniencies.

Iron and *Copper* Veſſels are corroded by all Acids; the latter by volatile Alkalies alſo: Hence burnt Sponge, whoſe Virtues depend upon a ſmall Portion of volatile alkaline Salt, contracts a nauſeous Taſte, and ſometimes an emetic Quality, by being only pulverized in a Copper or Braſs Mortar.

Glaſs Veſſels give no Taint, and are not corroded or acted upon by any known Subſtance; theſe therefore, in ſuch Operations as will admit their Uſe, are always to be preferred.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Weights and Meaſures at preſent uſed in the Shops; together with the ſeveral Characters of Abbreviation, which occur in Preſcriptions.

THO' it is certainly a Thing of the laſt Importance to preſerve the due Proportions of the ſeveral Ingredients of Medicines, yet an Error in this Reſpect has hitherto prevailed univerſally. This unlucky Overſight is occaſioned by the Uſe of different Species of Weight in ſelling different Commodities. Thus Gold and Silver are ſold by Troy-weight, and moſt other Things by what we call Averdupoize-weight. The Pound Troy is divided into twelve Ounces, the Pound Averdupoize into ſixteen. But in theſe Weights neither Pounds nor Ounces are the ſame, the Pound Troy being much leſs than the Pound Averdupoize, tho' the Troy Ounce is heavier than that of the other. As the Medicinal Pound is divided into twelve Ounces, ſo the various Subdiviſions of the ſame into Drams, Scruples, and Grains, which the Apothecaries uſe, are adjuſted to the Troy Ounce. But as Druggiſts and wholeſale Dealers ſell by the Averdupoize-weight, ſo the Apothecaries do not generally uſe Troy-weight for Pounds and Ounces. Whence it happens, that, when ſome Ingredients are preſcribed in Pounds, and others in Ounces, they are not proportioned to the Intention of the Preſcription; and when any Ingredients are ordered in any Subdiviſion, their ſmall Weights being adapted to a greater Ounce, than the Averdupoize, theſe Ingredients muſt of Courſe be diſproportioned.

Another Error in proportioning the Ingredients in Medicines is the applying the Names of Weights to Meaſures, tho' the Liquors contained in thoſe Meaſures have not the Weights implied by theſe Names.

To prevent the future Inconveniencies which might ariſe from theſe and other ſimilar Errors, the Compilers of the laſt *London Diſpenſatory* have aſcertained their Weight, which is that of Troy, and their Meaſure, which

which is what we commonly call Wine Measure, in the following Manner.

℔ A Pound	contains	Twelve Ounces
℥ An Ounce		Eight Drams
ʒ A Dram		Three Scruples
℈ A Scruple		Twenty Grains

The Measures most in Use with us are,

A Pint	contains	Sixteen Ounces
An Ounce		Eight Drams
A Gallon		Eight Pints
A Spoonful		Half an Ounce
A Cyathus		An Ounce and an half.

An Explanation of some abbreviated Characters.

Cong. A Gallon.
Cochl. A Spoonful. In the *London Dispensatory* the Measure of Half an Ounce; in the *Edinburgh*, Half an Ounce Weight in Syrups, and three Drams in distilled Waters.
M. A Handful.
S. V. R. Spirit of Wine rectified.
C. C. Hart's Horn.
S. a. According to Art.
ss. The Half of any Thing.
F. Form into.
B. M. Water Bath.
P. A Pugil, the Eighth Part of a Handful.

TABLE of the WEIGHT of different LIQUIDS.

Of	A Pint weighs Ounces	Drams	Grains	= Grains	Ounce Measure weighs Grains		Dram Measure weighs Grains	
Oil of Vitriol	28	6	27	= 13727	858	+	107	+
Spirit of Nitre	20	3	1	= 9781	611	+	77	+
Aqua fortis	19	6	23	= 9503	594	—	74	+
Spirit of Salt	17	4	36	= 846	527	+	66	—
Distilled Vinegar	15	5	30	= 7530	471	—	59	—
Common Vinegar	15	3	11	= 7391	462	—	58	—
Fixt Salts deliquiated in the Air	21	0	0	= 10080	680		85	
Soap Leys of the *London Dispens.*	16	0	0	= 7680	480		60	
Spirit of Sal Ammoniac	14	3	59	= 6959	435	—	54	+
Highly dephlegmated Spirit of Wine	12	4	30	= 6030	377	—	45	—
Common rectified Spirit of Wine	13	1	31	= 6331	396	—	49	+
Proof Spirit	13	6	55	= 6655	416	—	52	—
Honey	15	7	19	= 7639	477	+	60	—
Linseed Oil	14	1	33	= 681	426	—	53	+
Olive Oil	13	7	13	= 6673	417	+	52	+
Rain Water	15	1	50	= 7310	456	+	57	+

TABLE of the Quantity of ACID deſtroyed by different ABSORBENTS.

Ten Grains of		deſtroyed the Acidity of	Drops of Spirit of Salt.
	Some Kinds of Limeſtones	160	
	Oyſterſhells	120	
	Chalk	100	
	Shells of Garden Snails	100	
	Calcined Cray Fiſh	100	
	Pearl	80	
	Tooth of the Sea Horſe	80	
	Volatile Salts	80	
	Fixt Salts	60	
	Coral, red and white	60	
	Crabs Eyes	50	
	Eggſhells	50	
	Mother of Pearl	50	
	Crabs Claws	40	
	Jaw Bone of the Pike Fiſh	30	

TABLE of the Quantity of ABSORBENT EARTHS ſoluble in ACIDS.

		Grains.
576 Grains of Spirit of Salt diſſolved of	Crabs Eyes	216
	Mother of Pearl	144
	Pearls	128
	Oyſterſhells	156
	Hartſhorn	165
	Coral	180
	Oriental Bezoar	118
	Occidental Bezoar	123
	Quick Lime	199
	Slaked Lime	193
576 Grains of Spirit of Nitre diſſolved of	Crabs Eyes	297
	Mother of Pearl	202
	Pearls	219
	Oyſterſhells	236
	Hartſhorn	234
	Coral	233
	Oriental Bezoar	108
	Occidental Bezoar	144
	Quick Lime	180
	Slaked Lime	216

TABLE of the Quantity of ESSENTIAL OIL obtainable from different AROMATICS.

640 Parts of	yield of Oil from	to
Agallochum	2	
Canella alba	1	
Cardamom Seeds	25	30
Cascarilla	4	
Cassia lignea	¼	
Cinnamon	8	10
Cloves	90	100
Dictamnus Creticus	¼	½
Galangal	4	5
Ginger	5	6
Mace	25	30
Nutmegs	25	40
Pepper	6	10
Pimento	4	
Rhodium	3	20
Sassafras	12	15
Saunders, yellow	10	
Zedoary		5

2. AROMATICS of our own GROWTH.

640 Parts of	yield of Oil from	to
Angelica Root	2	5
Calamus Aromaticus	3	5
Caraway Seeds	30	
Chervil Seeds	½	
Elecampane Root	3	
Fennel Seed		14
Juniper Berries	16	
Lavender, Flowers of the broad leaved	25	30
Flowers of the narrow leaved		10
Lovage Root	5	6
Marjoram Leaves		10
Masterwort Roots		3
Mint Leaves		16
Parsley Seed		4
Rosemary Leaves	3	5
Tops in Flower		40
Damask Roses		½
Saffron		2½
Sage Leaves	4	
Smallage Seeds	5	
Thyme	5	8

A Table of the specific Gravity of different Solids.

Aloes Wood	1,177	Mercury Sublimate corrosive	8,000
Alum	1,738	Yellow Emetic	8,235
Amber, Pellucid	1,065	Merc. dulcis, sublimated twice	12,353
Ambergris	1,400	thrice	9,882
Antimony	4,000	four Times	8,234
Crocus	4,500	Mother of Pearl	2,480
Glass	5,280	Myrrh	1,250
Regulus	6,622	Nephritic Stone	2,894
Balsam of Tolu,	,896	Wood	1,200
Bezoar, Occidental	1,500	Nitre	1,900
Oriental	1,530	alcalized	2,745
Bismuth	9,700	Opium	1,363
Borax	1,720	Peruvian Bark	7,784
Box wood	2,031	Potash	3,112
Calamine	5,000	Rhodium Wood	1,125
Campeachy Wood	,913	Sal Ammoniac	1,453
Camphor	,996	Enixum	2,148
Ceruse	3,156	Gemmæ	2,143
China Root	1,071	Mirabilis Glauberi	2,246
Cinnabar of Antimony	6,044	Polychrestus	2,148
Factitious	8,100	Prunellæ	2,148
Copper	9,000	Salt of Steel	1,830
calcined	5,453	Common	2,125
Coral, Red	2,689	Volatile of Hartshorn	1,496
White	2,500	Sassafras	,482
Crabs Eyes	1,890	Saunders, Red	1,128
Fir	1,550	White	1,041
Frankincense	1,071	Yellow	,809
Gold	19,640	Scammony, Resin of	1,200
Guaiacum Wood	1,333	Silver	10,500
Bark	1,250	Sugar thrice refined	1,606
Resin	1,224	Sulphur	1,800
Gum Arabic	1,375	Tartar Crude	1,849
Tragacanth	1,333	crystallized	1,900
Hæmatites	4,360	emetic	2,246
Ichthyocolla	1,111	vitriolated	2,298
Iron	7,632	Tin	7,156
Lapis Lazuli	3,054	Tutty	4,615
Lead	11,310	Vitriol, Green	1,764
Litharge of Gold	6,000	White	1,900
Silver	6,044	English	1,880
Mastich Wood	,849	Dantzick	1,715
Mercury	14,000	Calcined Red	1,900

Table of the specific Gravity of Liquids.

Antimonial Caustic	2,470	Oil expressed of Olives	,913
Aqua Fortis	1,300	Oil of Vitriol	1,877
Aqua Regis	1,234	Spirit, acid, of Nitre	1,338
Honey	1,450	dulcified	1,000
Milk, Cows	1,039	of common Salt	1,154
Goats	1,009	dulcified	,951
Oil, distilled, of Caraway Seeds	,940	of Vitriol	1,203
Cinnamon	1,035	Spirit of Hartshorn	1,073
Cloves	1,034	Honey	,895
Cummin Seed	,975	Sal Ammoniac	,952
Dill Seed	,994	Silk	1,145
Fennel Seed	,997	Tartar	1,073
Hyssop	,986	Urine	1,120
Juniper Berries	911	Wine, Proof	,927
Mint	,975	common rectified	,866
Nutmegs	,948	very highly rectified	,825
Orange Peel	,888	Vinegar, of Beer	1,034
Origanum	,940	of Wine	2,011
Pennyroyal	,978	distilled	1,030
Rosemary	,934	Water, distilled	,993
Sassafras	1,094	Rain	1,000
Savin	,986	River	1,009
Spike	,936	Sea	1,030
Tansy	,946	Wine, Burgundy	,953
Turpentine	,792	Canary	1,033
Oil, expressed, of Linseed	,932	Red Pontack	,993

Table of the Quantity of fixt Alkaline Salt necessary to saturate different Acids.

Parts of	Oil of Vitriol	saturate	83	Parts of Alcali.
	Spirit of Nitre		51	
	Spirit of Salt		25	
	Concentrated Spirit of Vinegar		26	
	Distilled Vinegar		3	
	Vinegar		from 1 to 2	

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BOOK II.

Of the Operation *of* MEDICINES.

SINCE almoſt the whole Duty of a Phyſician conſiſts in ſeaſonably adminiſtring ſuch Things as are proper to preſerve or reſtore Health, it is plain, that Nothing is ſo neceſſary to accompliſh theſe Purpoſes, as a diſtinct and accurate Knowledge of the Inſtruments by which this is effected. Now this Knowledge ſuppoſes not only an Acquaintance with the Efficacy and Virtues of Medicines, but, alſo, with their Elements and Manner of Operation. By which Means a Phyſician may be enabled to judge, by ſolid Reaſon, what are the Things in the *Materia Medica*, which are ſerviceable, or prejudicial, in this or that Diſtemper, to this or that peculiar Perſon, at ſuch or ſuch a Seaſon, with a due Regard to all other Circumſtances. That he may rightly conduct himſelf in theſe reſpects, and be readily ſupplied with proper Means to anſwer all Emergencies, nothing ſeems fitter, and more conducive to the Purpoſe, than an artful and compendious Diſtribution of the *Materia Medica*, under certain Heads, according to their Principles, their Way of Operation, and the Effects, which, under ſuch and ſuch Conditions, they are adapted to produce.

Medicines may be diſpoſed under their general Heads in a proper and compendious Way, if we conſider, that whatever is ſubſervient to the Ends of Medicine, is directed in its Manner of acting towards the Removal of the Cauſes of Diſeaſes. But in every Diſeaſe there is a Depravation, either in the Motion, or in the Matter which is moved, or even diſpoſed to move. And ſince Motion is exceſſive or defective, either in the Whole, or ſome Part of it, and Matter is in the Fault either upon account of its Quantity or Quality, all Remedies muſt, in general, be concerned in the Regulation of depraved Matter or Motion. To Matter, vitiated in Quality, we appropriate *Alteratives*; to Matter, offending in Quantity, *Evacuants*; if, on the other hand, Motion is defective or impaired, or if the Parts have loſt their proper Tone, reſtorative and corroborative Medicines are to be uſed. And if the Motion is too intenſe and accelerated, or the Parts racked

racked with Spaſms, then ſedative and compoſing Medicines are, of all others, moſt efficaciouſly adminiſtred.

Theſe are the few general Claſſes of Medicines, to which all the Stores, with which indulgent Nature has enriched the Art of Phyſick, may be reduced. For by this Means, and by the Aſſiſtance of theſe Helps, all the ſeveral Intentions of the Medicinal Art, may be exactly and effectually anſwered. Medicines act directly and immediately, either upon the fluid, or the ſolid Parts of the Body; ſo that the alterative and evacuating Medicines are appropriated to the Fluids, and thoſe of a corroborative and compoſing Quality to the Solids. But as liquid as well as ſolid Bodies are of different Qualities, ſo they produce their reſpective Effects in different Ways. For ſome Medicines, by their immediate Action, affect the moſt ſubtle, and eaſily moveable Fluid which is lodged in the Brain and Nerves, and is the chief Inſtrument of Motion and Senſation, either by augmenting its Quantity, or accelerating its Motion, ſuch as analeptic, cordial, and fragrant Medicines; or by quelling and becalming its more violent Motions, ſuch as Anti-hyſteric and Anodyne Medicines, Opiates, and Fœtids; which, even when exhibited in very inconſiderable Doſes, produce very ſudden, and almoſt inſtantaneous Effects. Other Medicines operate immediately upon the Blood and Juices themſelves, ſuch as thoſe of the diluting, incraſſating, and attenuating Kinds; and, alſo, ſuch as are endowed with an abſorbent Quality, or are calculated for ſubduing any corroſive or ſulphureous Acrimony.

Thoſe Medicines which induce a Change upon the Solids, produce their immediate Effects upon the more nervous Parts, as the Stomach and Inteſtines, which are endowed with a moſt exquiſite Senſation. To this Claſs belong all the medicinal Preparations of Minerals, which produce their Effects when given in ſmall Doſes, reſolve themſelves into Particles of an incredibly ſmall Size, without loſing their Texture and Virtues, enter the minuteſt Receſſes of the nervous Parts, and are with ſome Difficulty waſhed away; ſuch as, among Emetics, Emetic Tartar; among Salivating Medicines, White Precipitate; among Sulphurs, the Sulphur of Antimony; to which Volatile Salts may be added. Other Subſtances ſtrongly ſtimulate the nervous Parts, by that ſubtile cauſtic Salt with which they abound; ſuch as, among Poiſons, Arſenic; among Purgatives, white and black Hellebore, Gamboge, Reſin of Jalap, and ſome more of the ſame Kind, together with all Inſects, eſpecially Cantharides. 'Tis nevertheleſs to be obſerved, that, of Medicines of this Kind, ſome affect particular nervous Parts more than others; for inſtance, Mercurial Preparations affect the Glands, the Lymphatic Ducts, and the Fauces; Emetic Preparations of Antimony affect the Biliary Ducts; Preparations of Colocynth, the Nervous Coat of the Inteſtines; Hellebore, the Oeſophagus, Larynx, and Aſpera Arteria; Cantharides and other Inſects, the Nervous, Urinary, and Seminal Ducts; and in fine, oily volatile Salts, and Sudorifics prepared of the volatile Salts of Animals, affect the Coats of the Arterial Veſſels. Some others of thoſe Medicines, that are appropriated to the Solids, inſinuate their Virtues more effectually into the Muſcular and Fibrous, than into the Nervous and Membraneous Parts; among the Number of which are all thoſe

Corroboratives, which abound with a ſulphureous or with a mild aſtringent, fixed, and earthy Principle.

The whole Body of Medicines in general is with Reaſon diſtinguiſhed in this Manner; and in this Manner are we to form our Ideas of their reſpective Methods of operating. But as the Art of Phyſic, in order to become rational, muſt be built upon moſt evident Cauſes, all obſcure ones being rejected, as *Celſus* ſays, not only by the Phyſician, but alſo from the Art of Phyſic itſelf; ſo that particular Branch of Phyſic which diſplays the Virtues of Medicines, and accounts for their Method of Operation, is to be drawn, not from obſcure and too remote Cauſes, nor from the atomical and geometrical Principles of the Magnitude and Figure of the Parts, which are in reality incomprehenſible; but from Cauſes that are evident, immediate, comprehenſible, ſubjected to our Senſes, and made known by Experience.

CHAP. I.

Of Emetics.

AMongſt the ſeveral Medicines of the evacuating Kind, *Emetics*, or ſuch as excite Vomiting, are none of the leaſt conſiderable. Whatſoever comes into the Stomach, which ſo irritates its Fibres, as to make them contract or draw up with Force, will throw its Contents upwards; the Vent being much larger that Way than through the Pylorus; which would ſend them down by Stool. The Difference, therefore, between an Emetic and Cathartic, lies only in this, that the latter conſiſts of ſuch Particles as paſs the Stomach without any violent Vellications of the Fibres; and the former of ſuch as have that Effect almoſt as ſoon as they come there; ſo that a Vomit ſeems ſtronger than a Cathartic: and this is the Reaſon why a Cathartic in an increaſed Doſe, will prove emetic. Theſe are either mild and gentle, or of a more ſtrong and draſtic Nature. Among the former, we may juſtly reckon common Water rendered tepid, with the Addition of a little Salt and Honey, or expreſſed Oil or Fat; or a Decoction of the Seeds or Root of a Horſe-Radiſh, or the Seeds of Dill with Water, or the Waters of warm mineral Springs drank in large Quantities at a Time.

Among thoſe of the more violent Kind, the Vegetable Kingdom ſupplies us with the following. The Leaves and Root of Aſarabacca, white Hellebore, the Juice of the middle Bark of the Elder Tree, Gamboge, Ipecacuanha, and all the draſtic Purgatives exhibited in too large Quantities. Among Metals and Minerals, all Preparations of Copper; as, alſo, ſuch Subſtances as receive their emetic Qualities from the reguline Part of Antimony they contain; ſuch as Emetic Tartar, Glaſs of Antimony, and the Preparations thereof, the *Mercurius Vitæ*, eſpecially when prepared of the rectified Butter of Antimony by Precipitation with common Water, or Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*; the Golden Sulphur of Antimony, and many others. The milder Emetics, and ſuch as are pretty much of a diuretic Nature, were much uſed by *Galen*, and the Ancients, as they are ſafe, and, generally, by their Quantity, ſtimulate the Stomach to vomit, eſpecially when it is weak, and diſpoſed to throw up its Contents; which may be diſcovered by a *Nauſea*, Eructations, Bitterneſs of the Mouth, and the uneaſy State of the Patient. But theſe do not act beyond the Limits of the Stomach, from

from which they very advantageouſly evacuate crude, phlegmatic, and bilious Humours, produced by improper Aliments, or a bad Digeſtion.

The more ſtrong and draſtic Emetics, when exhibited in a ſmall Doſe, by their fiery, cauſtic, ſaline-ſulphureous Acrimony, act not only on the Nervous Coat of the Stomach and Inteſtines, by ſpaſmodically contracting them, but, if exhibited in a ſomewhat larger Quantity, they penetrate beyond the Stomach into the highly nervous Biliary Ducts, into the Glands of the Inteſtines, Myſentery, and Pancreas, as alſo into the Liver, and expel their contained Humours from theſe Parts. Sometimes, alſo, they affect the whole Nervous Syſtem, and prove highly injurious to the Conſtitution.

As an Emetic, we may juſtly give the Preference to Ipecacuanha, half a Dram or more of which may be exhibited for a Doſe. This Root, beſides its ſaline, ſubtile, and acrid Principle, alſo contains one of a balſamic and corroborating Quality, and has this particular Advantage attending it, that it ſoon produces its Effects; for which Reaſon it is very properly uſed where Delays may be attended with bad Conſequences. And becauſe in vomiting, the periſtaltic Motion of the Stomach, and by Conſent that of the Inteſtines, is inverted, if the Vomiting is very intenſe in a Diarrhæa, or Dyſentery, the Flux is by that means checked and ſtopt for ſome Time. Thus *Celſus* juſtly affirms, that Vomits ſtop Fluxes, and render the Body ſoluble when coſtive. The moſt commodious Succedaneum for Ipecacoanha is Aſarabacca, the Root and Leaves of which are poſſeſſed, not only of a ſubtile, acrid, volatile and cauſtic Principle, which in boiling exhales, but, alſo, of a corroborating and balſamic Quality, and afford ſingular Relief in inveterate Fevers of the Tertian and Quartan Kind, as, alſo, in Dropſies, and the Jaundice. Among Antimonial Preparations, we give the Preference to Emetic Tartar, prepared of the *Crocus Metallorum*, and not of Glaſs of Antimony, which is as ſtrong again. Three or four Grains of this Tartar, either alone, or in a ſmaller Doſe with Ipecacoanha, prove an excellent Vomit. And if the Intention is to purge, at one and the ſame time, two or three Grains of Emetic Tartar may be added to a Decoction of Manna; and, in a pituitous Aſthma, this End is ſometimes very commodiouſly anſwered, by two or three Ounces of Oxymel of Squills. But as for the Emetic Preparations of Copper, which by their deſtructive Quality greatly injure the nervous Coats of the Stomach, and other Parts; as alſo, the Reguline Powders of Antimony, the Glaſs of Antimony and tht *Mercurius Vitæ*, whoſe Effects cannot be depended on, ſince they act either too ſtrongly or too weakly, according to the State and Diſpoſition of the Humours in the Stomach, we ought carefully to abſtain from their Uſe, and may be very well without them in the *Materia Medica*.

Draſtic Emetics are ſometimes not only uſeful, but abſolutely neceſſary for expelling Poiſons, eſpecially of the Narcotic Kind; as, alſo, the infectious Particles, which exhale from Patients labouring under contagious Diſorders, which, deſcending to the Stomach, there mix with the Juices, and, unleſs ſoon carried off, are conveyed into the Maſs of Blood. In like Manner, draſtic Emetics are neceſſary for evacuating the corrupted and peccant Humours ariſing from the Commixture of heterogeneous Aliments, the Bile,

and fermenting ſalival Humours, which ſtagnating in the Stomach and Inteſtines, eſpecially the *Duodenum*, become corrupted by their Continuance there, and frequently give Riſe to Fevers of the ſlow, the Quotidian, and Quartan Kind, as, alſo, to chronical Coughs, to violent Diſorders of the Head, Melancholy, a Hemicrania, and ſometimes to an Epilepſy, or Apoplexy.

In Diſeaſes, ariſing from thick Bile, formed, as it were, into a viſcid Coagulum, and obſtructing the Biliary Ducts, ſuch as the black and yellow Jaundice, a Cachexy, and ſome others, Emetics are ſometimes uſed with Succeſs, when other Medicines prove ineffectual; ſince they attenuate the bilious Sordes, which give Riſe to theſe Diſorders.

In Anaſarcas, Leucophlegmatias, Œdematous Swellings of the Parts, and a curable Aſcites, Emetics, exhibited in a pretty large Doſe, frequently carry off by Stool, but rarely by Vomit, the aqueous Serum from the Liver, and the Ducts and Glands of the Inteſtines, Myſentery, and Pancreas.

In all feveriſh Paroxyſms, Inflammations of the Stomach, or Caſes where it is affected with Spaſms, as for Inſtance, in Cardialgias, violent Hyſteric, and Hypocondriac Diſorders, and where there is a Diſpoſition to Spitting of Blood, or an immoderate Diſcharge either by the Menſes, or Hæmorrhoidal Veins, as, alſo, in all Diſeaſes ariſing from ſuper-abundant Humours derived to the Head, ſuch as Apoplexies, Palſies, Vertigoes, violent Head-achs, a Loſs of Hearing or Sight, Vomits are never to be uſed; nor are they to be exhibited to plethoric Patients, till the Plethora is removed by Bleeding; nor to thoſe whoſe Inteſtines are ſtuffed with Fœces, till they are previouſly evacuated, and purged off.

'Tis proper, in order to make Emeticks work more eaſily, to exhibit them always in a liquid Form, or in a ſufficient Quantity of ſome moiſtening, relaxing, and pinguious Vehicle. For Vomiting not only requires a powerful Conſtriction of the Pylorus, and Bottom of the Stomach, but alſo a Relaxation of the ſuperior Orifice of the *Oeſophagus*.

During the Operation of Emetics and after it is over, the Patient is carefully to guard againſt Cold, to abſtain from cold Liquors, from the Sallies of Paſſion, from hot and ſtimulating Medicines, from acrid and ſalt Aliments, and rather to uſe ſuch as are of a demulcent Nature, afford laudable Juices, and are of eaſy Digeſtion. It is of ſingular Uſe to drink a few Ounces of Aſſes Milk, if it can be had, about four Hours after the Operation of the Vomit is over.

It is laid down as a perpetual Rule by the beſt practical Authors, that, in acute Caſes, Bleeding ſhould always precede the Exhibition of an Emetic.

Common Salt is given to check the too violent Operation of Emetics, which it does by inclining them to paſs off by Stool. Violent Vomitings are, alſo, ſtopped, by copious Draughts of warm diluting Fluids; by mild Oils, by Opiates, Aromatics, grateful Acids, and corroborating Medicines, either taken internally, or applied externally to the Region of the Stomach.

CHAP. II.

Of Cathartics.

AMONG the ſeveral Species of Evacuants, none are of greater Importance than thoſe, which eliminate and diſcharge the recrementi-

mentitious and peccant Matter, contained in the Body, by Stool. The Medicines of this Kind are either mild and gentle, or ſtrong and draſtic. Thoſe which ſafely, mildly, and without any Injury to the Stomach, and Nervous Syſtem, render the Body ſoluble, are called Lenitive, or Laxative Medicines. Thoſe, which evacuate the Contents of the Inteſtines in a more efficacious and forcible Manner, come under the Denomination of Purgatives. Of the former Kind, the principal are, among vegetable Subſtances, Manna, Rhubarb, Caſſia, Agaric, Tamarinds, Sena Leaves, Aloes, Buckthorn Berries, Raiſins, Polypody, Peach Flowers, thoſe of the Egyptian Thorn, as alſo the Flowers and Seeds of Violets. Amongſt Salts, common Salt, Borax, and Nitre; as alſo thoſe obtained from Medicinal Springs, ſuch as thoſe of Epſom, and many others. Among Subſtances ſupplied by the Animal Kingdom, Milk, eſpecially that of Aſſes, and Whey. Among Chymical Preparations, the Terra Foliata Tartari, Vitriolated Tartar, Cream of Tartar, the Eſſential Salt of Wood-Sorrel, Magneſia Alba, Sal Polychreſtum, Flowers of Benjamin, as alſo many compound Medicines. Theſe gentle Laxatives, without greatly diſturbing or weakening the periſtaltic Motion of the Stomach and Inteſtines, not only evacuate the Fæces; but, when exhibited in pretty large Doſes, copiouſly diſcharge the Serum from the Glands of the Inteſtines. Nor, like the more draſtic Purgatives, do they operate by an acrid, ſubtile, and cauſtic Salt, which proves noxious to the Nervous Parts, but, by an innocent Subſtance, of a fine ſaline and ſtimulating Nature, and which evaporates, and is loſt by long boiling; as is obvious from Manna, Rhubarb, Aloes, and Sena Leaves, which, for this very Reaſon, are more properly infuſed than prepared by Decoction. But theſe Laxatives act either by a certain ſaline and ſtimulating, but mild Principle, as Manna, Caſſia, Raiſins, and Polypody; or by a certain ſubtile, ſulphureous, bitteriſh, and earthy Salt, as Aloes and Rhubarb; or by an acid Salt, which vellicates the Fibres, as Tamarinds, Cream of Tartar, and Salt of Wood-Sorrel; or they act by Means of a neutral Salt, as Nitre, Borax, Sal Gemmæ, the Arcanum Duplicatum, Vitriolated Tartar, Salts obtained from Medicinal Waters, and the eſſential Salts of Herbs; or they operate by Means of a certain calcarious and bitteriſh Salt, as the Salts of ſome Mineral Waters; or, laſtly, they act by Means of a calcarious Earth, as the Magneſia, which, being diſſolved by the Acid of the *Primæ Viæ*, is converted into a neutral, acrid, and ſtimulating Salt.

Theſe highly ſafe laxative Medicines, which are of ſingular and uncommon Uſe in the Cure of many Diſorders, were little known to the Ancients, in whoſe Works we find not the leaſt Mention of Aloes, Rhubarb, Tamarinds, Sena Leaves, and Agaric, but only of Caſſia and Polypody, among the gentler Purgatives. *Dioſcorides* was the firſt who wrote any Thing concerning Rhubarb and Aloes, and from him *Pliny* and *Galen* took what they delivered concerning theſe Medicines. But Tamarinds, and Sena Leaves, were firſt known to the *Arabian* and *Egyptian* Phyſicians. But tho' all Laxatives agree in this, that they render the Body ſoluble, without Danger, Violence, or Commotion, yet, in Practice, they ought neceſſarily to be diſtinguiſhed according to the Differences of Diſeaſes, and the various Conſtitutions of Patients.

Manna,

Manna, for inſtance, Caſſia, Raiſins, and Polypody are exhibited with ſingular Advantage in Diſorders of the Breaſt, ſuch as a Cough, a Spitting of Blood, a Pleuriſy, and a Phthiſis; as alſo in thoſe Diſeaſes which ariſe from a ſaline, acrid, and ſcorbutic Serum, ſuch as Gouts, Rheumatiſms, Itches, and purple Eruptions. In theſe Caſes, the abovementioned Medicines are preferable to others, becauſe they not only diſcharge the internal Fæces, but, at the ſame time, allay, and correct the ſaline Acrimony of the Fluids. Gentle Acids, ſuch as Tamarinds, Cream of Tartar, Salt of Wood Sorrel, as alſo the eſſential Salts obtained from nitrous Herbs, Sal Polychreſtum, and Antimoniated Nitre, are highly proper in hot Climates, and in the Summer-time, for Patients of Choleric Habits, as, alſo, in Diſorders ariſing from too large a Quantity of Bile, and thoſe attended with a preternatural Heat, in continued, double, and Summer Tertians, as, alſo, in a burning Fever, attended with an inſatiable Thirſt. In theſe Caſes the Medicines now mentioned are preferable to others, not only on account of their evacuating Quality, but, alſo, becauſe they check the inteſtine Motion of the ſulphureous Parts of the Blood, and correct the exorbitant Acrimony of the Bile. In Diſorders ariſing from a Defect of Bile, and the Want of a balſamic Principle in the Blood, ſuch as Cachexies, and almoſt all chronical Diſeaſes, which are attended with an Inſpiſſation of the Juices, and an Infarction of the Viſcera, bitter Laxatives, ſuch as Preparations of Rhubarb and of Aloes duly corrected, are juſtly preferable to all other Medicines. But in Diſorders ariſing from tough and viſcid Humours lodged in the *Primæ Viæ*, and producing Loſs of Appetite, Diſtentions of the Hypochondria, Eructations, and Flatulencies, all neutral Salts, whether chymically prepared, or the native Salts of Medicinal Springs, exhibited in a pretty large Doſe, and with a ſufficient Quantity of ſome proper Liquor, render the Body ſoluble, and diſcharge the thick and viſcid Recrements. When an Acid, as it generally happens in Hypochondriac and Melancholy Patients, as alſo thoſe labouring under Quartan Fevers, abounds in the Habit, and eludes the Force of the moſt acrid Purgatives, in this Caſe, beſides Preparations of Manna, Magneſia Alba is ſingularly beneficial, which, as it is entirely diſſolved by Spirit of Vitriol, and paſſes into a neutral Salt of a bitteriſh Taſte, and purgative Quality, ſo it aſſumes the ſame Virtue and Nature, when it meets with an Acid in the Stomach. But, on the contrary, when a diſſolvent Liquor is not found in the Body, it operates little or none, and proves more injurious than beneficial.

All the Salts above enumerated, eſpecially thoſe of the neutral and bitteriſh Kind, when half an Ounce or an Ounce of them is exhibited for a Doſe, in a ſufficient Quantity of ſome proper Liquor, are poſſeſſed of a ſingular Virtue in rendering the Body ſoluble, without any Commotion of the Blood, or Loſs of the Appetite and Strength. And they may be at once more ſafely and efficaciouſly uſed, than the draſtic Purgatives obtained from the Vegetable Kingdom, eſpecially in Diſeaſes and Conſtitutions, where a large Quantity of thick and viſcid Humours is lodged in the *Primæ Viæ*, or in the Veſſels. Hot and cold Mineral Springs, which are ſingularly efficacious both for the Preſervation and Cure of chronical and obſtinate Diſorders, derive their

their aperient, deterſive, and purgative Qualities from the aqueous, but much more from the ſaline Principle they contain.

Among Flowers of a laxative Quality, the moſt conſiderable are thoſe of the Egyptian Thorn, Peaches, Violets and Roſes. But they ought to be recent, and be only infuſed, but not prepared by way of Decoction. Theſe are moſt advantageouſly exhibited with ſweet Whey or Aſſes Milk, particularly in the Spring; and the Patient, eſpecially when delicate and tender, ought every Morning, for ſome Weeks, to drink about half a Pint of ſuch a medicated Draught, in order to purify the Blood. For both Whey and Aſſes Milk are poſſeſſed of a certain laxative Quality.

Laxative Preparations of Aloes are Medicines of uncommon Efficacy: the Doſe muſt be ſmall, and mixt up with bitter Extracts, and mild balſamic Ingredients. Pills, made upon this Model, may be advantageouſly preſcribed, not only with Intention to render the Body gently ſoluble, but alſo in order to reſtore and corroborate the Tone of the Inteſtines; which, being weakened in many Diſeaſes, is ſtill more impaired by the Uſe of draſtic Purgatives. And though theſe Pills produce but faint and almoſt inſenſible Effects in Patients of robuſt Conſtitutions, and ſuch as abound with Blood, yet their Operation is more ſpeedy and conſiderable in Perſons naturally delicate, or ſuch as are weakened by the Shock of a Diſtemper; as alſo in Child-bed Women, or thoſe whoſe Monthly Evacuations are irregular or obſtructed. For Patients, whoſe Digeſtion is weak, when recovering from any Diſorder, they are alſo highly proper, for correcting and evacuating crude Juices; as alſo for Hypochondriac Perſons, whoſe Stomachs continually throw up acid Crudities. On the contrary, Preparations of Aloes exhibited in large Doſes, and without proper Correctors, throw the Blood into violent Commotions. For which Reaſon plethoric Patients, thoſe of delicate Conſtitutions, and ſuch as are ſubject to Evacuations of Blood, ought entirely to abſtain from them; becauſe, when prepoſterouſly exhibited, they are attended with this particular Diſadvantage, that they excite very painful blind Hæmorrhoides, and drive the Blood to the Region of the Loins, and the Parts contained in the Pelvis.

The Contents of the Inteſtines are evacuated in a far more efficacious and powerful Manner, by what we call ſtrong Purgatives. Of this Claſs the moſt conſiderable are, the Roots of black and white Mechoacan, of Jalap, of black and white Hellebore, common Flower de Luce, Bryony, and Eſula, the Herbs, Soldanella, Gratiola, purging Flax, Coloquintida, purging Nuts, the Seeds of the Cataputia, Turbith, the middle Bark of Elder, Gamboge, wild Cucumber, and Scammony, together with the Shop Preparations of thoſe.

The Principle, by which thoſe draſtic Medicines operate, is of a highly virulent Nature; and the fine cauſtic and inflammatory Salt, which, in a very ſmall Doſe, attacks the nervous Membranes, not only of the Stomach and of the Inteſtines, but alſo of the whole Body, in the ſame Manner Poiſon does, acts with Violence on theſe Membranes, and generally excites ſpaſmodic Conſtrictions, and Uneaſineſs of the Præcordia, Cardialgias, and Gripes, accompanied with frequent Stools, Hiccups, Inflammations of the Stomach and Inteſtines, Coldneſs of the Extremities, and ſometimes Convulſions. For that the Salt, con-

contained in theſe Purgatives, is highly ſubtile and active, and diffuſes its Virtue through the whole Maſs of Humours, is ſufficiently obvious from this, that the Child is purged by the Milk of the Nurſe who has taken ſuch a Purgative. And ſometimes, by the external Application only of Purgatives, violent, formidable Fluxes have been brought on. Thus *Heurnius* in *Comment. Hippocrat.* informs us, that the Ancients purged themſelves by waſhing their Feet in a Decoction of white Hellebore. *Wallus de Meth. Med.* informs us, that a Piece of Hellebore uſed for cleanſing an Iſſue, excited a Vomiting, and proved Purgative. And an Ointment, in which Coloquintida is an Ingredient, laid upon the Navel, purges not only Children, but alſo Adults. But the Cauſtic and Inflammatory Nature of ſtrong Cathartics is ſufficiently obvious from this, that, when externally applied, they burn the Skin, and excite Bliſters like a Veſicatory. The Juice of the Eſula conſumes Warts, and the Eſſence extracted from the draſtic Purgatives, ſuch as Jalap, Mechoacan, and Scammony, when ſwallowed, burns and corrodes the Fauces, and Oeſophagus, and excites hot Puſtules and Aphthæ. And certainly the virulent and poiſonous Quality of draſtic Purgatives is ſufficiently evinced by the Experiments of *Wepfer*, who in his *Tract. de Cicuta aquatica* informs us, that he gave various Purgatives in a certain Quantity to Whelps; immediately after which, Vomitings, Convulſions, and at laſt Death enſued. Upon diſſecting theſe Animals, the Stomach and ſmall Inteſtines were found inflamed, and marked with red Spots, juſt as if they had taken Arſenic. And what deſerves our Attention is, that, according to the expreſs Words of the Author, the ſame Phenomena are exhibited, and the ſame Effects produced, by the Reſin of Jalap, ſo much uſed in our Days.

Since, therefore, the Operation of the more acrid and draſtic Cathartics is ſo violent, dangerous, and ſometimes fatal, the prudent, rational, and cautious Phyſician ought ſeldom to preſcribe them. 'Tis ſufficiently confirmed by Experience that in all Ages greater Havock, or more terrible Conſequences have not been produced by any Medicine, than by draſtic Purgatives prepoſterouſly and unſkilfully exhibited. None of the Shop Preparations ſo quickly and powerfully impair the Strength, change the Pulſe, injure the Stomach, or prejudice and diſturb the natural Strength thereof, and the Inteſtines, as acrid and draſtic Purgatives. *Hoffman* takes notice of ſeveral Patients, who, by a frequent and repeated Uſe of theſe, have brought on themſelves Dropſies, Hypochondriac Diſorders, Inflammations of the Stomach, accompanied with Fevers which have proved mortal, Dyſenteries, a Cholera Morbus, and ſometimes a Palſy of the right or left Side. The Ancients, indeed, to whom the mild Laxatives and the Uſe of the Salts were in a great Meaſure unknown, frequently preſcribed theſe draſtic Purgatives; and *Hippocrates* himſelf purged his Patients principally with Elaterium and Hellebore. But if we carefully look into their Works, we find that they did not exhibit theſe draſtic Purgatives, except in Caſes where the Danger of the Patient rendered them neceſſary; and even then they made their Patients drink Milk before and after the Exhibition of the Elaterium, to the Virtues of which they attributed a great deal; and they corrected the Hellebore with an Admixture of Mulſum, Oil, or Milk. Beſides,

they

they did not promiſcuouſly uſe theſe Medicines, but accurately diſtinguiſhed in what Caſes they were proper, and in what not. And *Hippocrates* expreſly forbids the Uſe of them in all Fevers, and inflammatory Diſorders. Beſides, that the bad Conſequences produced by draſtic Purgatives were not unknown to the moſt ſkilful of the ancient Phyſicians, is ſufficiently obvious from the Precepts and Maxims every where occuring in their Works. But the draſtic Purgatives are in a particular Manner hurtful and injurious to Patients of weak Conſtitutions, Children, old Perſons, and to thoſe who are recovering from a Diſeaſe, whoſe Stomachs are weak, or whoſe Nervous Syſtem is ſubject to diſorderly Motions. Nor is there any Medicine more prejudicial to Men of choleric and delicate Conſtitutions, after the uneaſy Shocks of Grief and Sorrow, than draſtic Purgatives; by the Uſe of which ſeveral Patients have been taken off, in conſequence of an Inflammation of the Stomach, and a ſubſequent Cholera. Thoſe who are ſubject to Hæmorrhoidal Colics, and Hypochondriac and Hyſteric Spaſms, ought, alſo, carefully to abſtain from draſtic Purgatives, unleſs they are in love with Pain, and fond of Miſery. This Species of Medicine is, alſo, highly prejudicial to Children, eſpecially when ſtruggling with the Pangs of a difficult Dentition.

But however terrible the Conſequences to be apprehended from the Uſe of Purgatives are, yet as Poiſon carefully and circumſpectly exhibited becomes a Medicine, as is obvious from Mercurials, and Antimonial Emetics, ſo there are, alſo, ſome, though very few Caſes, where ſtrong and draſtic Cathartics are properly preſcribed. In an *Anaſarca*, for Inſtance, eſpecially when it does not ariſe from an Induration, or a ſcirrhous State of the Viſcera and Glands, but from a ſudden Stagnation of Water, conſequent to a Suppreſſion of the Menſtrual or Hæmorrhoidal Diſcharges, or from too great Voracity in or after a Diſeaſe. *Frederic Hoffman* ſays, he has ſeen a few Ounces of the Juice of common Flower de Luce, as alſo Gamboge, Elaterium, and Extract of Eſula, ſucceſsfully exhibited with Half a Pint of Milk. The Doſe may, alſo, be ſeveral times repeated, as the State of the Patient ſhall require. For by this Means, a ſurprizing Quantity of Water is not only diſcharged by the Anus, but alſo, in Women, ſometimes from the Uterus. And theſe draſtic Purges have been known to have evacuated only a ſmall Quantity of Excrements, but excited a very copious and ſalutary Diſcharge of Urine. For Hydropic Patients, in conſequence of the relaxed and torpid State of the inteſtinal Fibres, are the better able to bear theſe Purgatives; and theſe Fibres require a ſtrong and powerful Stimulus, to excite and rouſe them to their proper excretory Motions. Theſe acrid and draſtic Purgatives may, alſo, be properly preſcribed in Lethargic Diſorders, and Caſes where the languid State of the Patient requires an efficacious Medicine; as alſo in Madneſs, agreeable to which *Celſus* in the twelfth Chapter of his ſecond Book informs us, that "Black Hellebore is properly "exhibited to thoſe who abound "with black Bile, who are melan-"choly mad, or whoſe Nerves are, "in any Part of the Body, become "paralytic." The above quoted *Hoffman* affirms, that he has found from Experience, that violent Pains of the Os Iſchium and Os Coccygis, which now and then affect the Thighs, have been relieved by draſtic

ſtic Purgatives; which, by procuring ſeven or eight briſk Stools, have removed the Load of bilious and ill concocted Juices, which was the Cauſe of the Diſorder.

Men of robuſt Conſtitutions, who live in the more northerly Climates, and uſe Aliments which are coarſe and hard of Digeſtion, may, if Neceſſity requires it, have the draſtic Purgatives exhibited to them. But the Doſe muſt be very ſmall, either in Powder in conjunction with Salts, ſuch as Cream of Tartar, or Vitriolated Tartar, with an Addition of a few Grains of Diaphoretic Antimony. Or let the Extract of black Hellebore, Scammony, Reſin of Jalap, or ſuch other Subſtances, be reduced into the Form of Pills, together with ſuch Things as, by dividing the Coheſion of their conſtituent Parts, correct their acrimonious and virulent Quality. 'Tis however always to be remembered, that, where a ſtrong Evacuation is required, 'tis far more proper to excite it by an increaſed Doſe of the more gentle Purgatives, than to force it by thoſe which are highly acrid and virulent.

CHAP. III.

Of Alteratives.

ALTERATIVES are principally employed in correcting Matter that is faulty as to Quality. But as the Matter to be corrected in Diſeaſes may be faulty in different Reſpects, ſo it is plain that there muſt be various Species of Alteratives adapted to the various Defects of the offending Matter. For Inſtance, if the Juices of a Human Body, which in their natural State are benign, mild, and balſamic, ſhould either acquire a *Saline acid* and corroſive Quality, or aſſume a hot, ſubtile, ſulphureous Intemperature, or become thick, viſcid, and tenacious, or over acid and corroſive: In ſuch an Inſtance, Alteratives of different Kinds ſhould be adminiſtered; that is, Abſorbents for imbibing and blunting the Acid; temperating Medicines for diſſolving and attenuating the thick and viſcid Juices; and, in fine, Demulcents for ſheathing and mitigating the burning and corroſive Acrimony.

§ I. *Of* Absorbents.

In the firſt Kind of Alteratives are included Abſorbents, the principal of which are of marine Subſtances, as the Mother of Pearl, Cockle-ſhells, Oyſter-ſhells, all the Species of Coral, red, and white, and the Bones of the Scuttle-Fiſh; of Animals, the Bones and Horns, whether ſubjected to Boiling and ſoftened by Evaporation, or burnt in an open Fire; the Teeth, the Claws, and Eyes of Crabs, the Jaws of Fiſhes, the animal and foſſile Unicorn; of ſubterraneous Subſtances, the *Lapis Specularis*, Chalk, prepared Cryſtal, Oſteocolla, all Stones calcined and burned, and various Kinds of Boles, Clays, and ſealed Earths; of Metals, the Filings of Steel; of Chymical Preparations, all Salts prepared by Incineration, Cineres Clavellati, Salt of Tartar, fixed Nitre, the urinous Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, volatile Sal Ammoniac, the Magneſia Alba, Tincture of Salt of Tartar, and of Antimony.

'Tis the Nature and Property of all theſe Abſorbents ſpeedily to incorporate with any Acid that falls in their Way, to imbibe it, blunt, and deſtroy its corroſive Quality, and to be along with it changed into a third neutral, and inoffenſive Body.

Body. This Effect is plain from the Example of extremely corroſive *Spiritus Nitri Fumans*; from Oil of Vitriol, Sublimate Mercury, Aqua Regia, Aqua Fortis, and other highly cauſtic Liquors; which, by the Addition of the Filings of Iron, the Mixture of an alcaline Salt, and an earthy abſorbent Subſtance, loſe the Whole of their acid and corroding Qualities. But although all ſaline and earthy Alcalies agree in this, that they ſubdue an Acid, and change it into a third Subſtance, yet there is this Difference between them, that alcaline and lixivious Salts are quickly and totally diſſolved in the Body, not only by an acid, but likewiſe by an aqueous Fluid; whereas earthy Subſtances are not without Difficulty entirely diſſolved, as is plain in Corals, Filings of Steel, and quick Lime, which are never thoroughly diſſolved by an Acid, eſpecially of the vegetable Kind, but always remain a Kind of fixed earthy Subſtance. And which is ſtill more, Alcaline Salts, beſides their abſorbent Quality, after they have in a Manner embraced the Acid, acquire a new and additional medicinal Virtue, which is that of attenuating and colliquating the viſcid, ſlimy, and tenacious Juices. They are likewiſe gently ſtimulating, and either open the Belly, or promote a Diſcharge by Urine, or even by Perſpiration; and are beſides attended with this Advantage, that they quickly paſs through the excretory Ducts. But many other Alcaline Subſtances, inſtead of being calculated to quicken and forward the Secretions, rather prove aſtringent by their Effects; which is uſually the Caſe with Filings of Steel, Corals, Boles, and Sealed Earths.

Since, then, as earthy Alcalies are not diſſolved but by an Acid, we ought to be cautious in exhibiting them in Diſorders, where the firſt Organs of Digeſtion (the Scene where Abſorbents produce their principal Effects) are loaded with a Collection of crude and viſcid Juices; leſt they ſhould adhere to them undiſſolved, and ſo oppreſs the Stomach, deſtroy the Appetite and Digeſtion, and render the Belly more coſtive; as has ſometimes happened in Fevers of the burning, bilious, and hectic Kind, which were attended with a Decay of periſtaltic Motion, or of the conſtrictory or retentive Force of the Stomach.

Tho' abſorbent Medicines are very ſimple, and generally ſpeaking very eaſily prepared, they are poſſeſſed nevertheleſs, of conſiderable Virtues: As the Body is very ſubject to be affected by an Acid, eſpecially in thoſe whoſe Bile is deficient, ſuch as Women, and old Men, thoſe who lead a ſedentary Life, or drink freely of Liquors abounding with an Acid; and in many Diſorders, eſpecially thoſe of the Melancholic and Hypochondriacal Kind, the Quantity of Acid in the Body is ſcarcely credible. But Acids by their coagulating Quality are hurtful to the Human Conſtitution, obſtruct the Circulation of the Vital Juices, and lay too ſure a Foundation for very terrible Diſorders, eſpecially of the Chronical Kind. 'Tis therefore evident, that Abſorbents are endowed with ſingular Virtues, and accommodated to a great Number of Diſeaſes. But they were very ſparingly uſed by the Ancients, and only brought into Credit by *Helmont* and *Tachenius*, and their two Followers in *Holland*, *Sylvius* and *Bontekoe*; who aſſigned an Acid as the Cauſe of many Diſeaſes, and preſcribed *Abſorbents* for their Cure.

§ II. *Of*

§ II. *Of* Temperants.

The ſecond Claſs of Alteratives comprehends thoſe Medicines which are of a lenient and temperating Quality, ſuch as check the hot inteſtine Motion of the ſulphureous Particles of the Blood, and qualify, ſubdue, and cool the ſcorching hot and bilious Humours of the Inteſtines themſelves. Of Vegetables, the principal of this Kind, are the Root and Herb of Sorrel, Wood-Sorrel, Citrons, Oranges, China Oranges, Pomegranates, Strawberries, Barberries, Cherries, and the Juices of them prepared, and likewiſe Syrups and Water diſtilled from theſe. Add to theſe the four greater cold Seeds and Decoctions of Oats, Whey, Butter-Milk, the Juice of Craw Fiſh, a Decoction of Tortoiſes, thin Decoctions of the Shavings of Harts-horn, and Vipers Graſs, with, or without Barley, Jellies of Harts-horn. Of the Mineral Tribe, well purified Nitre is the beſt and moſt efficacious, and becomes ſtill better if reſtored from *Aqua Fortis* to its former State, by the Addition of Salt of Tartar. Of Chymical Preparations, the eſſential Salt of Wood Sorrel, Cream of Tartar, Tinctures of Roſes, Daiſy Flowers, and Violets, prepared with Spirit of Vitriol, are good temperating Medicines.

Temperating Medicines act in three ſeveral Manners. For they either by their acid Salts neuteraliſe volatile alcaleſcent Particles, and, by fixing them, leſſen in ſome meaſure their inteſtine Motions; or they operate by an expanſive and aereo-elaſtic Quality, ſuch as that which is inherent to Nitre; or in the laſt place, they reſtore the Moiſture conſumed by the Heat; by diluting and diſſolving the ſulphureous Parts, and at the ſame time leſſen the too great Elaſticity of the Veſſels, upon which the Heat in a great meaſure depends, as is obſervable in the Uſe of Watery Liquors, Whey, Decoctions of Harts-horn, and of Oats.

Theſe temperating and qualifying Medicines are of great Uſe in Phyſick, wherever a preternatural Heat is to be extinguiſhed; and therefore in Fevers of all Kinds, Inflammations, Spaſms, and grievous Pains, which almoſt always are occaſioned by too great a Commotion of the Blood. But Nitrous Preparations are deſervedly to be preferred to Acids. For Nitre is not only cooling, but anti-ſpaſmodic, and relaxes the Rigidity of the Parts. In like Manner it promotes the Diſcharge by Urine, and Stool. Beſides, as thoſe cooling and acid Fluids condenſe and coagulate, and as Nitre rather rarifies and attenuates thick and viſcid Humours, ſo, when ſprinkled, either in Powder or diſſolved in Water, upon a black coagulated Blood, it renders it more florid. For this Reaſon, Nitre is not only preferable to Acids in Inflammations, and even in Inflammatory Fevers, which ariſe from a condenſed Blood, but is likewiſe a noble and efficacious Preſervative againſt Inflammations; becauſe it effectually fuſes and diſſolves the viſcid Serum, which is eaſily to be obſerved in the Blood of thoſe who are ſubject to Inflammations.

In chronical Fevers, ſuch as thoſe of the ſlow and hectic Kind, and when a Cough or Spitting of Blood is joined with them, or when the Lungs themſelves are faulty, not Acids but nitrous and diluting Remedies, eſpecially ſuch as are taken from the Animal Kingdom, are to be uſed, ſuch as Whey, the Decoction and Jelly of Harts-horn. When, alſo, a feveriſh Heat accompanies Diarrhœas, Dyſenteries, or a Cholera

Cholera Morbus, cooling Acids are to be abſtained from, and diluting gelatinous, and mucilaginous Medicines, and temperating and abſorbing Powders, with the Addition of a Grain or two of Nitre, are to be uſed.

§ III. *Of* Attenuants.

In the third Claſs of Alteratives are comprehended inciding and attenuating Medicines; among which may be reckoned the Roots of white Burnet, Dragon, Sweet Flag, Aſarabacca, wild Radiſh, Elecampane, Succory, Florentine Orris, Solomons Seal, Swallow Wort, the Herbs Leopards Bane, Brook Lime, Scurvy Graſs, Water Creſſes, and Indian Creſſes, Dittander, Roſa Solis, Fumitory, Buck Bean, the leſſer Centaury, Hyſſop, Germander, Chervil, Carduus Benedictus, leſſer Houſe-leek, the ſeveral Species of Garlick, Leeks, and Onions, Guaiacum Wood, and its Bark, the Spices, Pepper and Ginger, the Seeds of Muſtard, Scurvy Graſs, and Water Creſſes, the Gums Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Sagapenum, Opopanax, Myrrh. Benzoin; of Chymical Preparations, Mercurius Dulcis, Æthiops Mineral, Flowers of Sulphur, fixed Alcaline Salts of Vegetables reduced to Aſhes, eſpecially Salt of Tartar, and of Wormwood, alſo, neutral Salts, as Sal-ammoniac, Sal-polychreſtum, *Epſom* Salt, Vitriolated Tartar, Terra foliata Tartari, Arcanum Duplicatum, a Solution of Crabs Eyes, of Nitre and Sal ammoniac, urinous Spirit of Sal ammoniac, and Oxymel of Squills, acrid Tincture of Antimony, Eſſence of Gum-ammoniac, and of Indian Pepper, Reſin of Guaiacum; Syrup of Tobacco, of Hedge Muſtard, Fæcula of Arum; and Medicinal Waters, alſo, which, beſides their diluting and opening Virtue, are poſſeſſed of an attenuating and inciting Quality; as alſo, Infuſions in the Form of Tea, which, by their great Store of an aqueous Element, disjoin the coaleſcent Globules; and laſtly, ſweet Whey, which, on account of the ſweet and ſubtile Salt it contains, is deterſive, and opens the excretory Ducts.

Of theſe, ſome act upon the fluid, and others upon the ſolid, Parts of the Body. Thoſe, which affect the Fluids by immediate Contact, are very few in number; and they either conſiſt of aqueous Diluters, which are very efficacious for fuſing the glutinous and viſcid Juices, or of alcaline fixed and volatile Salts, and nitrous Salts, which when mixed, eſpecially in a liquid Form, with thick and coagulated Blood and Humours, liquefy and attenuate them in ſuch a Manner, as even to be perceptible to the Eye. All the reſt operate upon the Solids, by augmenting their Tone, their Strength, and contractile Force, and by adding to the elaſtic Powers of the Veſſels, by which Means they ſtrongly preſs and agitate the contained Juices, accelerate their progreſſive and inteſtine Motions, and, forcibly and frequently propelling them through the capillary Veſſels, divide and diſjoin the viſcid Juices into ſmall Globules, upon which Fluidity depends. This Action upon the Solids, is, in ſome Medicines, performed by a fixed acrid Salt; as in the Roots of Arum, white Burnet, Aſarabacca, Florentine Orris, Solomon's Seal, the Herbs German Leopard's Bane, Dittander, Roſa Solis, Pepper, and Ginger, which are indeed of an acrid Smell, but being diſtilled with Water by an Alembic, neither yield a volatile acrid Oil, nor a Water of an acrid Taſte, which is a ſufficient Proof that they are of a fixed Nature.

Other Medicines, again, produce their Effects by an acrid, ſubtile, and volatile Salt; ſuch as Wild Radiſh, Elecampane, Water Creſſes, Scurvy Graſs, Muſtard, and all Kinds of Onions, Garlick and Leeks. Some act by their ſtimulating neutral Salts, of which Kind are thoſe Salts, whoſe Acrimony and irritating Quality are not only diſcoverable by their Taſte, but by their Effects. For which Reaſon, when exhibited in large Doſes, they open the Belly and prove diuretic. Others produce their Effects by an acrid Salt, which contains many ſulphureous Particles, as is obvious in Gum Ammoniac, Sagapenum, Opoponax, Guaiacum, and its Reſin; which, beſides their acrid Salt, contain an Oil, which upon Diſtillation they yield in Abundance. Laſtly, ſome Medicines perform their Effect by a penetrating, ſubtile, and metallic Salt, as Mercury, and eſpecially Mercurius Dulcis, and Æthiops Mineral.

The Virtues of attenuating and inciding Medicines are ſo extenſive, that, on Account of the great Variety of their Effects, they are uſually ranged under different Denominations. For when tenacious viſcid Humours not only ſtagnate in the Cavities of the Veſſels, but ſtuff up and obſtruct the ſmall Tubes of the Inteſtines and Emunctories, theſe Medicines, by their inciding and attenuating Quality, diſengage the impacted Humours, remove the Obſtructions, and may, for that Reaſon, be called Aperients, ſince they produce the ſame Effect. They alſo deſerve the Name of Anti-Scorbutics, and Purifiers of the Blood. For ſince the Purity and good State of the animal Juices depend upon the due Secretion and Excretion of ſuperfluous and recrementitious Matter; and ſince Secretion and Excretion cannot be carried on, if the ſmall Canals of the Glands and Emunctories are blocked up by viſcid and tenacious Humours, 'tis plain, that thoſe Medicines, which are endowed with a Power of inciding viſcid Juices, and removing Obſtructions, muſt not only be Purifiers of the Blood, but alſo Preſervatives againſt the Scurvy, in which the Juices are of a bad Quality, and loaded with various heterogeneous, viſcid, ſalt, ſulphureous, and ſharp Particles. Now ſince attenuating Medicines produce ſo different Effects, the Phyſician ought to know, what particular Attenuants are beſt adapted to particular given Caſes.

In Diſorders of the Stomach, and firſt Organs of Digeſtion, for inciding and attenuating viſcid Humours, the following Medicines are excellently calculated: The Root of Arum, of white Burnet, and of Calamus Aromaticus, Pepper, Ginger, purified Sal Ammoniac, Vitriolated Tartar, Arcanum Duplicatum, Salt of Wormwood, Spirit of Salt, ſimple or dulcified. And if crude and ill concocted Juices are to be evacuated by way of Excrement, the neutral Salts are preferable; eſpecially the Sal Polychreſtum, and the *Epſom* Salts taken in large Doſes, and drank in a ſufficient Quantity of ſome aqueous Vehicle.

In Diſorders of the Breaſt, when viſcid Humours are to be attenuated and thrown up by Spitting, the moſt effectual are the Roots of Elecampane, and of the Florentine Iris, Roſa Solis, Hyſſop, Germander, Maidenhair, Gum Ammoniac, Myrrh, Benzoin, Sulphur, Balſam of Peru, Terra foliata Tartari, Oxymel of Squills, Solution of Crabs Eyes in Diſtilled Vinegar, and Syrup of Hedge Muſtard.

When the Blood is tainted with any thick tenacious Impurity, and by that Means the Emunctories are clogged, and the Humours polluted

by a ſalt, ſulphureous, and ſcorbutic Dyſcraſy, the Medicines chiefly in Uſe in that Caſe are, the wild Radiſh Root, Garden Scurvy Graſs, Water Creſſes, Indian Creſſes, Dittander, Brook Lime, the leſſer Centaury, Marſh Trefoil, Carduus Benedictus, Fumitory, the Smaller Houſe Leek, Muſtard, Gum Ammoniac, Sagapenum, Myrrh, the Liquor of fixed Nitre, Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, the Solution of Nitre, Tincture of Antimony, the Eſſence of the Woods, Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, Salt of Wormwood with Lemon Juice, and ſome Sorts of Medicinal Waters.

When grumous Blood, occaſioned by Contuſions, Blows, or Suffuſions, is to be diſſolved and fuſed, the Medicines moſt to be commended in this Caſe are, Solomon's Seal, German Leopard's Bane, Chervil, Vinegar neutralized with Crabs Eyes, Terra foliata Tartari, and Antimoniated Nitre.

In Diſeaſes where the Lymph is become thick, eſpecially from a Venereal Taint, the principal and moſt efficacious are, Guaiacum, Sopewort, Mercurius dulcis, and Æthiops Mineral, which, if prudently uſed, is of uncommon Efficacy, for colliquating and reſolving the viſcid Humours lodged in the Glands and Liver.

§ IV. *Of* Emollients.

I come now to the fourth and laſt Claſs of Alteratives, which comprehends the emollient and ſoftning Medicines, of which the chief are, Roots of Marſh Mallows, of white Lillies, of Liquorice, and of Vipers Graſs, the five emollient Herbs, Lettice, Bears Breech, Pellitory of the Wall, the Flowers of Elder, of Melilot, of Mallows, of Mullein, of Yarrow, of Camomile, of white Lillies, of Borrage, of the wild Poppy, of the Lime Tree, of the Egyptian Thorn, of Violets, and moſt of all Saffron; the Seeds of Flax, of Fenugreek, of Aniſe, of Quinces, of Flea Bane, of white Poppies, the four greater and leſſer cold Seeds, ſweet Almonds, Figs, Pine Nuts, Piſtaches, Cherry Tree Gum, Gum Arabic, Gum Tragacanth, Shavings and Jelly of Harts-horn, Human Greaſe, that of a Dog, of a Capon, the Marrow of their Bones, the Fat about their Omentum, Bones and Myſentery; the native Oils of Animals, freſh Butter, Cream, Milk, Cryſtals of Milk, Sperma Ceti, Honey, the Yolk of an Egg, and its White dried and reduced to Powder. Of prepared Medicines, Oil of ſweet Almonds, Linſeed Oil, Rape Oil, Oil of the Male Balſam Tree, Decoctions of Harts-horn, and Vipers Graſs, mixed with the Juices of Citrons, the common Ptiſan, ſweet Whey, *Fernelius*'s Syrup of Marſh Mallows, Ointment of Marſh Mallows, ſimple Diachylon Plaſter, that of Melilot, and that of Frogs Spawn.

The Virtues of theſe Medicines are twofold; the one appropriated to the Solids, the other to the Fluids. In the Solids, they relax, ſoften, and render moveable the hard, ſtiff, and tenſe Fibres, and at the ſame time enlarge and dilate the Channels of the ſmall contracted Veſſels; but in the Fluids, they, by their viſcid Mucilage, bind up, involve, and, as it were, incloſe in a Sheath the piercing Points of the ſharp corroding Salts; and by that Means prove excellent lenitive Medicines, and, when externally applied, they convert into a laudable *Pus* any Collection of extravaſated Humours, which cannot be reſolved, or taken into the refluent Maſs by the Lymphatic Veſſels; ſo that having, by their moderate Warmth, diſſipated the moſt ſubtile Part of

the extravaſated Humour, the remaining viſcous Matter is happily diſpoſed to maturate, the Pores being now gently cloſed up, leſt too much Moiſture ſhould be exhaled, and the nutritious Juice, of which Pus chiefly conſiſts, being excited to flow more plentifully through the ſmall relaxed Tubes.

Theſe lenitive Medicines are of incredible Efficacy, if any one has the Misfortune to take a cauſtic Poiſon, there being ſcarce any Antidotes endued with an equal Power of checking and ſubduing the Virulence of Vegetable and Animal Poiſons; eſpecially if Abundance of Milk and oily Liquors is uſed as their Vehicles. Becauſe theſe not only ſheath up and blunt the ſharp Points of the Poiſon, but, alſo, relax the Membranes contracted and rendered ſubject to Spaſms, by the Irritation of the Poiſon; and by theſe Means they always promote the Evacuation of Poiſons, either by Vomit, or by Stool.

In long and violent Diſtempers, eſpecially ſuch as riſe from an Acrimony of Humours, and which prey upon the Nerves, Infuſions and Decoctions of theſe emollient Medicines are of ſingular Advantage. But they are to be uſed in large Quantities, and for a long time, with the Addition now and then of a Spoonful or two of Oil of ſweet Almonds, together with Bathing in freſh Water with Milk.

Freſh Fat and Greaſe of Animals, eſpecially the Marrow of Bones, which abounds with a very ſubtile Oil, are uſed internally with Succeſs, in a ſharp ſcorbutic Diſpoſition of the Humours.

In a Dryneſs of the Parts, and when the Joints can ſcarce move without making a Noiſe, and in Arthritic Pains, theſe emollient Medicines produce wonderful Effects. But theſe fat Subſtances are to be uſed when the Stomach is empty, and not in large, but frequent, Doſes, drinking ſome ſuitable warm Draught after them.

In Exulcerations of the Kidnies, and Diſcharges of bloody Urine, which ſometimes happen in the Small Pox on Account of the Acrimony of the Humours, Cherry Tree Gum, and even Tragacanth, or the dried White of an Egg diſſolved in Whey, are of ſingular Uſe. But in Diſorders of the Breaſt, for blunting the Acrimony, which is the Cauſe of the Cough, and diſpoſing the Matter for Expectoration, the following Medicines are excellently calculated: Decoction of Oats, Sperma Ceti, Liquorice, the Oil of ſweet Almonds, Saffron, Figs, Syrup of Violets, and Flowers of Poppy and Elder.

In continual hectic Heats, and if the ſweet Juices, by a continued ſlow Fever, acquire a ſaltiſh Alcaline Acrimony, Cream and new Butter, on account of their demulcent Qualities, are found to produce excellent Effects.

In a Cholera Morbus, alſo a Dyſentery, a Scurvy, or ſcorbutic Decay, a Conſumption, and, in general, where-ever the Acrimony of the Humours gives Riſe to the Diſeaſe, gelatinous Decoctions of Fleſh, of Bones, and eſpecially of Harts-horn, Calves Feet, and Sheep's Feet, are of ſingular Efficacy and Advantage, as well uſed internally by way of Drink, as injected by way of Clyſter.

When the Inteſtines are violently contracted, and the Excrements pent up by Flatulencies, emollient, demulcent Medicines, ſuch as Oil of ſweet Almonds, Whey, Decoctions of Oats and Hartſhorn, produce very great Effects; but ſhould rather be injected by way of Clyſter, than taken by the Mouth.

Emol-

Emollient Flowers and Herbs, if boiled with a small Quantity of Saffron, inclosed in a Bladder, and externally applied over the internal Part affected, procure almost incredible Ease and Relief, as may be experienced in a Pleurisy, an Inflammation of the Liver, a Colic, or when the Anus suffers by the blind Hæmorrhoids.

When any extravasated and impacted Humour is to be converted into Pus, no Applications can be more properly made than Liniments and Cataplasms, made of emollient Fats and Milk; but especially of the Flowers and Leaves of white Lillies, Saffron, Figs, roasted Onions, Beans, Meal, Yolks of Eggs, and Honey. But these are not to be used, when the Matter is contained in hardened and scirrhous Parts, where it cannot be converted into Pus, unless we are inclined to bring on a fatal Putrefaction.

Mucilages made of the Seeds of Quinces, and Flea Bane, with Rose Water, or Frogs Spawn Water, often afford immediate Relief, in excoriated and exculcerated Parts, attended with Heat and Pain; such as the ulcerated Aphthæ in the Mouth, blind and painful Hæmorrhoids, a Tenesmus, Gonorrhæa, or a corroding Fluor-Albus.

CHAP. IV.

Of Anodynes.

SOPORIFICS, if they are of a potent Nature, take the Name of Narcotics, and are such Kind of Remedies, as by their subtile, noxious, deleterious Exhalations, diminish, or quite destroy, the Sense and Motion of the solid Parts. Among Soporifics, the most eminent are those which are usually prepared for Medicinal Uses of the whole Poppy, as Opium, which by the Antients was called *Lacryma Papaveris*, the Tear of the Poppy, and Meconium, which is the Extract of the Poppy made by Boiling. Stupefactives and Soporifics are, not without good Reason, reckoned amongst Poisons; since they exert their noxious Influence in a short Space of Time, when taken in a small Quantity; and a Quantity a little larger than ordinary proves mortal. Besides, their principal Operation is on the noblest Parts of the Body, which are the Origins of Sense and Motion; and, moreover, they act by Means of an Element quite opposite to Nature, a noisome sulphureous Vapour, by which they diminish to a considerable Degree, or quite destroy, the Sense and Motion of the motive Fibres.

The Operation of stupefactive Poisons is directly opposite to that of Caustics. These latter, with their highly acrimonious and penetrating Salts, excite preternatural and violent Motions; the other, by their sulphureous Vapour, retard or stop those Motions and Sensations, which principally belong to the nervous Membranes, and by that Means render the Circulation of the Blood more languid, and the Excretions slower and more imperfect.

The Life of the Human Body, and the Integrity of its Functions, consists in the due Tone of the Solids, and the free and equal Motion of the Fluids. The first depends on their moderate and equable Systole and Diastole, or their Contraction and Dilatation; the other in a proper Temperament, Quantity, and Ventilation of the Blood. Whatever, therefore, in a speedy and effectual Manner destroys that due Tone of the Solids, and disturbs the equable Motion of the Fluids, is naturally qualified to subvert all the Functions of the animated Body,

and, if it works ſuch an Effect in a violent Manner, it may be juſtly called Poiſon. And when Soporifics and Narcotics in too great a meaſure diminiſh the Motion, and injure the Tone of the ſolid Parts, or render the Circulation of the Blood more languid and imperfect, they are highly deſtructive to Nature.

We are aſſured by undoubted Experience, that the Effects of Opiates and Narcotics, eſpecially when taken in an immoderate Quantity, are a weak, low, and ſmall Pulſe, a Straitneſs, and Difficulty of Breathing, a ſoporous Indiſpoſition, and Heavineſs of the Head, a Dullneſs of the Senſes, and oftentimes a Deliriouſneſs, attended with a Diminution of Appetite, Coſtiveneſs, a Defect in Digeſtion, and a remarkable Decay of Strength. All theſe Symptoms proceed from no other Cauſe, than a too ſlow Progreſs or Stagnation of the Blood and Fluids. For ſince the Motion of the Fluids depends only on the Tone, Strength, and ſyſtolic and diaſtolic Motions of the ſolid Parts, it plainly appears, that the Animal Spirits, that Fluid of the Brain, which directs and regulates the Motion of all the other Fluids, is primarily and preternaturally affected by theſe Remedies.

The Elements, by which Narcotics operate, are of an highly volatile and penetrating Nature, ſince they do deeply inſinuate themſelves, like a Vapour, into the Pores of the Membranes and Nerves, and, by contaminating that moſt pure and moveable Fluid, deprive, by little and little, the Solids of their Tone and Motion.

Narcotics act on the nervous Membranes of the Stomach and Inteſtines, principally by Means of a vaporous and fetid Sulphur. For as the Stomach and Inteſtines firſt and immediately feel the Force and Efficacy of Remedies, they are ſo much more liable to ſuffer from the Influence of Medicines, which are of a ſtronger and more penetrating Nature than ordinary. Opium or any other Narcotic, after it is taken, and begins to be diſſolved by the internal Heat and Moiſture, diffuſes its noxious Vapours, which being received into the Pores of the nervous Membranes, the Fluid on which their Tone and Motion depends, loſes its Nature. Hence the Senſation, and, alſo, the periſtaltic Motion of the Inteſtines become more languid. For if a ſtrong Smell, as in the Caſe of Hyſterics, received up the Noſtrils, ſuch, for Inſtance, as proceeds from burnt Feathers, or Aſa Fœtida, has ſo ſudden an Effect in compoſing the turbulent and diſorderly Motions in the nervous and membraneous Syſtem; and, if on the contrary, a fragrant Vapour has the Force of immediately diſturbing the whole Frame of the Muſcles by violent Spaſms, why may not the foul and noiſome Exhalations of Narcotics, by contaminating a Fluid of conſummate Activity, as well injure or put a Stop to its Motion? But thoſe Things, which act on the Nerves, are moſt ſpeedy in their Effects; becauſe their Influence is immediately diffuſed over the whole Nervous Syſtem. An Opiate, as ſoon as taken, or before it is out of the Stomach, very ſoon cauſes an Inclination to Sleep, and Relief from Pain in diſtant Parts. And Opiates, moſt of all, exert their Influence on the Nerves, by Virtue of which, thoſe racking Pains which are incident to the Inteſtines, are remitted in a Moment, being ſucceeded by a Nauſea, Loathing of Food, and, if there be ſufficient Strength, by Vomiting.

Narcotics have, alſo, a conſiderable Influence on the Membranes of the Brain; where, by gently diminiſhing the Spring and Syſtole of the

the Arteries, which are furniſhed with very thin Membranes, they cauſe a Stagnation of the Blood therein, with Diſtentions of the Veſſels of the Head; by which Means they induce a Torpor, Drowſineſs, Deliriouſneſs, with frightful and troubleſome Dreams.

Tho' much Miſchief and Danger may attend the Effects of Narcotics, ſo that they may be eſteemed not far removed from the Nature of Poiſons, Phyſicians, however, both ancient and modern, have at all times experienced great Benefit from hypnotic Anodynes, eſpecially in violent Pains and Fluxes. For what greater Benefit can we receive, than to be delivered from intolerable Anguiſh? Beſides, ſuch is the Nature of Pain, that, if it be of any long Continuance, it either weakens the Powers of the Mind and Body to ſuch a Degree, as to render a Diſeaſe, otherwiſe favourable, evidently mortal, or elſe brings Death itſelf. Whoever, therefore, ſhall be ſo happy as to know how to remove theſe Pains, and avert ſo great Dangers, moſt certainly confers an extraordinary Benefit, and adminiſters, I had almoſt ſaid, divine Conſolation to the miſerable Patient. And therefore if we conſult the moſt ancient Compoſitions, of which Scribonius Largus has principally made a Collection, or Celſus, we ſhall find many Preſcriptions againſt Pains and Fluxes, of which Opium is commonly the Baſis. Thus the Theriaca Andromachi, Mithridate, and Philonium, with an infinite Number of modern Preparations, enough to fill a Volume with their bare Titles, are but Corrections of Opium, and Compoſitions which have for their Baſis Opium, celebrated by ſome as an univerſal Remedy; and ſome endeavour to extract a Panacea from it. It were indeed heartily to be wiſhed, that ſome eminent Phyſicians had not been ſo profuſe in their Encomiums on this Remedy; ſince none has been ſo freely, and with ſuch Impunity, abuſed to the Deſtruction of Mankind, eſpecially in our Times, on which Subject, *Stahl de Impoſturis Opii* deſerves to be conſulted.

In Diſorders of the Stomach and Inteſtines, all Things which induce a Stupor are very cautiouſly, or never at all, to be exhibited; becauſe no Kind of Medicine is ſo pernicious, and injurious to the Tone and Motion of the nervous Parts.

To preſerve Health, and prevent Diſeaſes, nothing is ſo effectual, as to maintain the Tone, Strength, and Motion of what they call the *Primæ Viæ*, or firſt Paſſages. Becauſe the moſt ſalutary Excretion which is performed by Stool, and diſcharges the Sordes, which are the Recrements remaining after Digeſtion, or are collected from all Parts of the Body, depends chiefly thereon. Where this Evacuation is ſuppreſſed, or elſe performed after a ſlow and remiſs Manner, a Deluge of vicious Humours is ſoon collected, and becomes the Cauſe as well as Fomentor of Diſeaſes. Now there is nothing which ſo effectually diminiſhes the periſtaltic Motion of the Inteſtines, and ſuppreſſes the inteſtinal Excretion, as Sedatives and Anodynes, the Truth of which is atteſted by Experience. For as all Remedies, ſo eſpecially thoſe which are of a violent Quality, exert their Efficacy firſt and principally upon the Stomach and Inteſtines, it is very dangerous to adminiſter Opiates and Anodynes, where the Stomach and Inteſtines are inclining to an Inflammation and Sphacelus, or where an extraordinary Impurity diſpoſes them to Corruption.

That Reſt and Stagnation of the Blood in the Veſſels, ever productive of an Inflammation, will end in a ſphacelous Putrefaction, unleſs ſeaſonably diſcuſſed, is not to be queſtioned. Whenever, therefore, theſe Parts, I mean the Stomach and Inteſtines, labour under violent Pains and Spaſms, and the Body is infirm or impure, an Inflammation is juſtly to be apprehended. 'Tis therefore the Buſineſs of every prudent Phyſician, in a Dyſentery, an Iliac Paſſion, a Spaſmodic Cholic, and a violent Cardialgia, diligently to conſider, not only the Strength of the Patient, but alſo the various Stages of the Diſtemper, and the Diſpoſition of the Humours, before he exhibits Medicines of a ſedative Quality; otherwiſe, inſtead of affording ſeaſonable Relief, he procures the Death of the Patient. Thus ſome of the beſt Authors inform us, that mortal Symptoms have forthwith been produced by Opiates taken internally, or injected by way of Clyſter.

Since Medicines of a ſedative and ſtupifying Quality ſo effectually deſtroy and impair the Strength of the Inteſtines, it is obvious, that nothing has a more effectual Tendency both to produce and cheriſh Hypochondriac Diſorders, than a frequent Uſe of ſuch Medicines. That the Hypochondriac Diſorder ariſes from continual Inflations and Spaſms of the Stomach and Inteſtines, which are of a Nervous Nature, and that it is the Effect of the Suppreſſion of the Diſcharge by Stool, and the large Congeſtion of peccant Humours ariſing from that Circumſtance, are Things ſo certain, that they cannot be doubted of. Since, therefore, Medicines of this Kind, by producing Coſtiveneſs, weaken the Strength and Force of the Inteſtines, nothing can be more prejudicial in this Diſorder; and it is frequently obſerved, that the immoderate Uſe of Opiates and Aſtringents in checking Diarrhœas, Dyſenteries, and Intermittent Fevers, has produced a violent Hypochondriac Diſorder, or in Women Hyſterics, which generally afflicted the Patient during the remaining Part of Life. And if a Phyſician, by the frequent Uſe of Anodynes, checks the Pain, and other Symptoms accompanying the Diſorder, he by that Means alleviates them for a time, but lays a Foundation for their recurring with greater Violence.

Sedative Medicines, eſpecially thoſe of the ſomniferous and ſtupifying Kind, are, alſo, injurious to the Head, and increaſe the Diſorders incident to it. Becauſe, by rendering the Motion and Pulſation of the Carotid Arteries, which conſiſt of tender Coats, more languid, they occaſion a ſlow Circulation of the Blood thro' the Head. Hence the Stagnations of the Blood, there produced, generate formidable Diſorders. In order to keep the Head free from Diſeaſes, it is of the laſt Importance to preſerve the Tone of the Membranes of the Brain, and the due Circulation of its Blood through its Veſſels. Now nothing is more injurious to the nervous Coats of the Brain, than all Vapours, fetid, and ſtrong ſmelling Subſtances; by whoſe Means their Strength and Tone are diminiſhed, the ſyſtolic and elaſtic Force of the ſmall Arteries impaired, and conſequently the Circulation of the Blood through the Head rendered ſlower. And this ſlow Circulation is ſucceeded by a Secretion of the ſerous Humour, which lays a Foundation, for the moſt conſiderable Diſorders of the Head, ſuch as a Palſy, an Abolition of Memory, an Aphony, Difficulty of Hearing, Lethargic Diſorders, Hemiplegies, and fixed Pains;

Pains; or in conſequence of the too great Diſtention of the Veſſels of the Brain, by the infarcting Blood, Melancholy, which is frequently accompanied with a palpable Depravation of the Fancy, an imaginary Appearance of Spectres, terrible Dreams, and a Madneſs, which eaſily degenerates into Fury. Theſe vaporous and ſtupifying Medicines have an uncommon Tendency not only to generate, but alſo to ſupport and cheriſh theſe Diſorders. And by the incautious Uſe of them, it has been frequently obſerved, that wild Diſorders of the Head have been converted into Misfortunes of a more terrible Kind. An Head-ach, for Inſtance, has been transformed into a Lethargy; an *Hemicrania* into Stupidity; a Palſy into an Apoplexy; a Vertigo into an Epilepſy; and a Difficulty of Hearing into a confirmed Deafneſs.

As Anodynes and Opiates are ſo unfriendly to the Membranes of the Brain and Inteſtines, by diminiſhing their Tone and Strength, Children and old Perſons ought in a particular Manner to abſtain from the Uſe of them. Firſt, becauſe they retard the Diſcharge by Stool; and ſecondly, becauſe they weaken the nervous Syſtem and Membranes; two Circumſtances highly prejudicial, as the Diſorders, principally incident to theſe Ages, ariſe either from Coſtiveneſs, or a Weakneſs of the Brain and Nerves.

'Tis certain from Experience, that by a liberal Uſe of Anodynes, Children contract a Dullneſs of Genius and Memory, which laſts for a conſiderable Time. For a violent Injury done to the tender Structure of their Brain is not eaſily repaired. For this Reaſon, *Stalpart Vander Wiel, Cent. i. Obſ.* 42. juſtly orders, "That Women and Nurſes ſhould not, when the Children committed to their Care are firſt affected with Pain and Uneaſineſs, forthwith exhibit Anodynes; ſince tho' they do not generally by that Means deſtroy them, yet they often weaken their Brain and Nerves to ſuch a Degree, as to induce violent Tremors, Palſies, and Stupidity." Of the ſame Opinion is *Dr. Willis*, who in *Pharm. Rat. P.* 1. informs us, that, by Medicines of this Kind, he knew ſome ſeized with Slowneſs of Genius and Stupidity, and others with Dotage.

Anodynes and Opiates are highly injurious to Perſons naturally weak, to thoſe whoſe Strength is impaired by Age or Diſeaſes, to thoſe whoſe Pulſe is languid, whoſe vital Motions are defective, or whoſe Fluids have a Tendency to Corruption. It ought to be a conſtant Rule in Practice, never to exhibit ſtrong Sedatives, where the Strength is ſmall, and the Pulſe, which is always leſſened by Opiates, already weak. Opiates and Anodynes are ſcarce ever uſeful when the Viſcera are infarcted, and their Tone deſtroyed, as in Chronical Diſorders. Nor are ſuch Medicines to be exhibited in Caſes, where the Blood and Humours are highly impure, as in Cacochymic and Scorbutic Habits; in which the immoderate Uſe of Opiates, in order to remove Pains and Spaſms, proves mortal, becauſe it quickly induces a Sphacelus. When violent Pains have greatly diminiſhed the Strength, or a profuſe Sweat been excited, theſe Medicines ſhould be ſparingly uſed, leſt a Palſy, or ſome other Nervous Diſorder, ſhould be induced. For this Reaſon, 'tis far more expedient to uſe Opiates and Anodynes in the Beginning of Diſeaſes, when the Strength is entire, than when it is exhauſted by the long continued Shock of the Diſorder.

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On the other hand, these Medicines by this same Property (whereby they take off Cramps in the Nerves, and thus cure Excretions depending upon them) will very often happily promote those Discharges which are natural, when they are unseasonably interrupted by violent Contractions. Thus Opiates, in Nephritic Pains, move the Urine stopped by Gravel and Stones; and, in Uterine Cases, assist Nature in propelling the Menses, the Fœtus and the Lochia.

As the two principal Indications for stopping Pain are, its Violence, and the Hardness and Strength of the Pulse, so, when these happen, an Hypnotic may be used; especially when the Pain proceeds from an external Cause, such as Worms, the Stone, the Eruption of a Tooth, the Puncture of a Tendon or Nerve, a Division of the Nails by some sharp Instrument, or the thrusting a Nail deep into the Sole of the Foot, which not only frequently induces a terrible Train of Symptoms, but also sometimes proves mortal.

As in all Cases mild and safe Medicines are preferable to those of a more dangerous and drastic Nature, so, in mitigating Pain, we are never to have recourse to strong Anodynes, provided those of a mild and gentle Kind prove sufficient. Among these, Hoffman recommends Anodyne Sulphur prepared from Vitriol, *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis* duly prepared; among Vegetable Substances, Saffron and Nutmeg; of fragrant Substances, Musk and Amber; and of Shop Preparations, the Oils of Camomile and Yarrow. To this Class also belongs Opium depurated with Rain Water, and corrected by a due Addition of Analeptics, Purgatives, or Alexipharmics.

CHAP. V.

Of Diuretics.

THose Medicines which eliminate the salt Serum, impregnated with gross terrestrial, and recrementitious Parts, by the Urinary Passages, are called Diuretics. As the Discharge of the Urine may be impaired and rendered difficult from several Causes, such as, first, a Defect of due Moisture in the Blood; or secondly, thick and tenacious Juices, obstructing the small Urinary Ducts of the Kidneys; thirdly, a violent spasmodic Constriction of the Renal Ducts; or fourthly, their preternatural Relaxation and Weakness; so also the Medicines, calculated for restoring a due Discharge of the Urine, must be adapted to the Removal of those several Causes.

Thus, for Instance, some Substances, by conveying a due Degree of Fluidity to the inspissated Blood, augment the Discharge of Urine, of which Kind are all aqueous diluting Medicines, liberal Draughts of Spring Water, whether cold or warm, especially if Herbs of a diuretic Quality are infused in them. This Intention is likewise answered by Tea and Coffee, as also by Mineral Waters, either hot or cold; as they not only dilute the Blood, but by their deobstruent Quality dissolve the viscid and tenacious Humours, and remove the Obstruction of the Kidneys. The same Effect is produced by Whey, which is possessed of an aqueous, abstergent, and gently stimulating Principle, as also of a sweet nitrous Salt. Other Substances dissolve the tough viscid Humour, which obstruct and block up the secretory Ducts of the Kidneys, and by that Means render fit for performing their Functions. Of this Kind are all fixed Salts, and the Lixiviums prepared from them; as also of Tartar,

Tartar, and the acrid Tincture of Antimony, the regenerated Tartar, or Sal Diureticus, the ſoluble Tartar, nitrum Vitriolatum, a Solution of Crab's Eyes, and the Magneſia Alba converted into an aperient Salt, by the Acid in the firſt Paſſages; as alſo the Tincture of Quicklime, Mother of Pearl and Coral, prepared with Lemon Juice; as alſo the Salts obtained by Exhalation from certain Mineral Waters.

Other Subſtances ſooth and alleviate ſpaſmodic Conſtrictions of the Kidneys, which obſtruct and prevent the due Diſcharge of Urine. The moſt conſiderable and efficacious of this Kind are Nitre, the four greater cold Seeds and Emulſions prepared from them; the Seeds of the white Poppy, Carrot, and Clubmoſs; as alſo Winter-Cherries and Troches prepared from them. The ſame Intention is anſwered by the Anodyne Mineral Liquor, which, according to Hoffman, is both a ſafe and efficacious Medicine; as alſo by Saffron and its Eſſence, the Juice of Graſs and Aſparagus, and the Oil of Sweet Almonds, which is a Liquor of a highly demulcent Quality. Another Kind of Diuretics by their oleous, ſubtile and balſamic Principle, deterge as well as ſtrengthen the Kidneys, ſuch as Maſtick, Amber, Balſam of Mecha, and of Capivi; Turpentine, the Wood and Berries of the Juniper Tree, Saſſafras, Parſley, Fennel, Aniſe, Crowsfoot, and the Oils, Eſſences, Spirits, Decoctions, and Infuſions of them. Other Medicines are ſaid to corroborate the Kidneys by their ſtrengthening, fixed, terreſtrial and ſulphureous Principle. Of this Kind are Dog-hips, Rob of Juniper, and dried Strawberries, Pareira Brava, Ground Ivy, the Bark of the Root of the Egyptian Thorn, Horſetail, Paul's Betony, and Chervil. Laſtly, other Medicines powerfully ſtimulate the renal Ducts, when they are ſo far weakened, as to have their Functions either impaired, or totally deſtroyed. Of this Kind are almoſt all Inſects, eſpecially Cantharides, Millepedes, Spiders, Scorpions, and dried Toads; and in the Vegetable Kingdom, all the Species of Leeks and Garlick.

Since there is ſo great a Difference between Diuretic Medicines, with reſpect to the Principles and Manner of Operation, their Uſe muſt of courſe be different, and they muſt be judiciouſly adapted to the particular Nature of different Caſes. For if to plethoric Patients, labouring under the Stone, we ſhould, before Veneſection and the Diminution of the Quantity of Blood, exhibit hot Subſtances impregnated with a ſubtile balſamic Oil, ſuch as Preparations of Turpentine, and Juniper, or the Balſams of Mecha, Capivi, or Peru, or acrid Subſtances, or ſuch Inſects as abound with a cauſtic Salt, Garlick, Onions, or Leeks, we ſhall certainly injure the Patient, bring on an Inflammation of the Kidneys, and promote the Generation of Stones. On the contrary, in moiſt, leſs delicate, and more robuſt Patients, who live upon coarſe Food, as alſo in Diſeaſes ariſing from a Redundance of impure Serum, a Fluor Albus, a Gonorrhæa, a Diſpoſition to an Anaſarca, and Leucophlegmatia, theſe draſtic Medicines are of ſingular Uſe and Service.

Still greater Misfortunes are produced by acrid and ſtimulating Subſtances, in Caſes, where, in conſequence of Spaſmodic or Nephritic Pains, a Diſcharge of the Urine is ſuppreſſed. Diſorders of this Nature are far more ſafely and efficaciouſly removed by Medicines that alleviate Pain and relax Strictures, and externally, emollient Baths

and

and Fomentations, which not only reſtore the free Diſcharge of the Urine, but alſo facilitate the Progreſs of the Stone through the Ureters, and promote its Expulſion.

In Diſorders ariſing from a Redundance of ſalt and tartareous Serum, which is generally the Cauſe of Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains, this peccant Humour is carried off by gentle Diuretics that obtund Acrimony; alſo Whey, and the temperate Mineral Waters, and warm Springs, as I have already ſhown, when ſpeaking of Alteratives.

But in Caſes, where peccant, viſcid, and tenacious Humours are lodged in the Urinary Bladder, and eſpecially when the Intention is to expel the firſt Rudiments of a Stone, more acrid and powerful Medicines become neceſſary. This Intention is anſwered by Garlick, exhibited with Spirit of Juniper, as, alſo, by the Powder of Millepedes, May Worms, Eſſence of Cantharides, Tincture of Cantharides, Tincture of Antimony, and Infuſions of Quick-Lime; which may alſo be cautiouſly exhibited in a virulent Gonorrhæa, when a viſcid and tenacious Matter lodged in the Proſtratæ, the Neck of the Bladder, or the Urethra, is to be carried off by Urine.

Diuretics not only contribute to reſtore a due and natural Diſcharge of the Urine, but alſo produce ſome other excellent Effects in the Cure of Diſeaſes. For as many of them are poſſeſſed of an aperient and inciding Quality; as others of them are corroborative, balſamic, and reſtore the Tone of the Parts; and others are of an anodyne Nature; ſo they prove highly efficacious in thoſe Chronical Diſorders, which ariſe from an Obſtruction of the Glands of the Viſcera, and Emunctories, or from an Impurity of the Juices, or a Redundance of ſaline, acrid, and tartarous Serum. And certainly, if Relief is to be expected from any Medicines in Dropſies, Œdematous Swellings, Stony Concretions, the Gout, and Arthritic Pains, we are to look for it from the prudent Uſe of Diuretics. But we are to be aware of all hot, acrid, and cauſtic Diuretics, and to recur to thoſe which are of a milder Nature, and fit for common Uſe, ſuch as ſmall Moſelle Wine, the mild Mineral Waters, and ſuch Ales and Decoctions as are gently diuretic.

CHAP. VI.

Of Alexipharmics.

AN Alexipharmic ſeems originally to have ſignified a Remedy to expel, or prevent the ill Effects of Poiſons taken internally, and this is Galen's Explanation. But ſince ſome among the Moderns have conjured up a chimerical Poiſon, in order to inflame, or otherwiſe affect the imaginary Animal Spirits in acute Diſtempers, Alexipharmics have been underſtood to mean Remedies adapted to expel this Poiſon by the Cutaneous Pores, in the Form of Sweat. Hence it appears, that Alexipharmics mean juſt the ſame as Sudorifics. I am perſuaded that few Theories have ever been introduced into Medicine, ſo as to be much depended upon, without very ill Effects upon Practice; but that, which paved the Way for Alexipharmics, has exerted extraordinary Heroiſms, and made uncommon Havock amongſt Mankind.

Hippocrates, in his Treatiſe *de Ratione Victus in Acutis*, has the following Paſſage: *Whoever in the Beginning of an inflammatory Diſeaſe attempts*

attempts the Cure by Cathartics, does not in the leaſt diminiſh the Tenſion and Inflammation of the Part affected, for the Diſtemper, in this State of Crudity, will not yield to ſuch Medicines. On the contrary, this Method of Treatment liquifies and waſtes the ſound Parts, which would otherwiſe reſiſt the Diſtemper, and when the Body is in this Manner weakened, the Diſeaſe gets ground, till at laſt it becomes incurable.

Tho' this is ſaid with a great deal of Juſtneſs and Propriety, I am perſuaded it may with ſtronger Reaſon be applied to Sudorifics, that is, to Alexipharmics, which frequently do conſiderable Miſchief, and indeed there is nothing in which the lower Claſs of Practitioners in Phyſick make more Errors than in the Uſe of Alexipharmics, which I have frequently known exhibited to young People, of plethoric Habits, in the very Beginning of Fevers, and even without previous Evacuations.

About the Year 1723, 1724, and 1725, a Fever appeared with uncommon Virulence, and was more univerſal than any I have ever known; and, by this, great Numbers of working People periſhed, in ſo much, that in many Countries ſcarce enough were left to gather in the Fruits of the Earth; and this Sort of Fever continued many Years after. In this Diſorder it was remarkable, that a warm Regimen, or hot Medicines, ſeldom or never failed to render the Fever continual, and keep it ſo, bringing on Deliriums, and all Symptoms of Malignity; whereas a cool Regimen, with Evacuations by Bleeding, and Purging with Caution, and an entire Abſtinence from hot Medicines, almoſt always brought the Fever to a regular Intermiſſion, and then the Bark effectually took it off. As I had an Opportunity of ſeeing a great Number of Patients under this Fever, I was abundantly convinced, that more People died of Alexipharmics, than of the Diſtemper.

But that I may not appear ſingular with Reſpect to this Sort of Medicine, I ſhall give the Opinion of the illuſtrious Hoffman upon this Subject, who having juſt before mentioned Cathartics, goes on thus.

There is another Set of Evacuants which carry off the more ſubtile Parts of the Morbific Matter by the Pores of the Skin, in a plentiful, leſs offenſive, gentle, and more imperceptible Manner. The Remedies moſt conducive to this are Sudorifics, by whoſe Operation a ſenſible Moiſture is perſpired through the Cutaneous Glands.

Of the Vegetable Kind the moſt efficacious for this Purpoſe, are the Roots of a very acrid, penetrating, oily Taſte, as thoſe of Angelica, the different Species of Maſter-wort, Butter-Burr, Elecampane, Lovage, Swallow-wort, Valerian, Contrayerva, Virginia Snake Root, Woods of Guaiacum and Saſſafras, with their Barks. In the Mineral Kingdom, Crude Antimony, *Regulus Antimonii Medicinalis*, volatile Tincture of Sulphur prepared with Quick-lime, Sal Ammoniac and Sulphur, corrected and fixed Sulphur of Antimony, and alſo the Mixtura Simplex. Likewiſe Venice Treacle and Water, all Spirits and volatile Salts prepared from the Parts of Animals, as Harts-horn, Ivory, and Earth Worms, Spirit of Silk, Soot, the Eſſences of the Woods, and the diſtilled fetid Oil of Harts-horn diſſolved in Spirit of Wine.

Theſe nobler Medicines of the Sudorific Kind, owe the Virtue of their Operation to the Power they poſſeſs of increaſing the ſyſtaltic Motion of the Heart, and the Elaſticity of the Arteries, as to the Number and Force of their Vibrations; by

by which Means, a greater Velocity being added to the Circulation, they protrude the perſpirable Matter thro' the outward and porous Subſtance of the Skin. This they perform either by a ſubtile, acrid, hot Oil, as the Roots above-mentioned which are called Alexipharmics, or by a volatile empyreumatic Salt of an igneous Nature; ſuch as are all the Spirits, volatile Salts, and Oils from Animals; or by an acrid reſinous Salt, more or leſs fixed, as the Root of white Burnet, Guaiacum, and its Bark, Contrayerva, Virginia Snake-root: Or laſtly, they act, and that very powerfully, by Means of a very fine mineral Salt and Sulphur, by which they rouſe the nervous Fibres to a violent Motion, and for this Purpoſe a very ſmall Doſe is ſufficient. Thus a ſingle Grain of Diaphoretic Mercury, or two or three Grains of fixed Sulphur of Antimony, will raiſe a Sweat over every Part of the Body; a Decoction of the Woods and *Regulus Antimonii Medicinalis* have the ſame Effect.

Theſe ſtrong Sudorifics, though given in a large Quantity, will by no means raiſe a Sweat, unleſs the porous Subſtance of the Skin be ſufficiently open and lax, or unleſs the Blood be enough diluted. Wherefore if any one, in the Cure of a Diſeaſe, thinks Sweating required, it will be neceſſary for him to give the above-mentioned Sudorifics with a ſufficient Quantity of ſome Liquid to dilute the Blood, for Example, a weak Tea, or a Decoction of Barley; and that the Pores of the Skin may obtain a due Relaxation, the Perſon to be ſweated ſhould be put into a warm Bed, or hot Stove, or into a Bath, eſpecially a Vapour Bath, that a plentiful Sweat may be excited.

Theſe very active Sudorifics rarely find a Place in Medicine, and are not to be adminiſtered but with ſingular Caution. For a Sweat never ariſes in a healthful and natural State, unleſs the Blood is put into an extraordinary Motion; nor when this happens is it a Sign of Health, like inſenſible Perſpiration; the Matter of which is void of Acrimony, watery, of kin to the nutricious Juices, almoſt without either Taſte or Smell, and differs very much from Sweat, which is of a ſalt Taſte, a fetid Smell, and approaches the Nature of Urine. Beſides, theſe Sudorifics excite a great Commotion and notable Orgaſm; for they act not with Moderation but Rapidity. Whence it comes to paſs, that in Bodies full of Blood, or contaminated Serum, by impelling the Fluids with too much Violence to the ſmall narrow Veſſels, they bring on dangerous and acute Symptoms, occaſioned by the Inflammation and Redundance of Humours. But they are moſt injurious where the *Primæ Viæ* are obſtructed by a Load of vicious Humours, where the Body is coſtive, and when they are adminiſtred immediately after a violent Fit of Anger. By this pernicious Practice, Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains, ſlow and hectic Fevers, which have proved of long Continuance, and been attended with eminent Danger, have been excited.

In all acute Caſes, as inflammatory and ſcarlet Fevers, Sudorifics are to be entirely baniſhed, or at leaſt to be adminiſtered very ſeldom, and that with great Caution. For the promiſcuous Uſe of Alexipharmics, as the Cuſtom too generally prevails, only ſerves to increaſe Heat, Anxiety, and the Violence of the Symptoms. Theſe Remedies are called Alexipharmics, as are alſo all thoſe of the Theriacal Kind, from a Virtue attributed to them of reſiſting Poiſons and malignant Humours, for which Reaſon they are highly

highly extolled by Phyſicians in the Plague, and other contagious Diſtempers. But the Truth is, they are much more powerful for the Prevention than Cure of theſe Diſeaſes, eſpecially when an epidemical and malignant Diſtemper owes its Birth to an over wet, foggy, cloudy Seaſon, which has been long deſtitute of the Eaſt and North Winds; or to a Deluge or Inundation of Waters. But in this Caſe it will be much better and ſafer to give them in Wine Vinegar diluted with Water, or to infuſe the ſudorific Roots in Vinegar; which by this Means being impregnated with their alexipharmic Virtue, two or three Spoonfuls may be drank in any convenient aqueous Vehicle.

But Sweating is very ſerviceable in thoſe Diſtempers which proceed from an external Cold, and obſtructed Perſpiration, as in Catarrhs, Rheumatiſms, Fluxes, Stoppages of the Head, Coughs, and glandular Tumours; alſo, when Danger is apprehended from a Perſon's having drank a large Quantity of cold Liquor, when very hot, or in a Sweat. But then they ſhould be adminiſtred in the Beginning of theſe Diſorders. Nor is a Sudorific of leſs Service in the Beginning of any infectious Diſtemper, taken immediately after a mild Emetic. But perhaps Camphire is the beſt of Alexipharmics.

Likewiſe in thoſe Diſeaſes which have their Seat in the porous and fibrous Subſtance of the Skin, and conſiſt of an acrid, viſcid Matter, which deſtroys and deforms its Texture, as an Inveterate Itch, the Ring-worm, Leproſy and Venereal Puſtules, and Ulcers, a plentiful Sweat may be excited to great Advantage with proper Remedies. The ſame may alſo be practiſed in Arthritic and Rheumatic Pains in any Part of the Body. For by this Means the acrid, viſcid, and ſtagnating Serum, which adheres to the nervous Membranes, is thrown off and diſcharged. For the ſame Reaſon, in all thoſe Diſeaſes which are called Cold, as in Dropſies of every Kind, the cold Scurvy, Pox, ſettled Gout, Sciatica, Palſy, and thoſe of the ſame Nature, Sudorifics are of great Efficacy; becauſe they promote and reſtore the Elaſticity and contractile Power of the Heat and Veſſels, which in Diſorders of this Kind are very much depreſſed, and increaſe the Circulation of the Blood, for the better Separation of the morbid Matter. But this Courſe muſt be perſiſted in for ſome time.

Sudorifics always operate beſt, when taken with a ſufficient Quantity of ſome warm Liquid. Celſus, in the ſixth Chapter of his third Book, commends warm Water for this Purpoſe; his Words are theſe, "When you perceive the Sweat approaching, you ſhould give warm Water to drink, which hath a moſt healthful Effect, if it excites a Sweat over the whole Body." It is notorious that this is procured in the moſt plentiful Manner by a Decoction of the Woods, whoſe Uſe in Venereal Caſes, and other cold Diſtempers, cannot be enough commended. Several Country People have been happily cured of Intermitting Fevers, and Tertian and Quartan Agues, by taking a few Hours before the Fit a Vomit, and immediately after it, a Sudorific of Rob of Elder, Salt of Tartar, and a few Corns of Pepper, mixed together in a Spoonful or two of Brandy.

Diaphoretics are inferior in their Power of acting to Sudorifics, but much ſuperior to them in their healthful Qualities, as they gently increaſe and promote Perſpiration.

Of

Of theſe the chief in the Vegetable Kingdom are, the Roots of China, Sarſaparilla, the Carline Thiſtle, and Gentian; of Herbs, the Holy Thiſtle entire, its Seeds, and all the Preparations from it, whether Eſſences, Waters, Extracts, or Salts, Water Germander, the Elder, and Dwarf Elder with its Flowers, Rob and Water, alſo Fumitory, Scabious, Saffron, the Flowers of Marygold. In the Animal Kingdom, all Bones, Horns, and Teeth of Animals, whether raſped or burnt to Aſhes, and chymically prepared, eſpecially thoſe belonging to the Stag, the Stones, Shells, and Claws of Crabs. Of Earths, all Sealed Earths, and different Kinds of Plants procured by burning, and alſo Nitre. Of precious and exotic Stones, the *Petra di Porco*, the Eaſtern and Weſtern Bezoar, Bezoardic Mineral, and Poterius's Antihectic. Of Compounds, Goaſtone, which is compounded of Oriental Bezoar Tragacanth, and Ambergreaſe. Sennertus's Bezoardic Powder, the Mineral Anodyne Liquor, Wine Vinegar, or diſtilled Vinegar, with Elder-flowers, or Crabs-Eyes infuſed in it.

The Operation of Diaphoretics is manifold and various. For either they act in a privative Manner, by abſorbing and changing the Acid in the *Primæ Viæ*, which carried into the Blood, depreſſes its Spirituoſity, Fluidity, and Motion; of which Kind are all the Earths of an Alcaline Nature: Or by imbibing the ſuperfluous Moiſture, and bracing the relaxed Fibres; as the Sealed Earths, Boles, and Marles, alſo Bones and Horns, both thoſe burnt and thoſe chemically prepared, and the Unicorn's Stone; or by relaxing and mollifying, in Diſeaſes of the Skin, its contracted Superficies, by their mild, anodyne, and vaporous Sulphur, as the different Species of Elder, eſpecially the Flowers, Saffron, and its Extracts, the Flowers of Red Poppy, or Corn Roſe, the Anodyne Mineral Liquor, the Emulſions of Poppy Seed, corrected Opiates: Or by compoſing and quieting the too violent inteſtine Motion of the Blood, as the Remedies of the Nitrous Kind, corrected by being joined with the more fixed Diaphoretics; as alſo Spirit of Nitre dulcified, Emulſions of the four greater cold Seeds, and the milder Acids, as Juice of Lemons, and Vinegar: Or laſtly, in a poſitive Manner, by gently ſtimulating the Fibres and languid Veſſels, of which Sorts are the Holy Thiſtle, Water Germander, Fumitory, China, Sarſaparilla, the leſſer Centaury, Scabious, Carline Thiſtle, and Gentian.

Now as the Evacuation of the finer Parts of the Morbific Matter, thro' the Pores of the Skin, by inſenſible Tranſpiration, is of all others the moſt healthful; and as the Obſtruction thereof is the Occaſion of many Maladies; ſo the Uſe of Diaphoretics, which promote this cutaneous Excretion, is certainly very great, univerſal, and almoſt infallible, in almoſt all Diſeaſes, even thoſe which, from their preſent Symptoms, we are not thoroughly acquainted with; ſo that a Phyſician can by no Means be without them. For an increaſed Circulation of the Blood, and an enlarged Perſpiration are the grand Mediums and Inſtruments of Nature, by which the Morbific Matter in any Diſeaſe is corrected, digeſted, reſolved, and at laſt thrown off; and thus the Diſtemper is cured without Danger. Particularly in all acute Diſeaſes, as Fevers and Inflammations of all Kinds, theſe alone given in ſome convenient Vehicle in ſmall Doſes, and continued for ſome time, anſwer every Intention of Cure, and

are in Truth the beſt Diſcutients, and Purifiers of the Maſs of Blood.

Becauſe exceſſive Heat, eſpecially in Summer, and in choleric and bilious Conſtitutions, as alſo in choleric and bilious Fevers, dries too much, conſumes Moiſture, and hinders Perſpiration, acidulated and nitrous Remedies, and particularly Crabs Eyes with Nitre, given in a Julep of Diaphoretic Waters, and Syrup of Lemon Juice, by moderating the too great Heat, and procuring a plentiful Diaphoreſis, give great Relief to the Patient.

When, thro' the Violence of any Diſorder, the Skin is dry, and without Moiſture, and its Pores become narrow and contracted, it is always beſt to join ſome mild Anodynes and Antiſpaſmodics to the Diaphoretics, and in this Caſe the Anodyne Mineral Liquor, mixed in the Quantity of three Parts with one Part of the Spiritus Bezoardicus Buſſii, is of admirable Virtue; as are alſo fixed, diaphoretic Powders, with a little Nitre and Cinnabar, and a ſmall Quantity of an Opiate.

In Acute Diſeaſes and Fevers, where but little Acid is lodged in the *Primæ Viæ*, it will be ſafer and of more Service, to give the fixed and earthy Diaphoretics in a ſmall Quantity, and well mixed with Syrup of Citron Juice, or Wine-Vinegar; which will not coagulate, but often reſolves and throws off the ſtagnating Blood, eſpecially if joined with Diaphoretics.

Thus Hoffman very juſtly diſtinguiſhes between Sudorifics or Alexipharmics, and Diaphoretics; ſince the former are ſuch Medicines as excite a violent Heat and Motion, and a conſiderable Orgaſm in the Body, which tend to extort profuſe Sweats, and do a great deal of Violence to Nature, which is by this Means deprived of a large Quantity of the more fluid Parts of the Blood, that might otherwiſe be highly beneficial in preſerving the whole Maſs in a due State of Fluidity, in promoting the Diſſolution of the ſtagnant and obſtructing Humours, and aſſiſting the Expulſion of the Morbific Matter from the Limits of the Circulation; whereas Diaphoretics are Medicines endued with a gently ſtimulating, and perhaps reſolvent Quality, by which they aſſiſt Nature in carrying on her own ſalutary Purpoſes, without any Tendency to do her any Violence, or divert her from the Method ſhe has begun to purſue.

In order to account for the ſudden Effects of ſome Alexipharmics in raiſing a Sweat, before they can well be ſuppoſed to enter the Maſs of Blood; we muſt obſerve, that Alexipharmics conſiſt of highly penetrating and ſtimulating Particles; So, that when theſe act upon the nervous Coats of the Stomach, the Stimulus thereby produced derives a greater Fluid (if any ſuch there be) into theſe Nerves, and all the correſpondent nervous Ramifications diſtributed from the ſame Trunk. Now the Stomach receives a great many Nerves from the deſcending Trunks of the Par Vagum, and ſome Branches immediately from the Plexus Cardiacus, formed by the ſame Par Vagum, and ſituated a little above the Heart, from which Plexus the Heart is alſo furniſhed with Nerves. Whatever therefore ſtimulates the Nerves of the Stomach, muſt alſo proportionably affect thoſe of the Heart; the Conſequence of which is, that the Force and Frequency of the Contractions of the Heart muſt be increaſed, and of courſe the general Heat of the Fluids circulating, by Means of ſuch Contractions, augmented, becauſe the Motion and Friction are greater than before. The Blood, thus circulating with grea-

ter Velocity, muſt be impelled more frequently with greater Force towards the Surface of the Body, by which Means an increaſed Evacuation by the Cutaneous Pores is procured. Though I am far from being abſolutely certain that what we commonly call the Nervous Fluid, or Animal Spirits, has a real Exiſtence in Nature, yet let the immediate Vehicles of Senſation and Motion be what they will, what is above advanced with reſpect to the Stimulus of the Nerves, is by Experience found to hold true.

CHAP. VII.

Of Cardiacs.

CARDIACS are properly ſuch Medicines, as preſerve or increaſe the Strength of the Heart, and by that Means the vital Forces, tho' they do not immediately act upon the Heart, nor are particularly appropriated to the Corroboration of that Part. This Effect they perform either by repleniſhing the exhauſted Veſſels with good Humours, or exciting Motion where it was deficient. Nutritives, therefore, or Repletives, duly choſen with reſpect to particular Conſtitutions, belong to this Claſs, as well as Aſtringents, Corroboratives, and Stimulants, which are uſually accounted the only Cardiacs. In this Senſe we are to underſtand the Definition given by Harvey of a Cardiac, which he ſays is ſomething that is endowed with a Virtue of ſpeedily recollecting the ſcattered and broken Spirits, and recruiting them with plentiful Supplies, and of corroborating the flaccid Fibres of the Heart.

Hence it appears, that Cardiacs are principally deſtined to the Removal of ſome Weakneſs, and that any thing may be called a Cardiac, which removes the Obſtacles to Circulation. Wherefore *Valcarengus* was very juſt in his Notion when he ſays, that 'A Cardiac is whatever deſtroys, or at leaſt blunts, the Force of the Morbific Cauſe, reſtores the loſt Tone of the Solids, and gives due Motion to the Fluids, and by that Means procures a juſt Equilibrium, which is the only and laſting Principle of all the Motions in our Body.' Generally what promotes Motion is alſo a Cauſe of the Heart's acquiring a greater Strength for Action.

But ſince Weakneſs does not only ariſe from a Defect of good Humours, and a flaccid Indiſpoſition of the Veſſels, but oftentimes from a Redundance of Humours, a thick and ſtagnating Blood, with an Obſtruction of the Veſſels from too great a Rigidneſs, Contraction, or Compreſſion, it follows that what we call refrigerating, relaxing, reſolvent, and evacuating Medicines may occaſionally be called Cardiacs, in as much as they remove a preſent Weakneſs of the Body, by acting immediately and directly in Oppoſition to the Cauſe of that Weakneſs.

Volatile and diſſolvent Cardiacs which ſtimulate the Fibres, raiſe the drooping Spirits, and over-heat the Body, univerſally and indiſcriminately exhibited to Patients of all Conſtitutions, are by no means to be approved of. 'Tis become, however, almoſt univerſally cuſtomary, to uſe inflammable Spirits, and balſamic and aromatic Medicines, in order to raiſe the Spirits, when ſunk and rendered languid, by whatever Cauſe. It muſt, indeed, be confeſſed that ſuch Subſtances rouſe the Spirits, and procure a momentary Eaſe to the Patient; but, when unſeaſonably or exceſſively uſed, they excite too violent Commotions in the Juices, and diſſipate thoſe which are moſt fluid; by which Means thoſe which are too thick, and unfit

fit for Circulation, are left behind in the Body. Hence ſpring Dryneſs and Rigidity of the ſolid Parts, and a Weakneſs ariſing from Obſtructions; and if, in Caſes of this Nature, the Uſe of theſe Cordial Medicines is repeated or perſiſted in, theſe Diſorders are augmented and increaſed. In a word, the Man who fooliſhly attempts to reſtore his Strength, or raiſe his Spirits, by this Method, has the Fate of him, who, by blowing Fire, renders it indeed briſker, but at the ſame time, leſs durable, than it would otherwiſe have been. *Paulus Valcarengus*, in his *Medicina Rationalis*, endeavours to ſhew, that what proves a Cordial to one Patient, may prove a Poiſon to another. The Origin and fatal Conſequences of this wretched Cuſtom are by Dr. Cheyne, in his Eſſay on Health and Long Life, excellently deſcribed in the following Manner, when ſpeaking of the idle Habits of ſome Ladies drinking Cordials; 'A Fit of the Cholic, or of the Vapours, a Family Misfortune, a caſual Diſappointment, the Death of a Child, of a Friend, with the Aſſiſtance of the Nurſe, the Midwife, and the next Neighbour, often give Riſe, and become the weighty Cauſes of ſo fatal an Effect. A little Lowneſs requires Drops, which readily paſs down under the Notion of Phyſick. Drops beget Drams, and Drams beget more Drams, till they become without Weight and without Meaſure; ſo that at laſt the miſerable Creature ſuffers a true Martyrdom, between its natural Modeſty, the great Neceſſity of concealing its Cravings, and the ſtill greater one of getting them ſatisfied ſome way. Higher and more ſevere Fits of Hyſterics, Tremors, and Convulſions, begot by theſe, bring forth farther Neceſſity upon Neceſſity of Drops, Drams, and Gills, till at laſt a Kind of Dropſy, Nervous Convulſions, Nervous Atrophy, or a Colliquative Diarrhæa, if not a Fever, or a Phrenzy, ſet the poor Soul free.'

Give me leave to remark, that Dr. Cheyne might have added, as a frequent Cauſe of the horrid Cuſtom of drinking Drams, to theſe above mentioned, the habitual Uſage of any warm diluting Fluids, ſuch as Tea, which in conſequence of their Warmth, relax the Digeſtive Organs; from whence proceed Flatulencies, Lowneſs of Spirits, and a Neceſſity for Drops, or ſomething elſe, in order to raiſe depreſſed Nature.

There are, however, ſome Caſes, in which Cardiac Medicines of this Kind may be properly exhibited. In Palpitations of the Heart, for Inſtance, and Syncopes, when theſe Diſorders ariſe from a cold and aqueous, or an inert and mucous State of the Juices; in which Caſes the diſtilled cohobated Waters, and the diſtilled eſſential Oils of Baum and Lemon-peel, are principally proper.

Etmuller informs us, that the Cephalico cardiac Medicine communicated by Elizabeth Queen of England to the Emperor Rudolphus the Second, conſiſted of Amber, Muſk, and Civet, diſſolved in the Spirit of Roſes. According to the celebrated Hoffman, in his *Medicina Rationalis*, 'We are not to imagine, that a true and permanent Reſtoration of Strength is to be procured by ſuch Medicines, as communicate Motion to the Spirits, and ſolid Parts; ſince in various Diſorders, eſpecially Fevers and Convulſions, the moving Force of the Heart, Arteries, and Membranes, is ſufficiently great, and yet the natural Strength is languid and impaired; ſo that the true and genuine Perfection of the natural Strength

for the moſt Part depends upon proper Aliments, and Liquors converted into laudable Juices and Blood; of which is afterwards generated that highly ſubtile Fluid, which is ſeparated in the Brain, conveyed thro' the Nerves to the Muſcles and muſcular Coats, and which imparts Strength and Vigour to the Body, and all its Parts. The beſt Analeptics are, therefore, thoſe nutritive Subſtances which are poſſeſſed of the moſt ſalutary Qualities. Of this Kind are Jelly, Broths of Fiſhes, Capons Bones, and their Marrow, prepared by boiling Water, in a cloſe Veſſel, with an Addition of a little Wine, a few Slices of Lemon, a little Salt, Powder of Mace and Cloves. Of this Kind is alſo the Broth prepared of coarſe Bread, Water, Wine, and Eggs. To this Claſs alſo belong Chocolate with or without Milk, Aſſes Milk, Water diſtilled from coarſe Bread, and Lemon-peel; Wine, eſpecially old generous Rheniſh Wine, and genuine Hungarian Wine. But theſe Nutritive and Alimentary Medicines are moſt proper for recruiting and reſtoring the Strength, tho' not immediately under the Diſeaſe itſelf, nor when the whole Maſs of Blood and Humours is highly impure; but in the Decline of the Diſeaſe, and in Caſes where the Strength has been exhauſted and impaired by the Shocks of a previous Diſorder, the Sallies of exorbitant Paſſions, exceſſive Watchings, Labour and Fatigue of Body and Mind, or profuſe Hæmorrhages; and even in theſe Caſes a cautious and prudent Moderation is to be uſed; becauſe theſe Subſtances very quickly paſs into the Maſs of Blood, and augment its Quantity.'

With reſpect to the Uſe of Cordials in hot Diſorders, ſuch as continued Fevers, the incomparable Sydenham delivers his Sentiments thus; 'Cordials, as I have experienced, when exhibited too ſoon, do Miſchief; and, unleſs Bleeding has preceded, may derive the crude Matter of the Diſtemper upon the Membranes of the Brain, or upon the Pleura. For this Reaſon I never exhibit them, when either no Blood or but a little has been previouſly taken away, or when no other conſiderable Evacuation has been made, or the Patient has not paſſed the Meridian of Life. For whilſt the Blood remains rich enough of itſelf, it ſhould not be rendered richer, to the endangering the Patient; nor does it require to be raiſed and exalted, ſo long as no remarkable Evacuations have diminiſhed its natural Heat. Patients of this Kind have Cordials ſtored up within themſelves, which render thoſe of the external or adventitious Kind either ſuperfluous or prejudicial. In Caſes of this Nature therefore, I either preſcribe no Cordials at all, or thoſe of the weakeſt Kind. But if the Patient ſhould be greatly weakened, and diſpirited by copious Evacuations, or if he ſhould be in the Decline of Life, I generally admit of Cordials, even in the Beginning of a Fever. And on the twelfth Day of the Diſorder, when the Criſis is juſt approaching, I think a freer Uſe of the hotter Remedies allowable, and they may be exhibited ſooner, provided there is no Danger of the febrile Matter falling upon the principal Parts. For, at this time, the more the Blood is heated, the more the Buſineſs of Concoction is promoted.' And a little after he ſubjoins; 'In this Diſtemper I uſe the milder Cordials at the Beginning, when the Exæſtuation is moſt violent, and gradually proceed to the hotter, according as the Fever, or the Degrees of Ebullition require; always remembring, where Veneſection has been freely

freely uſed, or when the Patient is advanced in Years, to adminiſter thoſe of a ſtronger Kind, than when no Blood has been previouſly taken away, or when the Patient is in the Vigour of Life.

All the modern Diſpenſatories are ſo full of Cardiacs or Cordials, both of the dry and liquid Kind, that theſe alone would take up a Volume, was I to ſpecify them all; and that to very little Purpoſe, becauſe they are generally very inſignificant and trifling Medicines. The beſt Cardiacs are thoſe Remedies that remove the Diſorders of which Lowneſs of Spirits is the Conſequence; and next to theſe is Wine, which exhibited in proper Quantities, and more or leſs diluted, as Circumſtances require, will generally anſwer better Purpoſes than the more pompous Cordials, whilſt it is leſs capable of doing Miſchief.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Cephalics.

UNDER the Denomination of Cephalics are comprehended all thoſe Medicines, which have a peculiar Relation to the Brain. So that Cephalic Remedies in general are ſuch, as promote the Secretion and Diſtribution of the Spirits. This Intention is anſwered by all ſuch Subſtances as procure a free Circulation of the Humours through the Veſſels of the Brain. Hence Cephalics are different, according to the Diverſity of Cauſes which may happen to obſtruct or hinder the Circulation of the Humours in the Brain. If the Cauſe is of the cold and mucous Kind, the Cephalics to be preſcribed muſt be of an heating, ſtimulating, fragrant, and aromatic Quality; if, on the contrary, the Diſorder ariſes from an Exceſs of Heat in the Body, the Cephalics to be exhibited muſt be of a cooling and refrigerating Nature. Thus Correctors, univerſal Evacuants, and other Medicines deſerve to be dignified with the Epithet, Cephalic, when they have a Tendency to weaken or remove the Cauſe, which produces any particular Diſorder of the Head. Since therefore, different Diſorders of the Head draw their Origins from oppoſite Cauſes, thoſe muſt certainly be in a palpable Error, who only give the Title of Cephalics to heating and volatile Subſtances, which have often been found to prove prejudicial in Diſorders of the Head. The various cephalic Remedies are, therefore, to be taken from the general Titles or Claſſes of Medicines oppoſite to the morbific Cauſe. Cephalic Medicines are either internal, when for Inſtance they are exhibited by the Mouth, in order to produce their Effects by the general Circulation of the Fluids; or by way of Clyſters, which often produce the moſt happy Conſequences, by making a Revulſion from the ſuperior and more noble Parts; or they are ſuch as are applied externally to the Head, to which Claſs belong Errhines, proper Liquors for waſhing the Head, medicated Caps, and other Remedies, commonly called Topics, the Materials of which are, alſo, uſed againſt the Diſorders of other Parts of the Body. With reſpect to cephalic Topics in general, we muſt obſerve, that the Head is leſs capable of bearing moiſt than dry Applications; becauſe the former, by diſtending or relaxing the Veſſels, produce Congeſtions of Humours, which prove hurtful and prejudicial to the Brain. Nor do moiſt Preparations applied to the Head ever anſwer any valuable Purpoſe, except in thoſe Caſes alone where the Diſorder ariſes from an Exceſs of Heat and Dryneſs, or from an inflammatory Diſpoſition in the Head.

For, in this Caſe, moiſtening Fomentations, and Epithems, applied to the Head, Neck, and Throat, generally produce happy Effects; ſo that the Blood paſſes more freely thro' them, and conſequently preſſes leſs forcibly upon the Brain. Decoctions, then, of the Flowers of Marſh-mallows, Mullein, and other Emollients, or moderately warm Oxymel, or Water and Elder Vinegar, are proper, according to Boerhaave, in Deliriums, in Comas, in obſtinate Watchings, in a Phrenitis, and in a Hydrophobia. In other Diſorders of the Head, ſuch as Pains ariſing from a cold Cauſe, medicated Bags ſtuffed with heating ingredients, ſuch as Sage, Marjoram, Frankincenſe and Salt, are generally uſed with Succeſs. The Patient's Head is alſo to be waſhed with a Lixivium, in which Ingredients of a heating Quality have been boiled, ſince they are highly proper for attenuating the obſtructing Matter, and corroborating the Brain.

Campegius in his *Campus Elyſius Galliæ* gives us the following Cautions with reſpect to the Uſe of heating medicated Bags. 'Let them (ſays he) be applied after a conſiderable, but gentle, Evacuation, and at the Height, or in the Decline, but not in the Beginning or Increaſe of the Diſeaſe, nor before a gentle Evacuation is made; leſt, by their hot and attracting Influences, they ſhould draw the Humours to the Head, and by that Means do more harm than good.'

Sennertus, in his *Inſtitutiones Medicinæ*, informs us, 'That tho' Liquors for waſhing the Head are by ſome abſolutely condemned and rejected, yet they are not altogether uſeleſs, ſince they open the Pores of the Skin, that the Fumes, pent up in the ſmall obſtructed Veſſels, may be exhaled; but they muſt not be uſed, when the Patient labours immediately under a Catarrh, or a Head-ach; for they are more properly and with greater Succeſs applied in the Intervals of theſe Diſorders. As for the Method of uſing them, the Head muſt be waſhed either in the Morning, or an Hour before Supper; and, when it is ſufficiently waſhed, it muſt be dried with moderately warm linen Cloths. Waſhing of the Feet is, alſo, proper, not only with a View to remove the ſordid Matter collected about them, but alſo to derive the Humours from the Head.'

Cheyne tells us, that the greateſt Advantages accrue to the Eyes, Ears, and whole Head, from ſhaving it frequently, and bathing it daily in cold Water, mixed with a few Drops of Lavender, or Hungary Water. The Benefits, ſays he, ariſing from this Method, abſtracted from the Pleaſure it affords, are only known and reliſhed by ſuch as have experienced them. To rub the Head after it is ſhaved proves an inſtantaneous Cure for a Cephalalgia, a Stuffing of the Head, and a Weakneſs of the Eyes ariſing from a languid and relaxed State of the nervous Fibres. And as, by every freſh Evacuation of the Humours, their Quantity is not only leſſened, but alſo their recrementitious Parts derived thither, ſo the more frequently the Head is ſhaved, the larger Quantity of Humours is diſcharged; ſo that the frequent ſhaving of the Head and Beard is like a perpetual Fontenel, or Veſicatory. From frequently waſhing the Skin of the Head with Soap and Water, and then ſhaving it, ariſes another conſiderable Advantage, which is the cleanſing the Mouths of the Cutaneous Pores, from the Scurf and Scales, which block them up. By which Means a free Diſcharge is procured to the perſpirable Matter, which, when retained, proves highly

ly prejudicial to the Head and Brain. Then, by plunging the Head in cold Water, and carefully waſhing it, the Scales of the Cuticula are cloſely braced up, and better reſiſt the Influence of the external Cold. All valetudinary Perſons, therefore, ſhould ſhave every Day, or at leaſt as often as they conveniently can, and then waſh their Heads with cold Water.

From what has been ſaid, we ſee there are two principal Claſſes of Cephalics, and theſe are Medicines of the refrigerating or cooling, or of the warming and heating Kind; to which may be referred, what Hoffman, in his *Annotat. ad Poter.* propoſes in the following Manner, 'There are two Kinds of Medicines proper in Diſorders of the Head, which ariſe from an irregular and deſultory Motion of the Spirits; or from Obſtructions of the Nerves and Veſſels of the Brain. Of the former Kind are Anodynes, which, by their grateful Exhalations, ſtop the tumultuous and diſorderly Motions of the Spirits; ſuch as the Flowers of the Cowſlip, of the Lime, of Piony, of the Egyptian Thorn, of Elder, of Roſes, of Violets, of the wild Poppy, and of Lillies of the Valley; as alſo odoriferous and ſcented Subſtances, ſuch as Muſk, Caſtor, Amber, and Saffron. To the latter Claſs belong ſuch Subſtances as contain a ſubtile oleous Salt, of which Kind are all oleous Subſtances, and volatile Spirits obtained from Animals; as alſo Marjoram, Rue, Lavender, Valerian, Aloes Wood, Garden and wild Roſemary, Cardamoms, Cubebs, Mother of Thyme, Baſil, Amber, Ambergreaſe, and Peruvian Balſam; all which boiled with Water or Wine, or infuſed in any proper Menſtruum, prove excellent Medicines for Diſorders of the Head.

CHAP. IX.

Of Balsamics.

THE word Balſam ſeems, in all Ages, to have had an Idea of Excellence and Efficacy affixed to it, above any other Branch of the *Materia Medica*. For the ancient Phyſicians, by this Word, mean any Species of Medicine, which powerfully recommended itſelf by a grateful and delicious Fragrance, and whoſe Uſe, both internal and external, was of ſingular Efficacy in preventing and reſiſting Putrefaction. Balſams were originally uſed for embalming and preſerving the dead Bodies of thoſe, who had ſignalized themſelves by great and heroic Deeds, or endeared themſelves to Mankind by the Practice of the ſocial Virtues. And when the thinking and ſagacious Part of Mankind obſerved, that the Bodies of the Dead were, by Means of Balſams, enabled to defy the Attacks of Corruption, for an immenſe Series of Years, they began to imagine, that their Virtues might extend to the Living, protract Life, and corroborate what they called the *Calidum Innatum*.

Two Properties muſt concur to conſtitute a Balſam: the firſt, that the greater Part of its Subſtance ought to be inflammable; that is, either of an oleous, or reſinous Nature; the ſecond is, that its Subſtance be of a grateful Smell, and pungent Taſte; that it may give Proof of its Efficacy, and of the Smallneſs and Minuteneſs of its Parts.

All natural Balſams are oily, aromatic Matters, which flow in great Quantities from the Trees containing them, either ſpontaneouſly, or through Inciſions made on Purpoſe. They owe their great Fra-

grance to the Quantity of eſſential Oil, wherewith they abound. They may even be conſidered as eſſential Oils, ſeparated naturally from the Vegetables in which they exiſt. Indeed theſe natural Balſams differ in this alone, from the eſſential Oils obtained from Plants by Diſtillation, that the former contain a greater Proportion of Acid, and for that Reaſon are thicker than eſſential Oils diſtilled with the Heat of boiling Water. But theſe laſt, however fluid, and thin at firſt, gradually loſe their Tenuity as they grow old, and at laſt become conſiderably thick, or in other Words, real Balſams. Accordingly we find a chymical Analyſis produces the ſame Effects on both. The newer natural Balſams are, the thinner they are, and the more eſſential Oil do they yield; which, like all others, grows thick in time, and at laſt turns again to an actual Balſam.

Theſe Balſams, by being long expoſed to the Heat of the Sun, acquire ſuch a Conſiſtence as to become ſolid. They then take another Name, and are called Reſins. Reſins yield much leſs eſſential Oil when diſtilled, than Balſams do. Hence it appears, that Reſins are to Balſams, what Balſams are to eſſential Oils.

The Vegetable Kingdom is richly ſtored with Medicines of this Claſs, of which the moſt ancient, and that which firſt bore the Name of Balſam by way of Excellence, is the *Opobalſamum* of the Arabians and Egyptians.

The Balſam of Tolu is the next in Value, as a Medicine, and is frequently uſed as a Succedaneum to the true *Opobalſamum*.

The next is that which is brought from Peru, and is called Peruvian and Indian Balſam. The Balſam of Capivi, or Copaiba, has alſo, of late Years, acquired an uncommon Reputation, and not undeſervedly.

Beſides the Liquid Balſams, I ſhall mention thoſe of a more dry and ſolid Nature, ſuch as the reſinous fragrant Gums. Of theſe the principal are, Benjamin, pure Storax, Labdanum, Myrrh, and Maſtich, which, as was before obſerved, are natural Balſams, whoſe thinner Parts are exhaled by the Heat of the Sun. Like them, their whole Subſtance is inflammable, they have a fragrant Smell, are diſſolvable in Spirits of Wine, and yield an eſſential Oil, when ſubjected to Diſtillation.

Several Woods are alſo impregnated with a balſamic Principle. Among theſe, the firſt Place has been univerſally aſſigned to Aloes Wood, otherwiſe called Xylo-aloes; the whole of which is reſinous, and of an aromatic bitter Taſte, and of a fragrant grateful Smell, eſpecially when reduced to Powder.

The Lignum Rhodium deſerves to be conſidered. Its Root is reſinous, and of an aromatic Taſte, and a fragrant roſy Smell. It grows in the Canary Iſlands, and, when ſubjected to Diſtillation, yields a very fragrant Oil, the Uſe of which is highly extolled.

The next in Order is the Yellow-Sanders, which abounds with a fragrant Reſin. This is plain, from the Spirit of Wine drawn off this Wood, which ſmells almoſt like Amber; and if the Tincture is made with rectified Spirit of Wine, and the Spirit is drawn off by a gentle Heat, a moſt fragrant oily Liquor remains, of the Conſiſtence of Peruvian Balſam. A Decoction of this Wood is highly to be valued on account of its penetrating Reſin.

Of the Balſamic Barks the principal are, the Bark of the Saſſafras Wood,

Wood, Peruvian Bark, Winter's Bark, that of Caſcarilla, and the true Coſtus. They are endowed with a reſinous, balſamic, and ſubaſtringent Principle, which is not only diſcovered from their penetrating Taſte and Smell, but, alſo, from the highly penetrating Oil which theſe Barks yield upon being diſtilled with Water.

In the Northern Countries, the Juniper-Tree is truly of the Balſamic Kind. For not only its Wood and Leaves, but particularly its Berries, abound with a ſubtile penetrating Oil, which they yield in great Quantities, when ſubjected to Diſtillation by the Worm. And this Oil, when pure and unadulterated, is an excellent Strengthener of the Nerves, and powerfully promotes a Diſcharge of the Urine, as moſt other Balſams do. There is alſo a Decoction prepared of the Wood itſelf, which is of ſingular Uſe in the Cure of the Scurvy.

But beſides theſe Simples already mentioned, of a fragrant Smell, and penetrating Taſte, all thoſe Aromatics, which in Diſtillation yield a fragrant and penetrating Oil, ſuch as Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cardamoms, Cubebs, Lemon and Orange Peels, are juſtly to be ranked among the principal of the Balſamics. For this Reaſon, *Valerius Cordus*, in his Diſpenſatory, orders Oil of Cloves to be uſed as a Succedaneum to the Opobalſamum, in all the Antidotes in which it is ordered for an Ingredient. 'There are not, ſays he, in our Days, Opobalſamum, Carpobalſamum, and Xylobalſamum to be found, which come up to the true Deſcriptions given us of them; but as we are taught by Experience, that the diſtilled Oils of Cinnamon and Cloves, of which the Ancients were ignorant, are equal in their Virtues to the true Balſam, for this Reaſon, we have ſubſtituted in our Theraica the Oil of Cloves inſtead of the Opobalſamum. It would not be improper, alſo, to ſubſtitute inſtead of Carpobalſamum, Cubebs or Cloves, or Cardamoms and Aloes Wood, inſtead of the Xylobalſamum.'

Agreeable to this Opinion, we find our College have allowed in the Theriaca Andromachi, the Subſtitution of expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, in place of the Opobalſamum.

Theſe aromatic Oils, then, are ſubtile ſpirituous Balſams, of ſo uncommon Virtues and Efficacy, that the other oriental Balſams can ſcarcely be expected to come up to them. For theſe produce their Effects only by a ſubtile Oil. Neither is it difficult to reduce theſe very penetrating and liquid Oils, either to the Conſiſtence of a Balſam, or to the Form of a Reſin, provided a concentrated acid Spirit, ſuch as the Oil of Vitriol, be duly mixed with them.

In our own Country there are alſo ſpirituous Balſams of this Kind, which, both on account of their Virtues and Fragrancy, render it a dubious Point, whether they are not of equal Value with the oriental Balſams, and aromatic Oils; and theſe Balſams produced in our own Country are Oils diſtilled from aromatic Herbs, of a fragrant Smell, and penetrating Taſte.

The principal Herbs of this Kind are Roſemary, Lavender, common Spike, Marjoram, common and Turkiſh Baum, Baſil, Mother of Thyme, Roman Chamomile, and all the Species of Mint, Water-Mint, Coſtmary, Field and Mountain Calamint, curled Mint, and Origanum, commonly called the Wild Marjoram. Theſe Herbs, when duly diſtilled, yield very fragrant and efficacious Oils; but as theſe Oils are rarely to be met with pure in the Shops, but are adulterated in their

their Distillation with Turpentine, it happens that they do not discover the Efficacy of which the genuine Sorts are possessed, in corroborating the Tone of the Nerves, and of the other solid Parts.

To these may be added, two Substances from the Mineral Kingdom, namely, Ambergrease, held in great Esteem in the Eastern Countries; and Amber, produced in the Northern Climates; both of which furnish us with balsamic Medicines, endowed with considerable Virtues.

These, then, are the natural Balsams known to us, from which a skilful Physician may, by a judicious Mixture of other Substances, prepare the best and most efficacious Medicines.

Balsams in general are grateful, aromatic, cordial Medicines; they warm the Habit, strengthen the nervous System, promote the Circulation, and attenuate viscid Humours. Hence, in some Kinds of Asthmas, Gonorrhæas, Dysenteries, Suppressions of the uterine Discharges, Obstructions of the Viscera, and other Disorders proceeding from a Debility of the Solids, or a Sluggishness and Inactivity of the Juices, they prove of singular Service. Externally used, they are excellent Vulneraries and Detergents. Hoffman, and several other Writers, have been very copious in the Praises of Balsamic Medicines, and some have extended the Idea of Balsamics to every Substance that is emollient, nutritious or restorative. But I have chosen to consider the Term as appropriated to the native Balsams, resinous and oily Substances above specified. But as there is no Medicine, however valuable in itself, but what produces bad Consequences when imprudently exhibited, there is no doubt to be made, but this is also the Case with Balsamics. For when there is in the Body too large a Quantity of hot and fervid Blood, when its Motion is too much accelerated, and the Pulse quick and vehement, Nature has, in these Cases, more need of a Check than a Stimulus. For which Reason we must neither attempt to excite, nor augment, the Motions of the Fluids. Besides, fragrant Substances have this Disadvantage attending them, that when the Brain, in consequence of some Weakness, with Difficulty transmits the Blood, and the Vessels of the Head are become turgid with Humours, they occasion a greater Derivation of Humours to it, and sometimes increase the Pains, Torpors, Vertigos, and Oppressions of the Senses. I must here add, the Balsams which are commonly sold, are for the most Part adulterated; so that Physicians have no Reason to be surprized, if they do not produce the Effects they would do, if they were pure and genuine. I must, in the last Place, observe, that Physicians are very faulty, in drowning, as it were, Balsamics in Spirituous Liquors, since they almost always either mix them with Spirit of Wine, or join them with it by Distillation; by which Means, the Virtues of Balsamics are infringed, assuming a violently hot Nature. The more their genuine Natures are retained, the more efficacious and useful they are.

CHAP. X.

Of Emmenagogues.

Emmenagogues are Medicines which promote the Menstrual Flux; tho' Hoffman includes under this Name those Remedies which cause

cauſe a Diſcharge of Blood from the hæmorrhoidal Veins.

Among thoſe which beſt and moſt commodiouſly anſwer this Intention, we may reckon the Roots of Birthwort, Zedory, and the five aperient Roots, the Herbs Mugwort, Calamint, Feverfew, Penny-Royal, Baum, Savin, Poly Mountain, Rue, Marjoram, Roſemary, Wall-flowers, Saffron, Bay-berries, Juniper-berries; the Gums Bdellium, Galbanum, Opoponax, Sagapenum, and Amber: Among purgative Subſtances, Aloes, Rhubarb, and Bryony; as alſo Aromatics, and Animal Salts, Caſtor, and Chalybeat Preparations, which excel all others of the mineral and chymical Kind.

The more theſe Excretions are ſubſervient to Life and Health, the more it were to be wiſhed, with *Hippocrates*, that we had certain and efficacious Medicines for regulating them, and by that Means preventing and curing ſeveral very terrible Diſorders. But as theſe Secretions are principally the Work of Nature, and in Women appear, return, and end at certain Periods, but are neither incident to all Men, nor ſo periodical as the Menſes; and as a certain Redundance of Blood, together with a certain State of the Veſſels of the Anus and Uterus, diſpoſed to a ſpontaneous Evacuation, are requiſite in order to theſe Diſcharges; and as theſe Evacuations may be obſtructed, or totally deſtroyed by various Cauſes, it muſt of courſe be a difficult Taſk, to fall upon effectual Means of reſtoring theſe Evacuations when ſtopt, or inlarging them when impaired; neither of which Ends can ever be attained, without knowing the Cauſe from which the Misfortune proceeds.

But ſuppoſing that there is a Redundance of Blood, the principal Cauſe of this Evacuation; ſuppoſing alſo, that the Veſſels of the Uterus and Anus are ſo diſpoſed, that they may be diſtended, by a large Quantity of Blood flowing to them, and be capable of diſcharging this Blood; yet if the Excretions are not duly carried on, either on account of Obſtructions, or ſpaſmodic Conſtrictions of the ſmall lateral Veſſels of the Arteries, in conſequence of which the Blood does not circulate naturally, or on account of a Diminution of the ſpirituous Principle of the Blood, and the elaſtic contractile Force of the Heart and Arteries, then the above enumerated Medicines afford the deſired Relief. For the capillary Veſſels are excellently opened, and Obſtructions removed by the five Aperient Roots, Birthwort, Rhubarb, Bryony, and Wall-flowers, eſpecially if exhibited by way of Decoction with ſome ſaline Stimulus, ſuch as Borax. This Intention is, alſo, excellently anſwered by the Gums exhibited with Aloes, and other Purgatives, in the Form of Pills. The ſmall capillary Ducts, when ſpaſmodically conſtricted, or preternaturally contracted, are excellently relaxed and opened by Mugwort, which is of a demulcent Nature, as alſo by Yarrow, Saffron, and Caſtor. In order to reſtore the ſpirituous Principle of the Blood, ſtrengthen the Solids and confirm the Tone of the Fibres and Veſſels, ſuch Corroboratives are to be uſed as operate by their fine volatile and oleous Salt, among which we may reckon all Aromatics, Myrrh, the Berries of the Bay and Juniper Trees, Roſemary, Penny-royal, Baum, Savory, Savin, Wall-flowers, Calamint, and Amber; Filings of Steel, Chalybeat Tinctures, and volatile Oleous Salts.

When the Evacuation is impaired, or rendered ſlow, by a Redundance of Blood, which too powerfully reſiſts

ſiſts the Elaſticity of the Veſſels, the Emmenagogues already mentioned, eſpecially thoſe of the hotter Kind, are by no Means to be exhibited. For by theſe the Blood is thrown into violent Commotions, and a Train of formidable Symptoms is frequently brought on. In this Caſe, therefore, Veneſection is the firſt to be recommended, ſince by Means of that alone thoſe ſalutary and critical Evacuations are often happily reſtored.

Nor are the Emmenagogues already enumerated proper in Caſes where there is a Deficiency of Blood, and laudable Juices, as in Perſons recovering from the Shock of a Diſeaſe, thoſe whoſe *Primæ Viæ* are loaded with viſcid Sordes, or thoſe whoſe villous Coats of the Stomach are lined with a viſcid Mucus, by which Means Digeſtion and Chyliſication are unduly carried on. In Caſes of this Nature, the principal Intention of the Phyſician ought to be, not only the Regeneration of good and laudable Blood by nutritive, gelatinous Subſtances, and Broths eaſily convertible into Blood and Juices, but alſo, if neceſſary, the Reſtitution of the Digeſtion, and Elaboration of the Chyle by Emetics, gentle Purgatives of a ſaline aperient Nature, and bitter Stomachics.

Theſe Evacuations are frequently ſtopt, by Obſtructions and Infarctions of the vaſcular Subſtance of the Anus in Men, and the internal Part of the Uterus and Vagina in Women; in conſequence of which they admit no Blood however ſtrongly propelled to them. In theſe Caſes forcing Remedies are not only ſuperfluous, but pernicious, unleſs the indurated and infarcted Veſſels are previouſly relaxed and ſoftened by proper Medicines. And this Intention can be neither more ſpeedily, nor efficaciouſly anſwered, than by Baths and Fomentations, or Vapour-Baths ſo contrived that a Veſſel full of warm Water, impregnated with Mugwort, Penny-royal, and Chamomile Flowers, may be placed under the Abdomen in ſuch a Manner, that the Steam may aſcend, and penetrate into the Uterus and adjacent Parts. This is to be done in a warm Room, with the Patient's Body well covered; and in order to keep the Water warm, red hot Flints are now and then to be put into it. Frictions of the Legs and Thighs with warm Cloaths, eſpecially after Bathing with ſweet Water, alſo, contribute very much to the Production of this Effect.

But in Diſorders ariſing from Suppreſſion, a Defect, or Irregularity of the Menſes, or Hæmorrhoidal Diſcharges, nothing is more certain, ſafe, and effectual, than a prudent Uſe of proper Mineral Waters. By theſe all the Intentions of Cure are excellently anſwered. For by drinking theſe Waters, the viſcid Humours are attenuated and evacuated, and the Obſtructions of the capillary Veſſels removed; whilſt by Bathing in others, the Stricture of the Parts is removed, and the Veſſels are ſo enlarged, as readily to admit the Blood, and again diſcharge it.

As in Medicine 'tis a difficult Taſk to keep the Menſtrual Diſcharges in due and natural Order, ſo it is ſtill more difficult to manage the Hæmorrhoidal, when a large Quantity of Blood attempts its Diſcharge by the Veins of the Anus, but does not find them diſpoſed for its Evacuation. But the Diſcharges of this Kind are moſt powerfully promoted by Pills prepared of Aloes, which, by their highly ſubtile, reſinous, and ſulphureous Particles, not only excite a violent Orgaſm in the whole Maſs of Blood and Humours, but alſo, by ſtimulating the Coats of the

Colon

Colon and Rectum by their tenacious, viſcid, and reſinous Parts, excite a greater Afflux of Blood to thoſe Parts. Yet when the Blood, after it has arrived here, cannot make its Way through the Veſſels, it partly protrudes them, like ſo many Tubercles accompanied with Pain, and, partly ſtagnating between the nervous Coats of the Inteſtines, and preſſing them, produces violent Inflations, Spaſms, and other terrible Diſorders of the Abdomen. A Diſcharge, therefore, of Blood from their Veſſels is to be attempted, by Inſeſſions over a Veſſel filled with hot Water, in ſuch a Manner, that the Vapour of the Water may arrive at the Region of the Anus. For by this Means the Veſſels are diſtended, and ſwell; and then the Parts are to be rubbed with Fig-leaves, or coarſe Flannels, in order to ſolicit a Diſcharge.

CHAP. XI.

Of Viscerals.

VISCERAL Remedies, in general, are thoſe which impart Strength and Firmneſs to the ſanguineous Viſcera, ſuch as the Liver, Spleen, Uterus, Kidneys, and Lungs; by which Means they are rendered capable of more happily and expeditiouſly performing their reſpective Functions. To this Claſs we may, therefore, commodiouſly refer hepatic, ſplenetic, pneumonic, uterine, anti-cachectic, anti-hydropic, anti-icteric, anti-hyſteric, and anti-phthiſical Medicines.

Though all the Viſcerals agree in this, that they ſtrengthen the Tone of the Viſcera, and remove Infarctions and Obſtructions, yet it is neceſſary to vary them according to the Diverſity of the Viſcera affected, and the Diſeaſes thereby produced. Thus, for Inſtance, if the Liver is obſtructed, and a Jaundice, Cachexy, or Scurvy produced by that Means, the moſt efficacious Viſcerals are thoſe poſſeſſed of a certain ſaponaceous and deterſive Bitterneſs; ſuch as the five aperient Roots, Rhubarb, Turmeric, Opoponax, Bdellium, Venice Soap, Elixir Proprietatis prepared with an Acid, and all good Preparations of Steel. When there is too great a Relaxation or Infarction of the Lungs, and the Diſeaſes by that Means produced are preſent, Myrrh, Gum Ammoniac, Flowers of Sulphur, Paul's Betony, Scabious, Chervil, Lungwort, Mouſe-ear, Horehound, and Maidenhair, are generally thought moſt efficacious. When the Spleen, being preternaturally large and infarcted with Blood, favours the Generation of an impure Blood, and eſpecially of a Cachexy, the Barks of Tamariſk and Capers, Fumitory, Spleenwort, Dodder, Spurge, the Roots of Reſtharrow, and Chalybeates, are preferable to other Remedies. When, from a too weak and relaxed Tone of the Kidneys, nephritic Pains and Stones are formed, the Bark of the Egyptian Root, and an Infuſion of it, as alſo Preparations of Houndstongue and Juniper, are in a peculiar Manner efficacious. From a weak State of the Uterus, and its Veſſels, and a ſlow Circulation of the Blood and Humours, ariſe numberleſs chronical Diſeaſes, which are efficaciouſly cured by long and round Birthwort, Mugwort, Myrrh, Feverfew, Galbanum, Bdellium, Opoponax, Amber, the fetid Pills, and other prepared in the ſame Manner. If the Inteſtines and their Glands, the Secretory and Excretory, Biliary, Pancreatic and Lacteal Ducts, are ſo deprived of Strength,

Strength, that by a copious Defluxion of Humours, exceſſive Fluxes are produced, or if the Humours ſtagnating in the Veſſels lay a Foundation for febrile Motions, and Paroxyſms, Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Winter's Bark, Caſcarilla Bark, and the Preparations of Steel, are found more efficacious than any other Remedies.

With reſpect to Corroboratives in general, it is to be obſerved, that they produce far better Effects, if not only before their Exhibition the redundant Blood is leſſened, and the Sordes of the *Primæ Viæ* are evacuated by proper Laxatives, but if alſo, in order to render the Humours more fluid, they are exhibited in Decoctions or Infuſion, or which is ſtill better, with medicinal Waters, or Whey. By which Means the Operation of theſe Corroboratives, which are of an aſtringent Nature, is greatly aſſiſted in removing violent chronical and inveterate Diſorders; eſpecially when their Uſe is for a conſiderable time perſiſted in, with proper Exerciſe, whether by Riding or Walking.

CHAP. XII.

Of Astringents.

ASTringents are very proper to reſtore a Tone and Elaſticity to the animal Fibres, when debilitated by Diſeaſes, Intemperance, or Accident. But theſe are very ſeldom proper without a previous Attenuation of the Juices, and a Courſe of deobſtruent Medicines; becauſe Obſtructions are more firmly rivetted, and the viſcid Juices circulate with more Difficulty, when the Diameters of the Veſſels are contracted by Aſtringents.

Among the ſeveral Claſſes of Corroborative Medicines, that of Aſtringents is none of the leaſt conſiderable and important. The ſeveral Subſtances, which come under this Denomination, are alſo by the Latins ſtiled Vulnerary, and by the Greeks, Traumatic Medicines. Their Virtue in general conſiſts in a certain fixed and gently conſtrictive Principle, by Means of which they brace up the Parts and Fibres that are too much relaxed, corroborate thoſe which are weakened, and conſolidate and agglutinate ſuch as are corroded and wounded. The principal Medicines belonging to this Claſs are, the Roots of the Avens, Tormentil, Biſtort, the greater Conſound, Bugle, Saracen's Conſound, Gooſe-berries, Agrimony, St. John's Wort with its Flowers, Yarrow, with its Tops, Horſetail, Pauls Betony, Strawberries, Vervain, Mouſe Ear, Male Speedwell, all Sorts of Plaintain, Oak-leaves, Jeruſalem Oak, Baum, Mint, Betony, and Lamium or the dead Nettle, the Flowers of Roſes, Balauſtines, the Peruvian Bark, that of Pomgranates, and of the Root of the Egyptian Thorn, Japan Earth, Dragons Blood, Hurtleberries, and Quinces. Of Spices, the Nutmeg; of Mineral Subſtances, the Bloodſtone, Alum, and all Species of Earths and Marles; and many Preparations.

The ſeveral Subſtances now mentioned operate by Means of a conſiderable fixed terreſtrial Principle, in Conjunction with an Acid. And as by conſtricting the too much relaxed Fibres, they free them from a Congeſtion and Stagnation of Humours, ſo by bringing them into a nearer Contact with each other, they promote their Conſolidation, and Coaleſcence. But this conſtrictive Virtue is not equally ſtrong and powerful in all the Subſtances we have mentioned. For in the Tormentil Root, in the Biſtort Root, and its Extract, in the Balauſtine

ſtine Flowers, the Pomgranate Bark, the Oak-leaves, the Alum, the Juice and Bark of the Egyptian Thorn, Quinces, and dried Hurtleberries, this aſtringent Quality is much ſtronger, than in what we commonly call the Vulnerary Herbs; which conſiſting of a ſubtile, earthy, and alcaline Principle, intermixed with Particles of a ſulphureous, balſamic, and ſomewhat fixed Nature, operate more ſafely and mildly, and are of ſingular Uſe and Advantage in the Practice of Phyſic. But that theſe Vulneraries, as well as the ſtronger and more powerful Aſtringents, contain a Principle of a ſubtile, diſſolvable, and earthy Nature, is plain from this, that rich Infuſions of them, upon the Admixture of Vitriol of Mars, or even of any Chalybeate Liquor whatever, become black, and aſſume an inky Colour, juſt as they would do by the Addition of Galls.

If Skill and uncommon Caution are required in the Uſe of any Medicines whatever, they are certainly ſo in the Adminiſtration of Aſtringents. For ſince not only the Soundneſs of the Body in general, and of all its ſeveral Parts, but alſo Life itſelf, is maintained and preſerved by the perpetual progreſſive and circulatory Motion of ſufficiently attenuated and fluid Humours, thro' the Structure of the Body, which is almoſt entirely vaſcular, and compoſed of inconceivable minute and ſlender Ducts; and ſince, at the ſame time, ſuch are the Natures and Properties of Aſtringents, as to inſpiſſate our Fluids mixed with them, and brace up the Pores and Ducts of our Solids, 'tis therefore obvious, that Remedies of this Claſs muſt be unfriendly to the very Natures and vital Motions of animal Bodies. For which Reaſon they are not ſo ſafe and ſecure as ſome may imagine, unleſs when uſed with the utmoſt Care and Circumſpection. For daily Experience convinces us, that Medicines of an Aſtringent Quality, raſhly and unſkilfully applied for ſtopping Hæmorrhages, or Fluxes, produce numberleſs fatal Conſequences, and generally bring on ſlow Fevers, Cachexies, OEdematous Swellings, Spaſmodic Diſorders, Colics, and Hypochondriacal Indiſpoſitions. For this Reaſon we are carefully to avoid the imprudent and immoderate Uſe of the Peruvian Bark, for carrying off the Paroxyſms of Intermittent Fevers. Since, by its Aſtringency, the viſcid, bilious and ſalival Sordes, lodged in the *Primæ Viæ*, and which ought to be diſcharged, are ſo much the longer confined and retained, by which Means a ſtill more formidable Diſorder is ſometimes brought on.

If Neceſſity ſhould at any time call for the Uſe of Aſtringents of this Nature, they are not to be adminiſtered all at once; but ſucceſſively, in gentle Doſes, and in conjunction with a ſufficient Quantity of ſome proper Liquid; preſcribing at the ſame time a due Degree of Exerciſe.

'Tis highly unſafe and dangerous to repreſs exceſſive Vomitings, Diſcharges of bloody Urine, Hæmorrhages of the Noſe, Uterus, or Anus, and Spitting of Blood, by Means of Aſtringents; ſince the Patients are always ſure to ſuffer by ſuch a Practice, unleſs the Spaſms, on which theſe Diſcharges of Blood for the moſt part depend, as much as Effects do upon their immediate Cauſes, are firſt ſoothed, the violent and impetuous Motions of the Fluids checked, and the exorbitant and preternatural Affluence of Humours derived to other Parts.

The traumatic or vulnerary Herbs, and Decoctions of them, are of very ſingular and uncommon Service, not only

only in Wounds, Eroſions, and Solutions of Continuity, but alſo in ſome Diſeaſes of a chronical and dangerous Nature, ſuch as a Phthiſis, Scurvy, Cachexy, and Diſorders ariſing from the Stone, when theſe Indiſpoſitions draw their Origins from a preternatural Stagnation of the Juices. But we ought at all times carefully to avoid uſing them in Caſes, where there is too great an Obſtruction of the Veſſels, a Conſtriction of the Fibres, or in a Phthiſis, when the Lungs are full of hard Tumours and Tubercles. However, in other Caſes, Infuſions of vulnerary and gently aſtringent Medicines, are of ſingular Service, and produce excellent Effects, eſpecially in preventing ſabulous and ſtony Concretions in the Kidneys, which for the moſt part ariſe from an Exulceration or Relaxation of theſe Organs. This Intention is alſo very well anſwered by Infuſions of Yarrow and its Tops, of Pauls Betony, Ground Ivy, Strawberries, Agrimony, and the Bark of the Egyptian Thorn Root. In involuntary Diſcharges of the Urine, ariſing from too great a Relaxation of the Spincter Muſcle of the Bladder, whether in Children or Adults, Infuſions of this Nature produce very happy Effects, applied externally, at the ſame time with rectified Spirits of Wine.

In Caſes where the external Parts are hurt or wounded, well rectified Spirit of Wine proves, by itſelf, a noble and efficacious Vulnerary; ſince it puts a ſpeedy Stop to Defluxions of the Blood and Humours, and is of ſingular Service, where the more ſenſible Nerves, and tendinous Parts, have ſuffered by a too great Effuſion of Blood. For ſpirituous Liquors not only coagulate the Juices of the Human Body, as we find by making the Experiment upon Blood and Lymph, but alſo by removing the ſuperfluous Humidity, render the Fibres tenſe and rigid; and, by bracing them more ſtrongly up, prevent Stagnations.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Heating Medicines.

THAT the Natures and Qualities of the ſeveral Medicines coming under this Denomination may be more thoroughly underſtood, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that there may be Heat without the external Application of Fire; and that it diſcovers its Preſence by numberleſs Effects, but in no Caſe more conſpicuouſly than by the Dilatation of the Fluid in the Thermometer. The Means, then, by which Warmth is generated in Bodies, are the very ſame with thoſe by which apparent Fire is produced. Where there is Heat, there is alſo a proportionable and correſpondent Motion and Agitation of the Parts of the Body ſaid to be hot; and, *vice verſa*, where there is an Agitation of the Parts, there is a proportionable Heat, or Warmth.

Motion, conſidered in an abſtracted and metaphyſical Light, does not generate Heat; ſince a Body moving *in vacuo* can never produce any ſuch Effect. So that Warmth muſt be originally owing to a briſk and lively Attrition of ſuch Bodies, as are naturally ſuſceptible of Heat, and capable of communicating it. The Generation of Heat in Bodies, and its ſeveral Degrees, are determined by three mechanical Axioms, the firſt of which is,

That the more denſe the Matter is, the Degree of Heat generated is proportionably the greater. For by the Laws of Mechanics, if two Bodies move with an equal Degree of Velocity, the Effects produced by them will bear a direct Pro-

Proportion to their reſpective Denſities, or Quantities of Matter.

Secondly, The greater or ſtronger the mutual Preſſure of the Parts of one Body upon thoſe of another is, the Heat generated is, *cæteris paribus*, proportionably the more intenſe. Thus two plates of Iron, gently and ſlowly moved upon each other, do not produce the ſame Degree of Heat, as when the Attrition is ſtronger and briſker.

Thirdly, The denſer Bodies are, the ſtronger their mutual Preſſure, and the quicker their Motions, the greater is the Degree of Heat produced. For in Proportion as the Velocity is increaſed, ſo the mutual Reſiſtance between the Body moved, and that which may be ſaid to ſuſtain the Motion, is augmented.

From theſe Conſiderations we come to underſtand, why ſuch Human Bodies as are denſe, hard, ponderous, robuſt, accuſtomed to Exerciſe, and abound with compact Humours and Juices, are always found not only warmer, but alſo require a larger Time to become cold, than others. As ſuch Bodies, by a vigorous Application of the Solids to the Fluids, are rendered denſe by Compreſſion, they may reaſonably be ſuppoſed not only to generate a greater Degree of Heat, but alſo to retain it longer than Bodies of an oppoſite Make, or in another State. Hence, alſo, we underſtand, why the internal Parts of Carcaſſes deprived of Heat grow cold very ſlowly; whereas their external Parts become ſo very ſoon. On the contrary, 'tis obvious that lax, ſoft, languid, and weak Bodies can never excite an extraordinary Degree of Heat in their aqueous Humours, becauſe the Attrition of their Parts being weaker, their Fluids muſt be leſs denſe, and the Surfaces of their Parts the more lax, and conſequently leſs capable of retaining the generated Heat. Ariſtotle was well appriſed how much the Denſity or Thinneſs of the Blood, flowing in the Veſſels of Animals, contributed to generate or produce Heat in their Bodies, as is obvious from the following Paſſage, *Lib.* 2. *Cap.* 4. *de part. Animal.* 'That Blood, ſays he, which is too much diluted is cold, and conſequently cannot become hard. But thoſe Animals, whoſe Blood abounds with a great Number of groſs thick Fibres, have more of an earthy Principle in their Conſtitutions, and are fierce, wrathful, and furious. For Rage begets Warmth; and ſolid Bodies, and all Subſtances of a firm Texture, when become hot, warm more powerfully, than ſuch as are of a moiſt and humid Nature. Now the Fibres of ſuch Animals are ſolid and of a terreſtrial Nature: ſo that by Rage, Fermentations and preternatural Heats are excited in the Blood. Hence it happens that Bulls and Boars are of a fierce, a wrathful, and furious Diſpoſition, becauſe their Blood abounds more with ſolid Fibres, than that of ſome other Animals.' For the Maſs of Blood conſiſts not only of red Globules, ſuch as come more ſtrictly under the Denomination of Blood, but alſo of Serum, in which theſe Globules ſwim; and the larger the Quantity of Serum is, the thinner and more diluted the Maſs of Blood muſt of courſe be, and *vice verſa*. On the other hand, the thinner the Blood is, the more faint and weak the Attrition cauſed by its Motion, and the weaker its Attrition is, the ſmaller the Degree of Heat generated muſt be; therefore the thinner the Maſs of Blood is, the fainter muſt be the Heat produced by it, and *vice verſa*. Hence the Reaſon is obvious, why Men of hardy,

dy, robuſt Conſtitutions, who have their Veſſels filled with a thick and rich Blood, are more ſubject to burning Fevers, and inflammatory Diſorders, than thoſe of lax and weak Conſtitutions, whoſe Veſſels contain a thin and much diluted Blood. Hence, alſo, appears the Reaſon, why Veneſection is the moſt infallible Method of diminiſhing the Heat of the Body; becauſe by leſſening the Quantity of the Blood, its Attrition in the Veſſels, on which the Denſity of the Humours depends, is proportionably leſſened. But to conſider the Method, by which Heat is generated and increaſed in the Human Body, a little more accurately: The Blood itſelf is a Body; the Heart alſo, and the Arteries are Bodies, and conſequently the Heart cannot contract itſelf without preſſing upon the Blood, and this Preſſure is continued by the Arteries. When a Body moves thro' a Cylinder, the Attrition produced is little or none at all; whereas when the ſame Body moves from the Baſe towards the Apex of a conical Canal, it muſt ſtrike againſt its Sides. Hence ariſes a Repercuſſion, and conſequently an Attrition. Now the Arteries of our Bodies are ſuch conical Canals, and conſequently reſiſt the Impreſſion of the Blood; therefore an Attrition muſt neceſſarily be produced; and by Natural Philoſophy we are taught, that where there is Attrition, there alſo muſt be Heat; ſo that there can be no Heat in the Human Body, but what is produced by the Circulation of the Fluids; and when this Circulation is ſtopped, the Heat is of Courſe deſtroyed. Hence the Degrees of Heat in a Human Body are moſt properly eſtimated by the Pulſe; ſince the beſt Pulſe denotes an equable Heat, diffuſed thro' all the Body; whereas the Pulſe, preternaturally increaſed or diminiſhed, indicates a proportionable Increaſe or Diminution of Heat. Hence the Reaſon is obvious, why the arterial Blood of the Brain is the coldeſt of any; ſince in the Arteries of the Brain the Syſtole and Diaſtole are very faint and languid, becauſe, upon their entering the Cranium, they loſe their muſcular Coat. This Obſervation, for the ſame Reaſon, holds true with regard to the Blood in the Bones. The muſcular Coat of the Arteries produces a proportional Preſſure of the Parts of the Blood upon each other. Hence ariſes Attrition; and this Attrition ceaſing or being diminiſhed, the Heat accordingly ceaſes, or is impaired. From theſe Circumſtances we are able to account for the arterial Blood being hotter than the venous Blood; ſince in the Arteries the Blood is always carried from wider to narrower Parts, where the Reſiſtance, the Preſſure, the Attrition, and conſequently the Heat are increaſed; whereas in the Veins the Blood is carried from narrower into wider Parts, where the Reſiſtance, the Preſſure, the Attrition, and conſequently the Heat, are diminiſhed. The Reaſon why ſome Men, otherwiſe in a good State of Health, who faint away upon ſeeing Phlebotomy performed, firſt become cold at the Extremities, is, becauſe in theſe Parts the Humours firſt begin to ſtop. Since, then, all the Heat in a Human Body is produced by the Motion of the Fluids, and ſince the Exceſs of Heat bears a juſt Proportion to the Attrition of the moving Fluids with themſelves, and with the Veſſels in which they flow, it is obvious, that whatever increaſes the Velocity of their circulatory Motion, muſt of courſe augment the Heat of the Body; ſo

that

that by Motion and Exerciſe alone, the Degrees of Heat are not only increaſed in a Human Body, but alſo bear a Proportion to the Velocity of that Motion, whether it be Running, or any other Kind of Exerciſe. The Reaſon why Hippocrates in the fifteenth Aphoriſm of his firſt Section aſſerts, that in Winter and the Spring the Belly is naturally hotter than at other Seaſons, is, becauſe at theſe Times the Blood flows thro' the Veſſels braced up, and rendered narrow by the Influence of the external Cold. For if the ſame Quantity of any Liquid is to move thro' a Veſſel or Canal, narrower by one Half than the Veſſel it formerly moved in, it will flow quicker by one Half than it did in the other; hence its Attrition, and conſequently its Heat, muſt be increaſed. 'The Circulation of the Blood, according to Hoffman, in *Med. Rat. Syſt.* is the immediate and productive Cauſe of Heat in the Human Body; and all Subſtances, which increaſe this Circulation, produce correſpondent Degrees of Heat in it; whereas ſuch Subſtances, as retard its Motion, of courſe proportionably impair its Heat.' From what has been ſaid, it is obvious, that under the Denomination of heating Medicines, all ſuch are to be ranked, as increaſe the Velocity of the Circulation, and produce a greater Preſſure of the Veſſels upon the Fluids; ſince upon this Circumſtance depends the Denſity of the Humours, which, as it is the principal Cauſe, ſo alſo may it prove the Effect of an increaſed Degree of Heat. Among the Medicines of this Kind we may reckon.

Stimulating Subſtances of every Kind, Aſtringents, and whatever blocks up the Pores externally, ſuch as immoderate Cold, a heavy Air, cold Water, tight Cloaths, or thick Bed-cloaths.

Among ſuch Things as increaſe the Heat of the Human Body, we may alſo reckon Muſcular Motion, and principally Frictions.

In the laſt place, to this Claſs belongs external Heat, whether occaſioned by the Fire or the Air; to which we may, alſo, refer the warm Atmoſphere immediately ſurrounding the Body itſelf, when deprived of all Communication with the adjacent cool Air: when, for Inſtance, the Body, being covered cloſe up in Bed, becomes gradually warmer by the Heat exhaled from itſelf. According to Celſus, *L.* 1. *C.* 3. 'The Degrees of Heat are increaſed in the Body by Unction, by Salt Water, eſpecially if hot, by all ſaline Subſtances, and by an auſtere Wine.' The Diſtinction of heating Medicines, according to their ſeveral Degrees, ſeems to bear an Air of Abſurdity in it; ſince theſe Degrees cannot be abſolutely determined, but are merely relative to the ſeveral Conſtitutions to whom ſuch Medicines happen to be exhibited. As for Heat externally applied to the Body, 'tis to be obſerved, that a dry Heat is more proper for generating Warmth in the Conſtitution, than a moiſt one; ſince the latter at firſt excites the Senſation of Heat, but afterwards augments the Cauſe from which the Senſe of Cold proceeds, by relaxing the Veſſels, diminiſhing their Reſiſtance, and conſequently impairing the Preſſure which ought to be made upon the Fluids. In this Senſe we are to underſtand Hippocrates, when in the ſixteenth Aphoriſm of his firſt Section he aſſerts, that 'Too frequent an Uſe of hot Subſtances is attended with Tenderneſs of the Fleſh, and Weakneſs of the Nerves.'

Old Perſons, and People of withered, dry, and rigid Conſtitutions, ſeem to be proper Exceptions to this Rule; ſince in conſequence of the

Relaxation to be expected from a moiſt Heat, the Paſſages of the Humours thro' their capillary Veſſels are rendered more free and open. The Health of ſuch Patients is, according to *Valleſius* in his *Philoſophia Sacra*, moſt effectually conſulted by following the Example of King *David* in the like Circumſtances. *Langius*, in the twelfth Epiſtle of his firſt Book, among the Fomentations which afford the moſt kindly Warmth, reckons a young Puppy, or a little Boy laid in the Boſom of an old Man; and immediately ſubjoins: Thus when *David* was ſeventy Years of Age, and his native Heat ſo much exhauſted, that he could not become warm by any other Means, he, by the Advice of his Phyſicians, got *Abiſhagh*, the lovely Shunamite, to ſleep in his Arms, that the decayed Strength of his Stomach might be reſtored by the kindly Warmth imparted by the blooming Lady.

When the Parts are refrigerated by the external Air, provided they are not become quite rigid by the Exceſs of the Cold, and the Blood is ſtill capable of circulating, they are reſtored to their former Vigour, by being firſt immerſed in cold Water, and afterwards beſprinkled with it, upon which they begin gradually to conceive a genial Warmth.

From what has been ſaid, it is obvious, that heating Medicines are not only proper, but neceſſary, when thin and diluted Humours are to be inſpiſſated; where the ſolid Parts, become flaccid, are to be rendered tenſe; and where the Circulation of the Juices is either to be promoted when ſtopt, or accelerated when too faint and languid; the Pulſe of the Patient, in the mean time, directing the Phyſician how far to carry on his Deſign: So that heating Medicines, carefully applied, muſt be adapted to what we call cold Conſtitutions, to ſuch as abound with a recrementitious Mucus, to ſuch as are too much relaxed, to the Leucophlegmatic, and conſequently to ſuch as are afflicted with œdematous Tumours. But they who practiſe Phyſic ought to take due Care, that heating Medicines be exhibited gradually, and that the Body be not warmed by their Influence all of a ſudden; leſt, by that Means, the Fluids, ſtagnating in the flaccid Veſſels, ſhould be too haſtily driven into the capillary Veſſels, and there form the moſt dangerous Obſtructions. A Man, for Inſtance, who by being long accuſtomed to a ſedentary Life, and a Want of due muſcular Motion, is become pale, and has acquired a flaccid State of all his Fibres, when all on a ſudden he uſes any violent Motion, or takes large Doſes of intenſely hot Medicines of the more ſtimulating and acrid Kind, he immediately begins to breathe with Difficulty, and to be in Danger of a Suffocation, in conſequence of the Humours moving too violently thro' the Veſſels, as yet too lax, and unable to make a mutual Reſiſtance to the Impulſe of the Fluids, which of courſe ruſh into the capillary Veſſels, and diſtend them, ſometimes to ſuch a Degree as to burſt them, and occaſion a Diſcharge of their Contents. Accidents of this Nature happen not only in cacochymic Habits, which abound with acrid and viſcid Humours, but alſo in plethoric Conſtitutions, where the Juices are good, but move in too ſlow and languid a Manner. But as a temperate Heat is abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of Life and Health, ſo, if this Heat is increaſed beyond its due Degree, an irreparable Loſs of the finer Fluids is ſuſtained, and all thoſe Diſorders are brought on, which draw their Origin from the Juices being too much inſpiſſated,

or rendered acrid by the Diſſipation of their diluting, balſamic, aqueous Parts. According to *Hoffman* in *Med. Rat. Syſt.* 'Heat generates Salts in the Juices of Animals. For which Reaſon, when the Heat is increaſed, as happens in Fevers, the Urine contains a larger Quantity of Salts, and is of a deeper Colour; whereas the more moderate the Heat of the Body is, which is generally the Caſe with thoſe habituated to a Life of Baſe and Temperance, the fainter the Colour of the Urine is, and the ſmaller Quantity of Salts it contains.' From this Paſſage we learn, that a Change in the State and Condition of the Urine is another Sign of the Heat of the Body being increaſed or diminiſhed; by which, as well as by the State of the Pulſe, the Phyſician ought to be directed in the Uſe of heating Medicines. From what has been ſaid it is obvious, that the Uſe of hot Subſtances is prejudicial in rigid Bodies, where the Juices move quickly, and with a conſiderable Force; and conſequently that they muſt abſolutely be abſtained from in Feveriſh Heats, and acute Inflammatory Diſorders. According to *Hoffman* in his Treatiſe laſt quoted, 'Hot Subſtances, and ſuch as agitate the Blood too violently, eaſily convert a mild Humour into Poiſon, and a mild Diſorder into one of the malignant Kind.' He alſo adviſes young Men, 'and ſuch as are in the Vigour of their Age, to abſtain as much as poſſible from ſuch Subſtances as are hot, or have a Tendency to throw the Blood into Commotions, leſt, by ſuch a Piece of Imprudence, they ſhould be ſuddenly carried off by inflammatory Diſorders.' That heating Medicines ought to be ſparingly and cautiouſly exhibited to Infants, is alſo obvious; ſince their Juices are eaſily put into Motion, and their Veſſels ſoon irritated. For, according to *Hippocrates* in the fourteenth Aphoriſm of his firſt Section, they, who are in a growing State, contain a great deal of innate Heat. Now that heating Medicines perform the various Offices of Corroboratives, Reſolvents, and Diſcutients, is ſufficiently obvious to any one that conſiders, that the Fibres, the Membranes, and the Blood Veſſels, derive a certain Tone, and elaſtic Force, from heating Subſtances, by which Means the Circulation of the Juices is rendered briſk and lively. But that an Exceſs of this Heat renders People weak and languid, is a Truth confirmed by Experience. The Reaſon of it ſeems to be, that the thin and aqueous Humours of the Body, being too much exhauſted, the Blood of Courſe will be deprived of the Matter deſtined by Nature for the Reparation and Nouriſhment of the Solids.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Topics.

WITH reſpect to External Applications, they are uſed in various Intentions; as to ſtimulate the Skin and raiſe Bliſters, in which caſe they are called Sinapiſms, or Veſicatories; to induce an artificial Sphacelus, and deſtroy the Part to which they are applied, and theſe are called Cauſtics; to ſtrengthen relaxed Parts, as is the Caſe in Aſtringents: To mollify hard and contracted Parts, as when Emollients and Relaxers are applied: To repel Humours: To attenuate Humours ſtagnated and concreted in any particular Part: To diſpoſe theſe to Suppuration; and to deterge and clean Wounds, and Ulcers, and re-

move the Obſtructions to their Healing.

In order to underſtand how theſe operate, it will be neceſſary to conſider the Action of Heat, or Fire; and of Cold. Heat, therefore, produces Effects very different, in different Degrees.

Thus in a ſmall Degree it relaxes the ſolid Parts of the Body, and attenuates the Fluids ſubjected to its Action, producing that agreeable Senſation which we call Warmth. And this Effect increaſes with the Degree of Heat, to a certain Point. And after this it begins to excite a painful and diſagreeable Senſation; to deſtroy the Solids; and to coagulate the Fluids contained in them; and this Action increaſes *ad infinitum*, in Proportion to the Increaſe of the Heat, or Fire.

Cold, on the contrary, contracts, and braces up the ſolid Parts, and coagulates the Fluids; and therefore when the Effects of Heat begin to be diſagreeable, Cold conveys a pleaſing Senſation, which we name Coolneſs. In a greater Degree it becomes uneaſy, and begins to retard the Motion of the Humours thro' the containing Veſſels, both on account of its Action upon the Solids, and Fluids; and ultimately it induces a true Gangrene and Sphacelus; as is evident in Animals, and their Parts, ſubjected to the Influence of ſevere Froſts.

Now it ſeems juſt the ſame, with reſpect to the Effect, whether actual Fire operates immediately upon the Body, or whether ſuch Subſtances are applied to it, as excite Fire, or Heat in the Part, by what Means ſoever.

We are alſo farther to conſider, that when any Tumor is formed by a Stagnation, and conſequent Inſpiſſation of the Juices, if any Moiſture is applied to the Surface of the Part, which is capable of entering the Pores, and mixing with the ſtagnant Fluid, this will, by diluting it, diſpoſe it to move forwards in the Veſſels, and return into the Maſs of Blood; or ſuppoſing the Fluid extravaſated, and ſtagnated in the Cellular Membrane, Dilution will diſpoſe it to enter the abſorbing Veſſels, and facilitate its Reconveyance, by the Veins, to the Maſs of Humours, and thus exonerate the Part offended.

Relaxation will be another Means of promoting the Reſolution of any coagulated or coagulating Humour, either in or out of the Veſſels, as by Relaxation the Diameters of the Veſſels of all Sorts are enlarged, and conſequently rendered more capable of conveying Particles which, during a State of Reſtriction, could not move forward; at the ſame time that the ſame Relaxation affects the Fluids, and diſpoſes them to a greater Fluidity.

Farther, was it poſſible to convey the Particles of any Subſtance to the ſtagnating Juices, even without Heat, which would render them more fluid, or as it is uſually expreſſed, would attenuate them, theſe would diſpoſe them to move forwards in the Circulation, and would be a great Step towards Reſolution.

Aſtringent Applications, tho' directly oppoſite to thoſe of the relaxing Kind, yet may promote the ſalutary End of Reſolution, as it were, by accident; becauſe, by increaſing the Strength of the ſolid Veſſels, their contractile Power is augmented, and conſequently the Force by which they propel the Fluids forwards in their Cavities; inſomuch, that ſometimes in recent Inflammations, when the Diſeaſe has not made too great a Progreſs, this alone has been found capable of bringing about a Reſolution.

Now

Now in case of an inflammatory Tumour, Cold and Astringents will contribute to repel the Disorder, by increasing the contractile Power of the Part, with the Effects last mentioned; and strengthen it in such a Manner, as to exclude all farther Influx of Humours to the Part. On the other hand, a moist and gentle Heat, equal to, or somewhat surpassing that of tepid Water, will have all the good Effects of such a Heat, and Moisture, as Dilution, Relaxation, and Attenuation. But a somewhat greater Degree of Heat will excite Suppuration, or a Putrefaction of the stagnating Juices, and of the solid Parts, in which the Circulation ceases to be carried on. But a still greater Degree of Heat causes the Epidermis to separate from the true Skin, and rise in Blisters as if scalded; and one a little more intense induces a true Gangrene and Sphacelus.

Hence it seems highly probable, that if we could always determine the exact Degree of Heat necessary to answer the Intentions of Resolution, and Suppuration; and could with Certainty regulate our Applications accordingly, we should not so frequently be disappointed in our Expectations; and find Matter formed, where we intended to discuss, and *vice versa*.

I cannot omit taking Notice of Vinegar, as a Topic; because many People erroneously imagine, that it coagulates the Juices; whereas, in Fact, there is scarcely any known Substance that attenuates more, and in a greater Degree disposes coagulating Juices to Fluidity.

The late Dr. *Friend*, in his History of Physic, seems to be of Opinion, that Oils prevent Resolution, by clogging and obstructing the Pores. But as we are not to be governed in Practice by Authority, but by Facts, it is worth while to consider, that the Poison conveyed by the Bite of a Viper coagulates the Juices, from the Part wounded even to the Heart, in Animals that die of it; and that by rubbing Olive Oil into the Part, this Coagulation is prevented, and the Animal is cured. And I see no Reason why we are not to believe it may prevent Coagulations of the Blood from other Causes. If we examine the Practice of the Antients, we shall find that it turned much upon Unctions, especially in Disorders arising from Stricture, that is, in Inflammations. And even People in a perfect State of Health frequently employed Unguents, after relaxing the Skin by Bathing. Now 'tis highly probable, that this was not done wantonly, and without Design; but that they found by Experience, that Unctions prevented the Coagulation of the Juices; and therefore they made use of them, not only as a Cure for, but as a Preservative against Inflammation. And we know that whatever relaxes, is attended with such Effects.

As practical Rules and Cautions are of infinitely more Consequence in Physic, than Philosophical Disquisitions on the mechanical Action of Medicines, I shall oblige my Readers with the following Dissertation on Topics, in the Words of the very eminent *Frederick Hoffman*.

Topics in general include whatever is externally applied to any Part of the Body, and consequently comprehend whatever is laid to Wounds or Ulcers, or any Injuries of the Limbs, whether it consists in the Application of the various Chirurgical Instruments, or in the Use of Ointments, Plasters, Injections, and Tents: But we shall confine ourselves to the Consideration of those Topics used in Disorders which arise from an internal Cause, and consequently be-

long rather to the Province of the Phyſician, than of the Surgeon.

Baths, then, are generally prejudicial in all Diſorders of the Head, and Weakneſs of the Brain, or Nerves; but they are in a particular Manner injurious in Achors, Catarrhs, and Ringing of the Ears, Dulneſs of Hearing, and Inflammations of the Eyes. We are rather to bath and relax the Feet and Legs, in order to make a Revulſion, and Derivation, from the ſuperior to the inferior Parts.

It is a common Error in Practice, to apply various Liniments and Balſams prepared with Muſk, Civet, Amber, and Oil of Roſes, in moſt Diſorders of the Head; eſpecially a Vertigo, and Head-ach accompanied with a Senſe of Weight, a Carus, an Apoplexy, a Torpor of the Senſes, and an Hemicrania. To theſe Remedies we prefer ſuch balſamic Liniments, as only conſiſt of highly rectified Spirit of Wine, in which Camphire, the genuine Oils of Marjoram, Lavender and Rue, are diſſolved. For theſe Subſtances rather operate by diſcuſſing and opening the Pores, than by filling the Head with Vapours, and for that Reaſon are always ſafer in Cephalalgias, and violent Apoplectic Fits.

We now proceed to the Topics generally uſed in Diſorders of the Eyes. And ſo great are the Errors committed both by Phyſicians and Surgeons in this reſpect, that we may juſtly affirm, that more are deprived of Sight by a prepoſterous Application of theſe, than by the Violence of the Diſorders. Thus it is a vulgar Error, that cold Subſtances are friendly to the Eyes, whereas ſuch as are hot are prejudicial to them. This indeed holds true when the Eyes are ſound, in which Caſe it is more expedient to waſh them with cold Water, than with warm; becauſe the latter, by bracing the Pores of the Coats and Sides of the Veſſels, prevents an exceſſive Flux of Blood and Humours, and preſerves the Eyes ſerene, lively, and ſound. But this Rule is by no Means to be obſerved in a preternatural State of the Eyes, eſpecially in an Ophthalmia, in which Caſe the Uſe of cold Subſtances is highly dangerous. Thus *Foreſtus* in *Obſ. Chirur. L.* 2. *Obſ.* 16. gives us an account of a Woman, who, labouring under an Ophthalmia, uſed a Collyrium of Talc and diſtilled Water; but ſoon after her Eyes were ſeized with ſuch an intenſe Pain and Heat, that an Ulcer ſucceeded. When the Eyes have been afflicted with an inflammatory Heat, I have ſeen them rendered turbid, and the Inflammation ſo greatly increaſed, that within a few Days the Sight has not only been obſcured, but alſo ſometimes totally deſtroyed, for want of proper Management. For as in all Inflammations, ſkilful Phyſicians juſtly condemn the external Applications of cold, aſtringent, and incraſſating Subſtances, ſo I ſee no Reaſon why we ſhould admit their Uſe in Inflammations of the Eyes, whoſe capillary Veſſels are far more tender than thoſe of other Parts. For the Cauſe and Origin of every Inflammation is an Infarction of Blood or Humour in the larger Veſſels, on account of the Obſtruction of the adjacent ſmall Veſſels. Now Obſtructions are by nothing more confirmed, than by Things actually cold, which deprive the Juices of their Fluidity, and render them thick and incapable of Circulation.

In inflammatory Diſorders of the Eyes, we not only reject ſuch Collyriums as are actually cold, but alſo ſuch as are poſſeſſed of an incraſſating Quality, or invite a farther Afflux of the Humours to the Part affected;

affected; ſuch as are all the Ophthalmic Waters, the Frogs Spawn Water, for Inſtance, Roſe-water, that of Plaintain, that with Sugar of Lead, that of Alum, the White of an Egg, red Bole, and all mucilaginous Subſtances. Thus *Foreſtus* in *Lib.* 2. *Obſ.* 26. obſerves, that oleous and pinguious Subſtances are prejudicial to the Eyes. In Confirmation of which he tells us, that a Barber treated an Ulcer with hot Oil, till, breaking into the Tunica Cornea and Uvea, it at laſt degenerated into a Cataract. Greater Efficacy is to be expected from ſuch Subſtances, which, without any great Acrimony or Heat, are poſſeſſed of a diſcuſſive Quality, among which Camphire is the moſt conſiderable; becauſe, as in all other Inflammations, ſo alſo in this, it affords inſtantaneous Relief. If, therefore, the Inflammation is only ſlight and ſuperficial, Elder-flower Water in which a little Saffron is diſſolved, with the Addition of a few Drops of a well ſaturated Solution of Camphire, applied tepid, is of ſingular Service. If the Inflammation is accompanied with a ſaline acrid Lymph, a Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds, or Roſe-water, mixed with Saffron and Camphire, are of ſingular Efficacy. But when the Inflammation is violent, deep, and dangerous, the Eye being almoſt deprived of Sight and Senſibility, I have found many happy Effects produced by tepid camphorated Spirit of Wine, mixed with Peruvian Balſam; by which Means the Senſation, Motion, Tone, and Colour of the Eyes are gradually reſtored.

It is ſufficiently known, that Vitriol, in Conſequence of its partaking of Copper, is amongſt Practitioners reckoned a great Arcanum, in Diſorders of the Eyes. But as it is almoſt promiſcuouſly uſed in all Collyriums, great Misfortunes are ſometimes produced by it. We are, therefore, to abſtain from the Uſe of Vitriol in all Inflammations, and ſaline, hot, and acrid Defluxions, accompanied with Redneſs and Itching; becauſe Vitriol by its Acrimony increaſes all thoſe Symptoms. But Vitroil is properly uſed, either when the Humours are thick, and formed into Sordes, or when they begin to form ſmall Membranes in the Tunica Albuginea, which frequently happens after the Small-Pox and Meaſles. In ſuch a Caſe, therefore, ſurpriſing Effects are produced by one Grain of Cyprian Vitriol diſſolved in one Ounce of Celandine-water, with which Liquor upon a Feather the Part afflicted is to be touched frequently every Day.

But when a manifeſtly corroding and burning Matter is perceived, temperating, demulcent, and mucilaginous Subſtances are to be uſed; and of theſe the beſt are the Mucilages of the Seeds of Fleabane and the Sief Album without Opium, as alſo the Powder of Sarcocolla.

With reſpect to the Fat of Vipers, and of the Species of Fiſh called Umber, which is ſo greatly extolled in Wounds of the Eyes, and in that Diſorder in their Corners which is generally called the Pannus, we are to obſerve, that theſe Fats ought to be recent; ſince when by Age they have contracted a Rancidity, they are not only injurious in theſe, but alſo in all other Diſorders of the Eyes. Beſides, Collyriums are of no Uſe, or rather hurtful, when from a Fault and Dyſcracy of the Lymph and Blood, which often happens in a Scurvy and Lues Venerea, the Eyes are red, painful, dropping, and turbid. In ſuch caſes Topics of all Kinds are uſeleſs. We muſt firſt correct the Juices by internal Medicines, which is excellently performed by a Decoction of the Woods, and of ſuch Herbs as ſweeten the Blood.

It

It alſo ſometimes happens, that in conſequence of an inveterate Tumour of the Glands of the Neck, an obſtructed Diſcharge from the Ears, an Application of Coſmetics to the Face, or the Retropulſion of an Achor in the Head, the peccant Matter fixes its Seat in the Eyes. In this Caſe we are not to truſt to Topics alone, but theſe are to be aſſiſted by internal Medicines, and the Cauſe of the Diſorder muſt be totally removed.

With reſpect to Diſorders of the Ears, innumerable Errors are alſo committed. For nothing is more improper than in a Dulneſs of Hearing to put Oils, whether expreſſed, as the Oil of Sweet-Almonds alone, or mixed with cephalic Oils, into the Ears. Tho' this Piece of Practice is extolled by many Practitioners, yet I have rarely found it productive of good Effects. For a Dulneſs of Hearing proceeds either from a too great Relaxation of the Tympanum, or from an exceſſive Humidity of the Membrane ſurrounding the Organ of Hearing, that is, the Labyrinth and Cochlea; ſo that Oils, by producing a greater Relaxation, increaſe the Diſorder; and Oils of an hot, acrid, too ſpirituous Kind, produce intenſe Pain and Heat in that highly nervous and ſenſible Membrane, which ſurrounds the Auditory Paſſage. Beſides, if we have recourſe to the Obſervations of the moſt ſkilful Practitioners, we ſhall find that Topics are ſo far from being beneficial in a Dulneſs of Hearing, or Ringing of the Ears, that they are rather injurious. Nor do I ſee by what Means the Virtues of Medicines, whether unctuous, oleous, or ſpirituous, can penetrate to the Seat of the Diſorder, which is within the Brain, or in the moſt remote Receſſes of the Os Petroſum. In ſuch Caſes I have always obſerved happier Effects produced by apophlegmatizing and cephalic Subſtances.

There are, however, ſome Caſes, in which Topics are beneficial in Diſorders of the Ears, when, for Inſtance, the Ear Wax is ſo indurated as to aſſume the Nature and Conſiſtence of a Plaſter, and greatly obſtruct the Hearing. In this Caſe tepid Oil of ſweet Almonds mollifies the indurated Ear-Wax, ſo that it may be commodiouſly extracted with Ear-Picks. I remember ſome Years ago, a Mountebank pretended to a wonderful Secret for removing Deafneſs, which conſiſted of injecting into the Ear, with a Syringe, Fennel-water, into which a little of the Oil of Tartar had been dropped. This Injection he cautiouſly made ſeveral times a Day, and in ſome Patients, that is, thoſe whoſe Auditory Paſſage was cloſed up with the Ear-Wax, the Experiment ſucceeded very well. The like happy Effect is ſometimes produced by a tepid Injection of Mineral Waters into the Ear; but they are only beneficial when the Dulneſs of Hearing proceeds from Sordes too much clogging the Membrane of the Tympanum.

As Abſceſſes ſometimes ariſe in the internal Ears, 'tis to be obſerved, that theſe require a particular Treatment; ſince if they are treated in any other Manner, they frequently terminate in putrid and carious Ulcers, accompanied with a total Loſs of Hearing. Tis, therefore, a bad Piece of Practice to uſe digeſtive and oleous Ointments, ſuch as thoſe cold dry nervous Parts cannot bear. But ſuch Abſceſſes are rather conſolidated and hindered from degenerating into Ulcers, by putting warm Balſamics into the Ear with Cotton, ſuch as the Tinctures of Myrrh, Opobalſam, and Amber.

The Noſtrils have alſo their particular Topics, which, when properly

ly applied, are very beneficial, but no leſs prejudicial when prepoſterouſly uſed; an Inſtance of this we have in the great Variety of Things thruſt up the Noſtrils, in order to ſtop exceſſive Hæmorrhages. And tho' the Applications of this Kind are numerous, yet few of them are uſeful, or even innocent in Practice. For as an Hæmorrhage generally proceeds from an internal Cauſe, which for the moſt part is a Spaſm, a violent Conſtriction, or Obſtruction of ſome Parts remote from the Noſtrils; and as the Blood is then impetuouſly conveyed to the Veſſels of the Head, when this Blood is too much congeſted, it diſtends the Orifice of the Veſſels, and at laſt breaks the Coats of the Noſtrils. Hence every one muſt perceive, that it is not only in vain, but alſo dangerous in ſuch Caſes, to uſe external Styptics and Repellents. For by cloſing up the Orifices of the Veſſels by Aſtringents, we drive the Diſorder to other Parts of the Head, or perhaps to the Breaſt, whilſt the internal Force of the Blood ſtill remains. But if the open Orifices of the Veſſels from which the Blood flows are ſituated pretty deep in the Fauces, ſo that the Efficacy of Styptics cannot reach them, and the Noſtrils in the mean time are ſo ſtopt up, as to afford no Diſcharge of the Blood, it falls from the Fauces upon the Aſpera Arteria, ſometimes not without danger of Suffocation. Beſides, as all Styptics are unfriendly to nervous and glandular Membranes, they greatly injure theſe Parts when thruſt far into the Noſtrils.

Theſe Topics for the Noſtrils are, therefore, of little or no Uſe, unleſs we previouſly derive the Blood from the Head by Veneſections, Frictions, and Immerſions of the Feet and Hands in warm Wine, or Water; as alſo by Diaphoretics, which, without any great Motion and Heat, propel the Blood from the Center to the Circumference of the Body; and then there is no Neceſſity for theſe cold and ſtyptic Repellents; ſince the Tincture of *Terra Japonica* alone, received into the Noſtrils, is far ſuperior to them all. 'Tis cuſtomary among the Vulgar, in exceſſive Hæmorrhages of the Noſe, to apply a Piece of ſilver Coin wet in cold Water, either to the Forehead, or Nape of the Neck. But theſe Practices cannot be uſed in the Beginning of the Hæmorrhages, without Danger of an Apoplexy. We do not, however, diſapprove of ſuch Epithems as are at once poſſeſſed of a diſcutient and corroborative Virtue, ſuch as Vinegar of Roſes mixed with Nitre, Camphire, and Oil of Roſe-wood, which Mixture, when applied tepid to the Temples and Neck, is of ſingular Efficacy, and preferable to all others.

We now come to conſider the Topics generally uſed in thoſe putrid and carious Ulcers of the Oſſa Squamoſa, which are familiar to thoſe labouring under a Venereal Taint, or the Scurvy. The Topics for theſe Purpoſes are generally the Water of Roſes, Plantain, and Houſeleek, mixed with red Bole, Sugar of Lead, or Magiſtery of Lead; or if Ulcers penetrate to the Bones of the Fauces, or corrode or conſume the Subſtance of the Uvula, Injections or Gargariſms are commonly uſed. But all theſe cold Preparations are of no Uſe, ſince they are by no means fit for ſtopping the putredinous Corruption. Diſorders of this Kind require far more powerful and more penetrating Medicines, ſuch as Oil of Cloves, which is an excellent Preſerver of the Bones, eſpecially when mixed with Peruvian Balſam; *Elixir Proprietatis* prepared without an Acid, Eſſence of Amber, or Camphorated Spirit of Wine, cauti-

ouſly injected thro' the Noſtrils by Means of a Syringe, are alſo excellent for curing theſe fetid and malignant Ulcers. This Method I have often upon reflecting concluded good, and upon Trial found to anſwer my Expectations. Many Venereal Patients, on account of the Ignorance of their Surgeons, and the prepoſterous Applications of Medicines, are long afflicted with ſuch ſordid Ulcers, which at laſt corrode and conſume the whole internal Structure of the Noſtrils, the Uvula, and the Bone of the Palate, to the great Detriment not only of their Voice, but alſo of their Health. But Gargariſms, tho' prepared of the moſt efficacious Ingredients, are in vain applied, becauſe they cannot reach the Root of the Diſorder, and the Part affected, which is above the Bone of the Palate.

Many Topics are, alſo, preſcribed both by Phyſicians, and the Vulgar, for the Tooth-ach; but moſt of thoſe generally do more Injury than Good. And tho' after the Uſe of gentle Aſtringents and Anodynes, the beſt of which ſeems to me to be, the Tincture of *Terra Japonica* mixed with an anodyne Tincture, there is ſome Alleviation of the Pain, yet it is very ſmall, ſhort lived, and at another time not to be obtained. And as the Tooth-ach is frequently epidemical, and riſes from a Rheum, or an acrid Eryſipelatous Defluxion infeſting the carious Tooth, and generally joined with a Catarrhous Fever, it is eaſy to perceive how idle and ineffectual an immediate Application to the Tooth muſt be. In this Caſe, if any Benefit can be expected from external Applications, the beſt we can uſe are paregoric Bags, prepared of diſcutient, carminative, and anodyne Ingredients. And tho' the Oils of Cloves and Origanum are excellently appropriated to a Caries of the Teeth, accompanied with Pain, yet when in a carious Tooth a nervous Membrane is too much diſtended, or corroded by an aqueous Fluid lodged between the narrow Interſtices of the Bone, we are rather to uſe the liquid Apoplectic Balſam, or the Balſam of Life, received into the Noſtrils; or a tepid Decoction of Milk with Elder flowers and Saffron, kept in the Mouth, will better alleviate ſuch a Pain, than any other external Application whatever. And I can affirm from Experience, that Diaphoretics alone, ſuch as Bezoardic Tinctures, Sulphur of Antimony, or ſuccinated Spirit of Hartſhorn, mixed with the ſweet Spirit of Nitre, uſed in violent Tooth-achs, with a Sudorific Regimen, after the Uſe of ſuch Medicines as render the Body ſoluble, produce very happy Effects. Thus it is ſufficiently obvious, how prepoſterouſly Topics are generally uſed in Tooth-achs.

Various Errors are alſo committed, with reſpect to the Cure of cutaneous Diſorders of the Face and Head. Thus nothing is more cuſtomary among the Vulgar, than the curing Achors, and ſcald Heads, in Children, with various Lotions, Lixiviums, Decoctions, and Ointments prepared with Sulphur, Oil of Olives, and other unctuous Subſtances. But I have experimentally found this Method productive of the worſt Conſequences; ſince it is generally ſucceeded by Epilepſies, Inflammations, and Suppurations of the Eyes, an Epiphora, a Gutta Serena, violent Peripneumonies, Aſthmas, and other Diſorders of the like Nature. We are therefore, in ſuch Caſes, to deal very cautiouſly with External Applications, for fear of obſtructing the Perſpiration in the Parts. Nor are we ever to preſcribe them, without at the ſame time exhibiting internal Medicines, for correcting the peccant Humours. We are never externally to apply moiſt, oleous, and aſtringent Subſtances; and if Topics are indicated as proper, Antimonial

timonial Balſam of Sulphur diſſolved in Camphorated Spirit of Wine, and mixed with Oil of ſweet Almonds, will produce excellent Effects, by mollifying, diſcuſſing and reſiſting farther Putrefaction. In Venereal Puſtules, and a Gutta Roſacea, we are, alſo, to deal very cautiouſly with Repellents, and ſuch Medicines as conſtrict the Pores of the Skin; ſince by their Means I have often obſerved the ſaline, acrid, Serum precipitated to the Coats of the Eyes, and an Ophthalmy produced.

How much Topics are abuſed in the Cure of an Eryſipelas, is too obvious. For, certainly, this Diſorder requires a cautious Application of Externals, particularly when near the Brain and Origin of the Nerves; and it is not free from Danger, eſpecially in Scorbutic Patients, as Practitioners ſufficiently know. Practical Authors furniſh us with numberleſs Inſtances of the bad Effects of Topics in the Cure of an Eryſipelas. Thus *Rolfinckius* in *Method. curand. Affect. Capit.* makes mention of a Quinſey produced by the unſeaſonable Uſe of Repellents in the Cure of an Eryſipelas of the Head. *Aquapendente* in *Lib. de Tumoribus*, juſtly obſerves, that in an Eryſipelas of the Face or Head, we are neither to uſe Topics before nor after Purging. For by cold Subſtances the Matter may be repelled to the Brain, and produce a Phrenitis; or to the Fauces where it induces a Quinſey. In ſuch Caſes, all Cataplaſms, all unctuous, moiſt, and aqueous Subſtances are highly prejudicial. But we are rather to uſe dry Subſtances alone, ſuch as Bags prepared of emollient and diſcutient Herbs, that the Tranſpiration may remain free. Sometimes however, Camphorated Spirits of Wine mixed with Eſſence of Caſtor, and Oil of Nutmegs, and with volatile Salt of Worms, Nitre, and a little Opium, uſed by Way of Ointments, produce very ſalutary Effects.

Thoſe ſeem to be in a great Error, who for the Cure of a *Gutta Roſacea*, and Puſtules, uſe Sublimate Mercury; ſince this, when received into the Pores, greatly diſpoſes to violent Head-aches, Hemicranias, and Looſeneſs of the Teeth. But the Intention will be far better anſwered by Tincture of Benjamin, and with Magiſtery of Lead, Camphire, Sugar of Lead, Frogs Spawn Water, and Elder-flower Water.

When the Fleſh of the Gums is ſo corroded, that the Roots of the Teeth appear bare, the Diſorder is generally thought to proceed from a Relaxation of the Fibres. Hence it is a common Cuſtom to prevent this Misfortune by the external Uſe of Aſtringents, ſuch as the Eſſences of Maſtich, and Tormentil, Alum, and the Tincture of Japan Earth, which, inſtead of being beneficial, are rather prejudicial. For the Diſorder is an Atrophy, and proceeds from a Defect of nutritive Juice, in conſequence of an Obſtruction of the minute and numerous Arteries of the Gums. Now if this Obſtruction is confirmed by Aſtringents, the Gums muſt be ſtill more deprived of their fine nutritive Juices. In ſuch Caſes, happier Effects are produced by Decoctions of Wine with Sage, Origanum, Roſemary, Camphire, Nitre, and a ſmall Quantity of the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. By waſhing the Mouth and Gums frequently with ſuch Decoctions warm, the Veſſels are opened, the Blood and Juices invited to the Part, the Fibres of the Gums corroborated, and the Uſe and Vigour of thoſe Parts reſtored.

We now come to conſider the Abuſe of Topics in Diſorders of the Thorax. In thoſe inflammatory Tumors, therefore, of the Lungs, commonly

commonly called Pleuriſies or Peripneumonies, nothing is more cuſtomary than the external Uſe of Oleous Ointments, in order to allay the Pain. But I have rarely ſeen happy Effects produced by this Practice; ſince, when the Diſorder might at firſt have been diſſipated by internal Reſolvents and Diſcutients, they hinder its Diſcuſſion, and diſpoſe it to a Suppuration; juſt as, in eryſipelatous Diſorders of the external Parts, theſe Ointments, by obſtructing the Pores, and relaxing the Fibres, invite a farther Defluxion of Humours, and diſpoſe the Part to Suppuration, and Exulceration. If, therefore, as it often happens, the Pleuriſy is ſpurious, that is, if an acrid ſaline Serum ſtagnates between the Membranes of the intercoſtal Muſcles, in which Caſe it is a Species of Rheumatiſm, the abovementioned Topics will be far more injurious than beneficial, by hindering the Tranſpiration and Excretion of the ſtagnant Matter: which, however, is abſolutely neceſſary to the Recovery of the Patient. Some, in order to allay violent Pain, have a Cuſtom of adding to thoſe the Oil of Henbane, by which Means the Pain is indeed alleviated, but at the ſame time a Drowſineſs, a Languor of the Strength, and a difficult Expectoration ſucceed; which, eſpecially in old Age, are not without Danger. Beſides, in theſe Diſorders it is cuſtomary with ſome, to apply Plaſters, ſuch as the Emplaſtrum Vigonis mixed with Mercury, Balſam of Sulphur, and Camphire. But by this Means I have found, that when the Pleuriſy has been ſpurious, and affected the intercoſtal Muſcles and Membranes, but not the Lungs, the Pain has indeed been diſſipated, but the Matter has been conveyed to other Parts; and I have known the Matter repelled to the Subſtance of the Lungs, where it has produced Impoſtumations ſufficiently chronical and dangerous.

In my Opinion, therefore, in all theſe inflammatory Diſorders of the Thorax, we are either abſolutely to abſtain from all Topics; or if any are to be admitted, Camphorated Spirit of Wine mitigated, and rendered anodyne by an Addition of Caſtor, Saffron, and diſtilled Oil of Nutmegs, uſed by Way of Ointment, ſeems preferable to all others. There are, however, ſome Diſorders, in which pinguious Ointments, thoſe poſſeſſed of an anodyne Quality, and ſuch as relax the Fibres, produce happy Effects, tho' they are rarely uſed. A Diſorder of this Kind is the dry Chin-cough, and which not ſo much the Quantity, as the peccant Quality of a thin and acrid Matter, ſtimulates the Pneumonic Nerves, and Thorax, to violent, convulſive, and concuſſive Motions. In which Caſes it is neceſſary to allay theſe Motions, and relax the conſtricted Parts of the Thorax, not neglecting, at the ſame time, to inſpiſſate and correct the thin and acrid Humour. This Species of Cough is frequently very obſtinate, and, raging violently at certain Seaſons, principally attacks Children and Infants. I have frequently ſeen good Effects produced by anointing the whole Breaſt with an Ointment, prepared of the *Unguentum Potabile*, Sperma Ceti, Badgers Fat, Ointment of Poplar, Oil of Aniſe, and Camphire.

We now come to conſider ſome Diſorders of the Stomach, in which Topics are beneficial, provided they are duly applied. No Pain is more cruel than that which is fixed in the right and left Orifices of the Stomach, which are highly ſenſible, and is generally called a Cardialgia. In this Diſorder it is cuſtomary to take internally various Remedies for mitigating the Pain, and externally to anoint

anoint the Region of the Stomach with ſome ſpirituous Liniments, or an Ointment prepared of carminative and anodyne Ingredients. But this Method does not produce the deſired Effect. For ſince the Pain is fixed in a very ſmall Part, that is, in theſe nervous Orifices, it is ſufficiently obvious, that a penetrating and efficacious Medicine is to be applied as near as poſſible to thoſe Parts. Now if either a Plaſter, Liniment, or Ointment, is applied to the whole Region of the Stomach, a ſmall Quantity of any of them can only penetrate to the Orifices of the Stomach. Beſides, as it is certain from Anatomy, that the ſuperior Orifice of the Stomach is nearer the Back and Vertebræ, ſince it is ſituated hard by the Aſpera Arteria, it is ſufficiently obvious, that the Medicines applied to the Pit of the Stomach, can by no means penetrate to it. Such Remedies are, therefore, to be applied to the Back, about the eighth and ninth Vertebræ, before they can affect it. But if the right Orifice is affected, we are to apply our Remedies under the Stomach, towards the right Side. But, in Caſes of this Nature, we are by no means to uſe too volatile Subſtances, ſuch as Spirits, nor unctuous and emplaſtic Subſtances, which operate too ſlowly; but rather a pretty thick Liniment, in the Form of a Plaſter, and prepared of Treacle, Saffron, Oil of Nutmegs, Camphire, Peruvian Balſam, and Oil of Henbane. I have often found this Preparation afford Relief, and, where it proves unſucceſsful, nothing is to be expected from other Topics.

Practitioners well know that, in Weakneſſes of the Stomach, Vomitings, and Nauſeas, nothing is more common than to apply Ointments, or oval ſtomachic Plaiters, under the Sternum. But, upon diſſecting Carcaſſes, we find that only a very ſmall Portion of the Stomach, the Liver, the Inteſtinum Colon, and the ſmall Inteſtines, are ſituated there. The Stomach inclines rather to the left Side under the Ribs, where at leaſt three Parts of it are ſituated towards the Spine. If, therefore, we only apply generous and penetrating Medicines to the ſpurious Ribs of the left Side, towards the Back, we ſhall find far more happy Effects produced on the Stomach by them.

The violent Pain ariſing from a Stone ſticking in the Beginning or Middle of the Ureters, alſo, demands the Uſe of Topics. But they muſt be applied with great Caution. For 'tis ſufficiently known, that a pretty large Stone, whilſt lodged in the tubular Subſtance of the Kidneys, creates no Uneaſineſs, but excites an intolerable Pain, when it falls into the narrow and ſenſible Ureters. Hence we perceive, that Topics for this Purpoſe ought not to be applied to the Loins, where the Kidneys are not ſituated, but according to the Direction of the Ureters, that is, from the Loins to the Groin. But, even in this, a violent Error is generally committed, whilſt with the Ointments moſt Perſons mix hot forcing Subſtances, ſuch as the Oil of Amber, Spirit of Turpentine, and the Oil of Juniper; which Practice is productive of very bad Effects. Many intend, by theſe hot Subſtances, to force the Paſſage of the Stone thro' the Ureters. But it is by this Means rather fixed; and more violent Symptoms, ſuch as a Suppreſſion of Urine, Vomitings, and Convulſions, are excited. For, that the Stone remains fixed in the Ureter, is not ſo much owing to its Bulk as to the painful Spaſm of the Ureter. And as by the Aſperity of the Stone, the nervous Fibres are generally irritated, there happens an Influx of the Spirits, and Pain accompanied with Spaſms and Conſtrictions;

ons; and the more intenſe the Pain is, the more narrow and contracted the Paſſages are. For if ſpirituous hot Subſtances are in ſuch a Caſe applied, they excite an Influx of the Blood and Spirits, fix the Stone more firmly in the Part, increaſe the Pain, and induce many terrible Symptoms. 'Tis not indeed to be denied, that where there is neither Pain nor Spaſms, or where there is a certain Laxity, or Want of Tone, in the nervous and membraneous Fibres of the Kidneys, ſuch Things externally applied, becauſe they ſtrengthen the Tone of the Parts, promote a Diſcharge of Urine. But they are by no means to be uſed, when there is any Pain or Spaſm; in which Caſe we are rather to uſe emollient, paregoric, and anodyne Oils, ſuch as the Ointments of Poplar, Henbane, Poppy-ſeeds, and white Lillies, Badgers-fat, and Camphire, which gives them a penetrating Quality. With theſe the Region of the Ureters is to be frequently rubbed, and anointed, with a warm Hand. For theſe Subſtances, by checking the Impetus of the Spirits, and relaxing the contracted Fibres of the Ureters, occaſion a far more eaſy and expeditious Paſſage for the Stone. For this Reaſon, ſitting in a Bath is highly beneficial, and ſometimes affords inſtantaneous Relief.

In exceſſive Diſcharges of the Menſes, and involuntary Effuſions of the Seminal Fluid in Men, 'tis cuſtomary to apply to the Lumbar Region, where the large Ramifications of Blood Veſſels are ſituated, and freely expoſed, ſuch Medicines, as in ſome meaſure check the Impetus of the Blood to the Genital Parts; and it is of great Importance what Medicines are uſed on theſe Occaſions, and at what time they are applied. For I knew a woman, who in an immoderate Flux of the Menſes, had a Plaſter applied to the Loins, conſiſting of the Frogs ſpawn Plaſter mixed with Sugar of Lead, and Oil of Henbane, but from that time her Menſes never returned, to the great Detriment of her Health. We are, alſo, carefully to abſtain from all Things actually cold, and much more Narcotics: becauſe all theſe, by checking the Blood, if it tends too much to theſe Parts, produce a palliative Cure, but bring on much worſe Misfortunes, ſuch as Inflammations of the Kidneys, convulſive Colics, and ſpaſmodic Diſorders of the Abdomen. Hence it is the ſafeſt Method, eſpecially in Evacuations of Blood, totally to abſtain from theſe Topics; but rather to carry on the Cure by internal Medicines.

We now come to conſider ſome Diſorders which proceed from a Relaxation, Reſolution, or Want of Tone and Strength in the Ligaments; ſuch as the falling down of the Fundament in Infants, and of the Uterus in Women. Phyſicians and Surgeons, in conſequence of the Relaxation, generally treat theſe Diſorders with Aſtringents; and for that Purpoſe foment the Parts affected with aſtringent Decoctions. But as this *Prolapſus*, or Falling down, does not ſo much proceed from a Relaxation of the Uterus, or Inteſtinum Rectum, as from a Relaxation of their Ligaments, on account of the Congeſtion and Accumulation of the Juices there, ſo every one muſt perceive, that this Method is idle and ineffectual, becauſe theſe external Aſtringents cannot penetrate to the Ligaments themſelves. Hence in a falling down either in the Uterus itſelf, or of the Vagina, ſuch Things immediately applied to the Uterus are of no Efficacy. But rather the Inguinal Region is to be fomented with balſamic and penetrating Liniments and Plaſters, which being not ſo much poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed of an earthy Stypticity, as of a ſpirituous corroborating Quality, reſtore Vigour, Motion, and Tone to the moiſt and relaxed Parts. But 'tis here to be obſerved, that as in all other Caſes, ſo alſo in theſe, Topics alone are not ſufficient; but that internal Medicines are more univerſally neceſſary, in all internal, and even external, Diſorders of the Body. I do not, however, reject Fumigations and Fomentations of Wine prepared with aromatic Herbs, ſuch as are poſſeſſed of a volatile oleous Salt, and a certain earthy Principle, by which theſe Parts may be immediately affected; ſince the Force of Fumigations penetrates intimately, as do alſo the Effluvia ariſing from Baths.

With reſpect to blind Hæmorrhoids, it is ſufficiently known, that great Uneaſineſs is produced by the Tumours of the Hæmorrhoidal Region, ariſing from the too great Afflux and Stagnation of the Blood, or of a viſcid Serum. For the Cure of this Diſorder, Phyſicians and Surgeons have invented numberleſs Medicines, eſpecially Topics. But how much they all fall ſhort of their Intention, is too well known to the miſerable Patients. For the Aſtringents recommended rather obſtruct the Humours which produce the Tumour. On the contrary, emollient and anodyne Subſtances relax the Parts, and invite a farther Afflux of the Humours, whilſt acrid Medicines corrode the Parts, and generally diſpoſe them to malignant Ulcers, and even Fiſtulas. The Skill therefore of the Phyſician conſiſts in diſtinguiſhing the Uſe of theſe according to Circumſtances, and knowing what we ought to do. For if the Pain is exceſſive, anodyne and emollient Subſtances are beneficial. Hence Linſeed Oil alone, applied in a ſufficient Quantity, excellently mitigates the Pain. If the Tumour is troubleſome by its Bulk, then not ſo much earthy Styptics, as Corroboratives, are to be uſed, ſuch as Fomentations of Wine prepared with Maſtich, Amber, Roſe flowers, Baluſtines, Frankincenſe, and Yarrow. Nor are Fumigations in ſuch Caſes to be excluded, eſpecially ſuch as are prepared of Things impregnated with a volatile oleous Salt; the Nature and Virtues of which are to inſinuate themſelves deeply, to ſtrengthen the Fibres, and diſſipate the exceſſive Humidity.

From what has been ſaid, I think it is ſufficiently obvious, how prepoſterous a Practice it would be, when the Pain is greateſt, to uſe aſtringent, cold, or acrid, Subſtances; or if, when there is a violent Tumour without Pain, we ſhould apply emollient, anodyne, and relaxing Subſtances.

I now come to diſcuſs this important Queſtion, Whether, in exceſſive Effuſions of Blood or Lymph from the Uterus, Injections may be properly uſed; eſpecially ſince we find from Experience, that they are with great Advantage preſcribed in exceſſive Fluxes of the Semen? But as it is the common Opinion, that Fluxes ought not to be ſtopt by Aſtringents, ſo nothing is more dangerous, than to attempt the checking of exceſſive Diſcharges of this Kind by external Injections, poſſeſſed of an aſtringent Quality. I remember a Woman, who when labouring under an exceſſive Diſcharge of the Menſes, by an Injection of the Decoction of Yarrow impregnated with Allum, contracted an Ulcer, accompanied with a Conſumption and Hectic Fever, which proved fatal to her. We are, therefore, to deal very cautiouſly with Injections, ſince they frequently do more Injury than Service.

We ſhall next conſider the Diſorders of the Joints. And certainly

if Topics are in any Caſes abuſed, they are moſt ſo in Arthritic and Gouty Pains. For, becauſe the Diſorder lies in the external Parts, many are of Opinion, that the Remedy is immediately to be applied to the Part affected, that it may the ſooner reach the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe; but in this they are greatly miſtaken. For Topics are not, in theſe Diſorders, ſo requiſite, but the Pain may be mitigated without them. We learn from Experience that without any Topics, by internal Medicines alone, oppoſite to the Morbific Cauſe, the Violence of theſe Pains may, in Proceſs of Time, be not only mitigated, but alſo totally removed. But we are above all Things to take care, that Repellents, eſpecially in the Beginning of the Diſorder, be not uſed. For theſe diſturb the Motion of Nature, which is from the Center to the Circumference, repel the peccant Matter inwards, and excite violent Symptoms. In the Beginning of a Gout, I knew the Application of a Plaſter conpoſed of the White of an Egg and Alum, in a plethoric Man, produce in one Night's Time a Lethargic Diſorder, which deſtroyed the Force of his Genius, and Strength of his Memory, all his Life after. *Hagendorn* in *Cent.* 1. *Hiſt.* 28. gives us a memorable Inſtance of a Merchant, who, labouring under a Scorbutic Tumour, had an Epithem prepared of diſtilled Waters, Ceruſs, and Camphire, applied to it, by which his Pain was alleviated; but he loſt his Speech, and the Uſe of his Left Arm. With no better Succeſs is attended the preſent Practice, of anointing the external Parts with Camphorated Spirit of Wine. It is hardly poſſible to enumerate the Misfortunes which may be produced by this Remedy, uſed without any Reſpect to the Patient, and his Circumſtances. Thus, by the Application of it to Gouty Feet, I have frequently obſerved Cardialgias, Convulſive and Epileptic Motions of the Limbs, Palſies, and other terrible Symptoms excited. 'Tis alſo certain from Experience, that all Medicines are not beneficial to all Patients; ſince ſome Topics remove the Pain in ſome, and increaſe it in others; whilſt ſome are relieved by Spirituous Liniments, others by anodyne Plaſters, and others by Cataplaſms prepared of Milk, and the Crumbs of Bread; whilſt none of all theſe Remedies agree with others.

The Cauſe of theſe particular Effects is not ſufficiently adverted to, and inveſtigated; ſince it is ſufficiently known to Surgeons, that all Patients cannot equally bear the ſame thing in external Wounds. But the Cauſe of this is not ſo much the peculiar Diſpoſition of the peccant Humours, as the extenſive and tonic Conſtitution of the Fibres, Pores, and Veſſels of the Skin. For all the Parts, eſpecially the Emunctories and Strainers, have their peculiar Strength, Tone, Tenſion, and Dilatation; which Species of Motion, ſo highly neceſſary to the Secretions and Excretions, principally depend upon the Influx of the Animal Spirits, and Tenſion of the Nervous Membranes. Of what Kind, therefore, this Influx of the Animal Spirits, and Tenſion of the Nervous Membranes is, in every Patient, in all Diſorders, and their various Stages, ought to be diligently conſidered by Phyſicians, in the Application of their Topics. For every one ſees that, when the Pores are contracted by Pain and Spaſms, hot and ſpirituous Medicines are by no means proper, but rather ſuch Medicines as gently relax the conſtricted Parts. On the contrary, if there is too great a Relaxation after the Pain, which appears from the Tumour, and the Decreaſe of the

Pain, all moiſt, unctuous, and anodyne Ointments are very injurious. In ſuch Caſes, we are, therefore, rather to uſe ſpirituous, nervous, Liniments. And tho' Topics ſometimes are beneficial in allaying Pain, and mitigating the Fever, yet they do not always produce the ſame happy Effects in the ſame Patients. In a word, the ſtronger Nature is in expelling, and the greater the Strength of the Body, and of the internal Motion, the leſs Danger Topics, if prudently applied, induce. But if the Vigour of the Motion has ceaſed, if the Patient is old, or afflicted with a Cachexy, Topics are abſolutely to be rejected. For the principal Intention of the Phyſician is not, by Topics, to hinder the Evaporation of the peccant Matter, but to promote it. And ſince great Judgment is neceſſary to this, it is ſafeſt to abſtain from all Topics, to commit the whole Cure to internal Medicines, and keep the Parts affected in a gentle Heat.

I have alſo obſerved, that the Generation of Tophs, which principally happen in a fixed Gout, is for the moſt part owing to an incautious Application of Topics, eſpecially thoſe of the ſtupefying and refrigerating Kind. Thus *Wedelius* in his *Tract. de Medicament. Facultat.* informs us, 'That many Arthritic Patients have ſuffered much, have had their wandering converted into fixed Gouts, and many Tophs formed, by uſing unctuous and pinguious Plaſters.' To this Purpoſe, *Galen*, in *Method. Medend. Lib.* 4. *Cap.* 3. tells us, that, in the Gout, Tophs are produced by a thick and glutinous Humour, which is not gradually digeſted, but ſuddenly dried by violent Remedies. And *Fernelius* in *Conſil.* 12. obſerves that Gouty Pains are produced by the ſame Means. But I am of Opinion, that all Topics are are not to be diſcarded in external Pains of the Joints. For when the Pain is inveterate, and accompanied with a certain Torpor, and Inſenſibility, which frequently happens in old Age, then, after checking the internal Ebullition of the Blood, we are, by nervous and balſamic Liniments, to corroborate the Nerves, and invite the Influx of the Nervous Fluid into the weakened Parts. We muſt not forget the common Practice of applying live Earthworms to the Parts affected, in a wandering Scorbutic Gout. Great Encomiums are beſtowed on this Remedy by practical Phyſicians, eſpecially by *Wierus*. And it is certain, that on account of the volatile, abſterſive, and nitro-ſulphureous Salts theſe Animals contain, they are of an excellent diſcutient and ſedative Virtue; which manifeſts itſelf not only internally, but alſo externally, in various Kinds of Pains, and even in the Venereal Diſeaſe itſelf. Yet great Caution is requiſite in the Application of theſe Animals. For tho' in the moſt cruel Pain, when the Fluids are in Motion, and the Strength entire, and the Patient young, theſe Subſtances produce happy Effects, yet they bring on quite contrary Symptoms in a fixed inveterate Gout.

We ſhall ſubjoin ſomething more with reſpect to an Eryſipelas; for the Cure of which, moſt Surgeons and Phyſicians have immediate recourſe to Topics, tho' the Errors ariſing from this Practice have been often expoſed. But I would have it obſerved as a general Maxim, that an Eryſipelas, ariſing from an external, ought to be diſtinguiſhed from that ariſing from an internal Cauſe. In the former, produced by Contuſions, and other Wounds. Topics are not generally prejudicial. But when the Diſorder proceeds from an Orgaſm of the Humours, and a Febrile Impetus, an heterogeneous

Matter, generally of an acrid and corroſive Nature, is protruded to the Surface of the Body. In which Caſe we muſt be very cautious, ſince the Matter is eaſily repelled; and ſince, by thoſe Topics, which in other Caſes prove beneficial, we may do an irreparable Injury to the Patient, by repelling into the internal Parts, the peccant Matter, which then acquires the Nature of a Poiſon. Nothing is more common than by Aſtringents, ſuch as the White of an Egg mixed with Alum, to render a ſlight Eryſipelas fixed and profound, and to excite malignant Ulcers, Inſtances of which daily occur in Practice. Hence thoſe Phyſicians act prudently, who treat all the Species of an Eryſipelas with Internals, applying only external Bags full of paregoric Herbs; which, by their mild Influence, keep the Pores open, relax ſuch as are conſtricted, and cheriſh the Parts.

We muſt, alſo, obſerve, that Surgeons commit a terrible Error in applying hot Cataplaſms, prepared of Bean meal, Liquorice-root, emollient and diſcutient Herbs, and certain Waters, to an Eryſipelas. For ſince by the Heat the Moiſture is dried up, and the Matter is more firmly impacted in the Skin and Pores, ſo that it can hardly be removed by a Knife, the Buſineſs of Tranſpiration is greatly injured, and the Eryſipelas, which by proper Meaſures might have been diſcuſſed, is by theſe converted into an Abſceſs or an Ulcer. We are, therefore, to endeavour to preſerve a free Perſpiration of the Parts affected; which can never be obtained under a cold State of the Air, an intenſe Heat, or a great Load of Cloaths, but under a moderate Heat, which excellently encourages Perſpiration.

In like Manner, Topics ought to be cautiouſly applied to Buboes; becauſe by Repellents they are rendered malignant. Much leſs are we to apply Topics of an aſtringent and refrigerating Kind to malignant and critical Buboes; becauſe ſuch a Practice is highly dangerous. Critical Buboes, when the Humours are conveyed to the Glands, are known by the Patient's retaining his Strength, by their happening on the critical Days, and by the previous Signs of Concoction in the Urine. At this time all Repellents are highly prejudicial. For as Hippocrates juſtly obſerves, in a perfect Criſis, no Change of the Patient's State is to be attempted; but the whole Buſineſs is to be left to Nature. Sometimes a Bubo ariſes from a Redundance of Blood; in which Caſe, according to Avicenna, Oribaſius, and others, we are by no means to uſe Repellents. But when a Bubo tends to Suppuration, nothing is more beneficial than the Application of the Diachylon Plaſter with the Gums, mixed with Opoponax.

'Tis juſtly to be doubted, whether Topics are proper in the Small-Pox. We can affirm in general, that, as this Diſorder is a critical Evacuation, great Caution is requiſite. However, if before the Eruption the Patient is afflicted with a Delirium, we may with Advantage apply to the Forehead Spirit of Roſes mixed with Camphire. But, during the Eruption and Suppuration, we certainly ought to abſtain from Liniments. In the Decline, and at the Time of the Exſiccation of the Diſeaſe, when the Force of the Diſorder is ſubdued, I cannot diſapprove of Oil of Sweet Almonds, mixed with Camphire and Sperma Ceti, in order to prevent the Defedation of the Skin, and correct the Acrimony which generally lies pretty deep. For this Reaſon we are cautiouſly to proceed with Topics

of

of this Kind, ſuch as Spirit of Wine impregnated with Myrrh, and Sugar of Lead mixed with Roſe Water.

The Itch, which is a puſtulous Exulceration of the Skin, more or leſs moiſt, is generally thought incurable without the Uſe of Topics. Hence neglecting all internal Remedies, they forthwith have recourſe to various Sulphureous and Mercurial Liniments, which they apply either to the whole Surface of the Body, or only to the Joints, tho' frequently with very conſiderable Danger both to Life and Health. For it is never ſafe by Topics to cure external Diſorders proceeding from an internal Cauſe. But as Nature expels the heterogeneous and morbid Matter, the Phyſician ought to do the ſame, and never counteract the Intentions of Nature, which is generally done by Repellents externally applied. Hence, I am of Opinion, that the Cure of theſe Cutaneous Diſorders ought not only to be begun, but alſo finiſhed by ſuch internal Medicines, as correct and diſpoſe the peccant Matter to Excretion, and at the ſame time eliminate it. To this Claſs of Medicines belong not only Diaphoretics, emollient, and laxative Infuſions, but alſo, if the Itch is inveterate and malignant, Preparations of Mercury and Antimony. Then, for the better Conſolidation of the Skin, and the Reſtitution of its Beauty, we may uſe Baths, and drying, ſulphureous, and ſaturnine Ointments. But we are always to abſtain from external Mercurial Liniments, which can never be uſed without Danger, as is obvious from numberleſs practical Obſervations.

As for Mercurial Ointments and Fumigations uſed to excite a Salivation in the Venereal Diſeaſe, it is ſufficiently known what violent Symptoms are brought on by theſe Means, and how precarious this Method of curing ſo obſtinate a Diſorder is. I am certain from Experience, that the Venereal Diſeaſe may be happily removed by proper Preparations of Mercury and Antimony, and Decoction of the Woods, exhibited internally in a due Manner, without any external Mercurial Applications, and often without exciting a Salivation, or any Train of uneaſy Symptoms.

With reſpect to Topics applied to Paralytic Parts, tho' theſe excellently aſſiſt the Operation of internal Remedies, yet they ought to be properly choſen, and cautiouſly applied. Thoſe are, in my Opinion, greatly miſtaken, who think that Fats, Lards, and unctuous Liniments ought to be applied, either immediately to the Part affected, or to the Spine of the Back. For theſe obſtruct the Pores, and ſtill more relax the Fibres, whoſe Tone is already deſtroyed; by which Means they diſpoſe the Parts to a Tumour. On the contrary, ſpirituous, hot, and etherial Oils alone do not produce the deſired Effect; ſince moſt of them, in conſequence of the Subtility of their Parts, fly off in the Air, and leave the Nervous and Muſcular Fibres too rigid. This Intention is better anſwered by Ointments prepared of the Fats of Animals, and the diſtilled Oils, ſuch as thoſe of Rue, Marjoram, Lavender, Juniper, Cloves and Roſemary. For the Tone of the Nervous Parts ought to be rendered natural; ſo that there be neither too great a Relaxation, nor Conſtriction; too great an Humidity, nor Dryneſs. Beſides, 'tis to be obſerved, that in a Palſy ariſing from a Diſorder of the Spinal Marrow, and Origin of the Nerves, theſe Medicines are not to be applied to the Parts deſtitute of Senſation, and Motion; but to the Source of the Diſorder, which is lodged in the

Spinal Marrow. But it is quite otherwise in that Species of Palsy in which the Motion, but not the Sensation of the Part is destroyed, which happens frequently to Miners. In which Case 'tis of no Use to anoint the Spinal Marrow, but the Part affected is to be frequently fomented with the above-mentioned Medicines.

With respect to oedematous Tumours, which frequently seize the Feet, great Caution is, also, requisite, as to the Application of Topics, since they, who treat them with Baths, commit a terrible Error. Thus I have seen cachectic Persons, by immersing their Feet in warm Water, contract in one Night's time a considerable Tumour of them, which could not afterwards be easily removed. The Reason of this is obvious. For these Baths by their Moisture, which by Means of the Heat insinuates itself into the Pores, render the weakened Fibres still more lax; so that the Humours flow down, and are not quickly received again into the Veins and Lymphatic Vessels. The same Effects are, also, produced by those, who attempt to dissipate such Tumours by Ointments and Plasters, for a Reason easily deduced from what has been said. Some have a Custom of tying discutient Herbs about the Feet, such as the greater Celandine, Fumitory, Wormwood, and Rue; but if these are moist and cold, they often increase the Tumour, instead of removing it. 'Tis therefore better to abstain from all these, and apply proper Bandages to the Feet, especially towards the Evening, when such Tumours are always observed to increase, that by this Means the Fibres may be corroborated and strengthened. Fomentations of strong Vinegar, mixed with Essence of Amber, and poured upon ignited Bricks, have often been found productive of happy Effects.

Epithems and Plasters are, also, applied to the Wrists, in order to remove the Febrile Paroxysms in Intermittents. For which Purpose they mix Alum, Vinegar, Rue, the greater Houseleek, and Spider's-webs. They, also, make a Plaster of Turpentine, Alum, and Powder of Spiders, which are often of great Service in mitigating the Paroxysms, and even in totally removing them, if the greater Part of the Febrile Matter is evacuated.

The Manner, in which these Medicines operate, is somewhat difficult to be conceived; and such an Experiment, in my Opinion, illustrates the Generation of Fevers of this Kind. For the Heart and Arteries, which have their proper Nerves and systaltic and diastaltic Motions, are the Instruments, by which the intense Motion of the Fluids is performed. Hence such Things, as in some measure check and hinder the excessive Motion of the Spirits to these Parts, when immediately applied to the Arteries, must necessarily, for some time, stop the Febrile and intensely hot Motion of the Blood.

The End of the Second BOOK.

THE

THE NEW *English* Diſpenſatory.

BOOK III.

Of the Simples *uſed in* MEDICINE.

CHAP. I.

Of VEGETABLES.

ABIES, the Fir-Tree. There are three Kinds of this commonly uſed in Medicine. The firſt of theſe is the *Abies offic. Abies conis ſurſum ſpectantibus, C. B. Pin. Abies taxi folio, fructu ſurſum ſpectant. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Plant.* commonly called the Silver-Fir. The Tops of this Species boiled in Ale or Water, and mixed with Wine, are ſaid to afford a Drink, in Rhuematic, Arthritic, and Scorbutic Caſes, not inferior to Decoctions of the exotic Woods; eſpecially if three or four Ounces of it are drank for a Month's time, before Meals, with proper Exerciſe. For, by exciting a Sweat, it frees the Blood from heterogeneous Particles; but if there is a Plethora, this muſt be diminiſhed, before its Exhibition; becauſe by its balſamic Quality it excites ſome Commotion in the Blood. 'Tis ſaid that a conſiderable Quantity of the Leaves of the Tops of this Species of Fir enters the Compoſition of Brunſwick Mum, and that a Decoction of the Wood, or Sawduſt, is much uſed by the Inhabitants of ſome northern Countries for the Fluor Albus, and all Diſorders of the Urinary Paſſages. The Straſburg Turpentine is the Product of this Fir, and is called its liquid Reſin, in contradiſtinction to its dry Reſin, which reſembles Frankincenſe.

The ſecond Species of Fir uſed in Medicine is the *Abies tenuiori folio fructu deorſum inflexo, Abies mas Theophraſti. Picea Latinorum*, and *Abies tenuiore Folio, Fructu deorſum ſpectante, Boerhaave Ind. Alt. Plant.* or the common Fir, which produces white Reſin, Tar, common Pitch, and Burgundy Pitch. This agrees pretty much in Virtue with the former; and 'tis reported that the Laplanders prevent the Scurvy, by procuring a copious Diſcharge of Saliva, by chewing Reſin; as alſo that they remove the Uneaſineſs, produced by intemperate Drinking, by twiſting the tender Twigs of this Tree round their Heads.

The third Species is the *Abies Canadenſis, Abies Minor pectinatis foliis, Virgi-*

Virginiana, Conis parvis subrotundis. Plukenet: the Canada Fir-Tree, which yields a valuable Resin called the Balsam of Canada, which is used in cleansing and deterging internal Abscesses, previously mixing it in the Quantity of two or three Drams, with Broth prepared with Flesh, Oil of Sweet Almonds, or the Yolk of an Egg.

Abrotanum. Southernwood; the Leaves. Of this Authors have mentioned several Kinds; but the most considerable are the *Abrotanum mas Officinarum, angustifolium majus. C. B.* and *Boerh. Ind. Alt. Plant.* Male Southernwood. This Plant is so very common, and so well known, that it does not require a Description. It is justly extolled on account of its heating, stimulating, inciding, subastringent, and discutient Qualities. For which reason it is esteemed among the Uterine, Emmenagogue, Diuretic, Sudorific, Anthelminthic, and Anti-septic Medicines. Galen says, it diminishes the Fit of an Intermittent, if the Patient is rubbed with it before its Invasion. It is used in aqueous and vinous Infusions; but it may also be exhibited in Decoctions against Worms, since in such Cases highly bitter Medicines are required. Externally it is used for Uterine Baths and Fumigations. The distilled Water of the Plant is, also, possessed of the above-mentioned Virtues, and the Oil procured from it by boiling, is used externally for Pains of the Abdomen and Intestines, as also against Worms. Hence we may understand in what Sense this Plant is said to be good against the Bites of Serpents and other Poisons. The dried Leaves are prescribed in the *Fotus Communis*, of the last College Dispensatory.

The other *Abrotanum* referred to by the College is, the *Abrotanum Fœmina foliis teretibus.* C. B. *Santolina foliis teretibus, Tourn. Abrotanum fœmina vulgaris Park.* Lavender Cotton. The Leaves and Flowers boiled in Milk, and taken fasting, are esteemed good against Worms. It is also commended against Poison, and the Wounds of venomous Animals; against Obstructions of the Liver, and Jaundice; and has the Reputation of promoting the Menstrual Discharge, taken by way of Infusion in Wine. It is farther esteemed diaphoretic, and good against the Colic.

Absinthium. Wormwood; the Leaves. Of this there are various Kinds, but the most considerable, are the *Absinthium Vulgare Offic.* Park. *Absinthium vulgare Majus J. B.* Wormwood is accounted a Plant of great Efficacy in Medicine. It is reckoned excellent for promoting an Appetite, and procuring Digestion.

Its recent expressed Juice drank in large Quantities, by irritating the Vessels, dissipating the Water, and attenuating the viscid Humours, is of Service in Dropsies and Leucophlegmatias, arising from Languor and Cold, that is, from a Redundance of Water or Phlegm.

This Plant is the principal Ingredient in the celebrated Wine called *Vinum Absinthites*, so much extolled in the Time of the Plague.

This Plant bruised with Vinegar, Wine, and Salt, and applied externally, proves highly discutient; and is often applied alone to the Soles of the Feet, in order to prevent the Formation of Tumours in them. Wormwood affords a large Quantity of fixed Salt, of the same Virtues with other lixiviate Salts of the same Kind. Of this a lixivial Salt is directed to be made by the College; and an essential Oil is prepared from the Leaves.

The other Species of Wormwood taken notice of in the College Catalogue is, the *Absinthium marinum album*

album Ger. Absinthium Seriphium Belgicum C. B. This has been long used in the London Shops instead of the true Roman Wormwood. The College have, in their Catalogue, so far complied with Custom, as to substitute this in the room of Roman Wormwood, although it is universally agreed that the latter is much the better Medicine, as well as more palatable. It grows in great Plenty in most of our Salt Marshes, and in several Parts on the Sea Coast. Its Virtues are the same with the common Wormwood, differing only in Degree, weaker as an Anthelmintic, but less offensive to the Stomach. The College directs a Conserve of this; and it is an Ingredient in the Aqua Alexiteria composita, both with and without Vinegar; in the Fotus Communis, and Oleum Viride.

Absynthium Romanum. Pharm. Edinb. Absynthium ponticum tenuifolium incanum C. B. Roman Wormwood; with more numerous, more finely divided, darker coloured Leaves, hoary only underneath. This is a foreign Species, but as hardy, and as easily raised as the others. This Sort is considerably less ungrateful than either of the two foregoing: its Smell is weaker and not unpleasant; and its Bitterness is mixed with a Kind of aromatic Flavour, so as scarce to be disagreeable. It appears to be the most eligible of the three, as a Stomachic and Corroborant; in which Intention, a Conserve of the Tops has been greatly recommended, and is undoubtedly an elegant and useful Preparation.

Acacia. The Species of this mentioned by the Compilers of the last London Dispensatory is the inspissated Juice of the immature Fruit of the *Acacia foliis Scorpioidis Leguminosa* C. B. which is also said to produce Gum Arabic. It is brought into Europe in Bladders containing globular Masses, weighing between four and eight Ounces. The best, which is that expressed from the green Pods and inspissated, is externally of a blackish, but internally of a shining brown Colour, hard, brittle, and of an austere Taste. It is exhibited when the Humours are to be inspissated, and the solid Parts corroborated, for curing Ulcers of the Mouth, Fissures of the Lips, for fastening the Teeth, and strengthening weak Joints, as also for stopping Hæmorrhages and Fluxes. It is given internally in the Form of Pills, Boluses, or Solutions in some proper Liquor. Externally it is used, dissolved in Fomentations, and may prove beneficial in Disorders of the Eyes, where there is only such a slight Inflammation, as does not contra-indicate the Use of Astringents, and Repellents.

There is also another Acacia, called *Acacia Germanica*, or German Acacia, which is no more than the expressed Juice of unripe wild Sloes, inspissated in a Bath-heat. It is black like the common Juice of Liquorice, is esteemed an Astringent, and used as such. The Dose, according to Boerhaave, is from six Grains to a Dram and a half.

The *Acacia siliquis Compressis* Ind. Med. *Gumm. Seneca.* Offic.

The Gum called Senegal resembles Gum Arabic, but is imported to us in Lumps, which are rough externally, but clear and transparent within. It is sometimes whitish, and sometimes of a red Colour, of an insipid aqueous Taste, viscid and without any Smell. It is brought from Guinea, and as some think receives its Name from the River Senegal. The London Apothecaries use the whitest and purest Parts of this Gum instead of Gum Arabic.

Acan-

Acanthus, or *Branca Urſina*. Offic. *Acanthus Sativus*, or *Mollis Virgilii*, *C. B.* This Plant grows ſpontaneouſly in Italy, Spain, and the Southern Parts of France, but is with us cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt. It is rarely uſed except in Clyſters, and Baths intended to remove Obſtructions, and alleviate Pains ariſing from the Stone and Gravel.

Acetoſa. Sorrel. This is the *Acetoſa Vulgaris*, *Oxalis* Offic. *Acetoſa Pratenſis*, *C. B.* Common Sorrel is a Plant, which has many Virtues aſcribed to it in Medicine. For it is of an aperient, moderately refrigerating, and corroborating Nature. Its Leaves and Roots, boiled in recent Whey, prove an excellent Remedy in Chronical Diſeaſes, where there is a Tendency to Putrefaction. A Decoction of Sorrel with Whey, drank in the Morning in the Month of April, excellently purges the Body from the Fæces collected during the Winter. But the principal Virtue of this Plant conſiſts in its anti-ſcorbutic Quality; ſince, if it is uſed recent, it carries off the Putrefaction of the Gums, and fixes the looſe Teeth. Boerhaave juſtly commends Sorrel, for Patients of hot, lax, putrid, and bilious Conſtitutions. Externally the Leaves roaſted under the Aſhes are of great Service for ſuppurating Tumours. The Leaves alſo, when reduced to a Poultice with freſh Butter, prove beneficial to ſordid Ulcers. The native or eſſential Salt of Sorrel, in Taſte reſembling that of Cream of Tartar, is ſtimulating, purgative, aſtringent, corroborating, and proper in all Fevers of the burning, continual, and putrid Kind.

Acetoſella, Wood Sorrel. This is mentioned in the College Catalogue by the Name of *Lujula*, or *Oxys Alba*. *Ger.* and is called *Oxys Flore albo* by *Boerh. Ind. A.* The Juice of this Plant, according to Boerhaave, is ſomewhat oleous, acid, and nitrous; for which Reaſon it is beneficial in all hot, putrid, and peſtilential Diſorders. The Herb itſelf boiled in Water is excellent in Inflammations, Pleuriſies, and other Diſorders of an acute Nature. It, alſo, corrects hot Humours and Bile; and prevents Putrefaction, ſo that it is proper for Nauſeas and Want of Digeſtion, ariſing from putrefied Bile, or any alcaleſcent Humour lodged in the Stomach. It is alſo accounted an excellent Remedy in a Diarrhœa, and Dyſentery. A very good Conſerve is ordered to be made of this Plant. But neither the Conſerve nor the Plant are uſed ſo much as they deſerve. Entire Volumes have been wrote on the Virtues of this Plant.

Acetum. Vinegar; a vegetable acid Liquor produced by Fermentation, either directly from fermentable Juices and Infuſions, or from ſuch as have been previouſly fermented into a vinous State: the ſtronger the Wine the more acid the Vinegar. Vinegar is no leſs univerſally than juſtly celebrated, on account of its reſolvent, and refrigerating Qualities. For which Reaſon it is claſſed among the Medicines of the alexipharmic and anti-peſtilential Kind. The reſolvent Nature of this Liquor is, according to Boerhaave, ſufficiently evinced from its colliquating the Cartilages, Bones, and Skins of Animals, which have been long boiled in it. In the Time of Peſtilential Diſorders, Vinegar is of all others the beſt Preſervative for Phyſicians, before they viſit the Infected; for which Purpoſe they generally drink a ſmall Quantity of it, and apply a Spunge dipt in it to their Mouth and Noſtrils,

in

in order to correct the bad Quality of the Air.

In all Cases where the alcalescent Acrimony of the Humours is to be corrected, or a Coagulation of the Blood to be either removed or prevented, Vinegar exhibited internally is of all others the most efficacious Medicine. Vinegar, diluted with Water, has been known to extinguish the most violent Thirst, after other Liquors have in vain been used for that Purpose. Hence 'tis obvious, that it must be serviceable in acute ardent Fevers, the Small-Pox, the Measles, and in a Scurvy arising from an alcalescent State of the Humours; snuffed up the Nose, or received into the Stomach, it often gives Relief in Faintings, Vomiting, Hypochondriac, Convulsive and Hysteric Disorders. When used as food in bilious Constitutions, it not only creates an Appetite, but also promotes Digestion. But it is prejudicial to Children, to aged, to hysteric, and hypochondriacal Persons, in cold, pale, phlegmatic Habits, when the Vessels are lax and the Circulation languid. Vinegar boiled with Wormwood, the Flowers of Elder, or Chamomile, and others of a like Nature, is by Surgeons found highly efficacious for curing an Erysipelas, Phlegmons, and putrid Ulcers; for softening and discussing glandulous Tumours; for discussing Suffusions, the Effects of Contusions, and Tumours of the Feet. For the above Disorders a Spoonful of Vinegar is exhibited internally, whilst a proper Quantity of it is used externally in Epithems, Fomentations, Baths, Clysters, and Gargarisms.

Aconitum. Of this there are many Species, as the *Aconitum cæruleum, seu Napellus primus*, Boerh. Ind. A. *Napellus* Offic. Monks-Hood. The *Aconitum Ponticum* Offic. *Aconitum Lycoctonum luteum.* Boer. Ind. A. Wolfsbane. These are both esteemed poisonous to Man and Beast.

Acorus Verus, or *Calamus Aromaticus* Offic. C. B. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Plant. Sweet Flag. This is by some esteemed a Plant of singular Virtues. For, as we are informed by Clusius, the Inhabitants of Lithuania, towards Muscovy, carry the Root of this Plant about with them, and drink no Water till they have macerated some Portion of the Root in it. And Simon Pauli is of Opinion, that, in Camps and Armies, Dysenteries, Epidemic Fevers, and even Plagues, might be in a great Measure prevented by the same Means. It is certain from Experience, that the aromatic, stimulating, and inciding Qualities of this Root are highly beneficial in Disorders of the Stomach, arising from a cold viscid Cause; in Cachexies of young Women; in Obstructions of the Menses; in Hysteric Disorders, and all Cases in which heating Medicines are proper. The Steam or Water in which this Root has been boiled, received into the Mouth thro' a Funnel, greatly relieves some Kinds of Coughs. It grows in many Parts of England in Rivulets, and marshy Places, and a great deal of it is imported from abroad. It produces Catkins in July and August. It is an Ingredient in the Mithridate, and Venice Treacle.

Adianthum. There are several Plants called by this Name, the first of which is the *Adianthum vulgare, Capillus Veneris* Offic. *Adianthum Capillus Veneris* Raii. *Capillus Veneris verus* Ger. This is the true Maidenhair, and bears Leaves resembling those of Coriander, set alternately on the Stalks. It is said to grow plentifully in *Cornwall*, but what is used here is brought from the South of *France* especially *Montpelier*. The best

best Way of administering it is in strong Decoctions or Infusions. The common Method of giving it by way of Syrup, must be very trifling; because the Quantity in a Dose must be too small to produce any considerable Effect. Few Plants have had greater Encomiums bestowed on them than this. It is good in Disorders of the Breast, and incides and evacuates those thick and viscid Humours, which adhere to the Sides of the Ramifications of the Aspera Arteria.

Agallochum, Offic. C. B. Pin. *Agallochum verum*, Ephem. Germ. Dec. 11. An. 5. and *Lignum Aloes Vulgare*, Ger. Aloes Wood. This Wood is imported to us from *India* and *Arabia*. It is odoriferous, of a bitterish astringent Taste, and somewhat mottled. It is of a hard solid Texture, firm and ponderous, of a yellowish brown Colour, with several black or purple-coloured resinous Veins interspersed, of a bitterish, hot, aromatic Taste, but of no strong Smell till it is burnt. It is esteemed a great Strengthener of the Nerves.

Agaricus sive Fungus Laricis, C. B. *Agaricus ex Larice*, Park. *Agaricum* J. B. Agaric. This is a kind of Fungus growing on the Larch Tree, which produces the Venice Turpentine. It is imported from *Italy*, *France*, and especially *Dauphiny*, and the southerly Parts of *Germany*; but that is accounted best which grows in *Tartary*. It requires a whole Year to acquire its due Bulk, and is taken off the Bark of the Tree when it begins to become dry, and chopped; after which it is exposed to the Sun for two or three Weeks, in order to be whitened. Then it is beaten with Sticks, that no Chinks may appear in it. Sometimes it is rubbed over with Starch, or well triturated *Agaric*, but this is by most looked upon as a bad Sign. It is generally sold in Lumps as big as the Fist, of a Kind of a round angular Form, covered with a callous Bark, white within, at first of a sweetish, but soon after of a bitter, acrid, nauseous, and gently astringent Taste. This Species is called the Female in contradistinction to the male or spurious *Agaric*. It cannot without Difficulty be reduced to a Powder; and, before it can be duly triturated, requires an Admixture of the Gums. When immersed into an Acid, it produces an Effervescence. It is ranked among the Phlegmagogue Purgatives, and has been recommended in Coughs and Asthmas, where Purging is expedient. But at present is never used in any of these Intentions.

Ageratum, *Eupatorium Mesues*, Off. *Ageratum foliis serratis*. C. B. Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Ageratum plerisque*, *Herba Julia quibusdam* J. B. *Ageratum Vulgare sive Costus Hortorum Minor*, Park. Maudlin. The whole Plant has a strong tho' not an ungrateful Scent. It is a Native of Italy and the warmer Countries, but with us only grows in Gardens, and flowers in July and August. It is of a bitter Taste, of a warming and drying Nature, beneficial in Disorders of the Stomach, serviceable in the Jaundice and Obstructions of the Menses, Diuretic, and Anthelminthic.

Agnus Castus, *Vitex*, Offic. *Agnus folio non serrato*, J. B. Raii Hist. *Vitex Agnus Castus*, Rand. Ind. *Vitex foliis angustioribus*, *Cannabis modo dispositis*, C. B. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Chaste-tree. It grows in the warmer Climates, as Italy, Naples, and Sicily, and flowers in August. Dioscorides informs us, that this Shrub received the Name of Ἁγνος, or Chaste, because the Matrons who live chaste during the Thesmophoria, or Feasts of Ceres, used to lie upon it. Not only the Seeds, but also the Flowers and Leaves, are of an acrid and moderately

derately astringent Taste. The Antients highly extolled it for repressing the Violence of venereal Inclinations, as also on account of its heating, drying, and de-obstruent Qualities, and accordingly employed it, as one or other of these Intentions was to be pursued. But the Moderns generally look upon these Recommendations as ill-grounded.

Agrimonia, Eupatorium Græcorum, Offic. *Agrimonia Vulgaris*, Park. Theat. *Agrimonia Officinarum*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Eupatorium veterum seu Agrimonia*, C. B. Pin. Agrimony. This is the *Eupatorium* of Dioscorides, Galen, and the ancient Greeks. It grows in Hedges and the Borders of Fields, and flowers in June and July. Some think it received the Name Agrimony from the large Quantity of it produced *in Agris*, in the Fields, and the Appellation of Eupatorium either from King Eupator, or from the first Discoverer of its Virtues. Agrimony is possessed of considerable Virtues. It contains a subaustere, subastringent, and aromatic Juice; and is justly recommended for its aperient, detersive, vulnerary, corroborating, and mildly operating Qualities. Hence Decoctions and Infusions of the Leaves are highly beneficial in Disorders arising from a lax State of the Solids, in habitual Diarrhæas, bloody Vomitings, and internal Hæmorrhages, where a mild Corroborant and Astringent is necessary, digested in Whey, and drank constantly during the Spring and Summer Season, it proves an excellent Diet-drink, grateful to the Stomach.

Alcea, Offic. *Alcea Vulgaris*, J. B. Raii Hist. *Alcea vulgaris major, flore extubro roseo*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Vervain Mallow. This Species of Mallow differs from the common Kind in having its Stalks more hairy and growing more erect. The lower Leaves are smaller and roundish, serrated about the Edges, and growing on long Foot-stalks; the higher they grow the Foot-stalks are the shorter. The upper Leaves are cut into five deep Segments; the Flowers are larger, paler, and not striated like those of the common Mallow. The Cheese-like Seed-Vessel is larger and blacker, the Root is hard, woody, and spreads in the Ground. It grows in uncultivated Fields and Hedges, and near High-ways. It flowers in July and August, and in Autumn produces Seeds. It is possessed of the Virtues of the common Mallow; and its Root, Leaves, Flowers, and Seeds may be used as Emollients. Its Root is particularly celebrated against Dimness of the Eyes by Empirics, so that some foolishly believe that a Portion of it suspended about the Neck, quickens and preserves the Sight. In Inflammations and Dryness arising from them, this Plant proves beneficial as other emolient, mucilaginous, laxative, moistening, and demulcent Medicines. Hence 'tis obvious that its Root, drank in Wine or Water, proves beneficial against Gripes and Erosions of the Intestines.

Alchimilla, Offic. Ger. Raii Hist. *Alchimilla Vulgaris*, C. B. *Alchimilla Major Vulgaris*, Park. Ladies Mantle. It grows in Meadows and Pasture Grounds, flowers in May and June, and in July and August produces its Seeds. On account of its astringent, viscid, and glutinous Juice it is classed among the vulnerary Plants, both applied externally with other Substances, and exhibited internally in vulnerary Potions and Decoctions. For it inspissates the thin Blood, and is for that Reason highly beneficial in the *Fluor Albus*, and immoderate Menstrual Discharges. A Decoction of it is useful for washing Wounds, which may, also, be advantageously covered with a Cloth

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dipt in the same Decoction. Bauhine informs us, that this Plant is of so powerful a conglutinating Quality, as to cure Ruptures of the Intestines, especially in Children: for which Purpose the dry Powder is exhibited in the Decoction, or the distilled Water of the Plant.

Alkekengi Halicacabum, Offic. *Alkekengi Officinarum*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Solanum vesicarium*, C. B. Pin. *Solanum Halicacabum Vulgare*, J. B. Winter Cherry. It grows with us in Gardens, where it is easily propagated, flowers in July and August, and bears ripe Fruit in September. The Taste of the Leaves is acrid and bitter, whereas that of the Fruit is acid, and afterwards somewhat bitter. The Seeds are, also, acrid and somewhat bitterish. The whole of the Fruit is esteemed a celebrated Remedy against Nephritic Pains, and Calculous Disorders. It lubricates the Urinary Passages, expels Stones, and Gravel; contributes to the Cure of exulcerated Kidneys, temperates the Acrimony of the Urine, removes the Stranguary and Dysury; and is for these Reasons mixed in a great many Compositions, appropriated to Disorders of the Liver, Bladder, and Kidneys. Casper Hoffman informs us, that its diuretic Quality is so well known to the poor People of Germany, that for that very Purpose they devour large Quantities of it. According to Dioscorides, an Infusion or Decoction of it with Whey is an effectual Remedy against the Epilepsy. When reduced to a Powder and taken in white Wine, or that of Juniper, it is highly efficacious in exciting a Discharge of Urine, and relieving those afflicted with the Dropsy, Jaundice, Gout, or Colic. Both the Leaves and Fruit are with great Advantage applied to Erysipelatous Disorders of the malignant Kind. These Effects sufficiently evince, that it is of an aperient Quality, which, when the Medicine is used internally, operates principally by Urine. There are various Methods of using this Remedy. Thus *Tournefort* exhibits five or six of the bruised Berries, in an Emulsion. *Analdus de Villanova*, who is said to have revived the exploded Use of this Plant, found the Efficacy of a Wine prepared from it, in a Retention of Urine, which would yield to no other Medicines. A proper Quantity of the Seeds alone, bruised and drank with Coffee or Tea, is highly extolled for purging the Kidneys. Quacks and Mountebanks, as we are informed by Dr. *Friend*, pretend, that they can collect all the peccant Humours fluctuating in the Body, by rubbing any particular Part with Alkekengi; and when by this Means they have excited an Heat and Inflammation, they demand their Reward as if the Disease was cured by them, but the Part being anointed with Oil, is forthwith freed from the Pain.

Alliaria, Offic. Ger. Park. C. B. Pin. *Hisperis allium redolens*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Sauce-all-alone, or Jack by the Hedge. It grows in Hedges and Bank-sides, and flowers in May. This Herb attenuates, incides, and greatly resists Putrefaction. Infusions of it, internally used, are Diaphoretic, and the Herb itself makes an excellent ingredient in Spring Sallads. There is but little Virtue in the dried Herb; for which Reason it is to be gathered in the End of April, or the Beginning of May, and after it is dried a Day or two in a Shade, cut small, and the Juice forthwith expressed, either in Mortar or Press. This Juice, when put into Bottles with a little Oil upon it, may be kept for three Years. It may, also, be inspissated over a Fire, and kept for several Years for the same Purposes. Fabricius Hildanus informs us, that this

this Juice, whether ſimple or inſpiſſated, is an excellent Ingredient in Ointments for Gangrenes, and other putrid, ſordid, and malignant Ulcers. If the recent Herb is triturated in any proper Liquor, it proves diuretic; when drank in Hydromel, it digeſts and attenuates thick and viſcid Humours in the Breaſt. For inveterate Coughs it is uſed as a Linctus, with Reſin and Honey; and it is ſaid to prove highly beneficial to Aſthmatic Patients. Some put its Leaves into Clyſters deſigned for removing either Colic or Nephritic Pains, in the former of which it remarkably diſſipates the Flatulencies; and, in the latter, ſurpriſingly mitigates the Pain. The Juice of the Plant, or the Powder of its Seeds, blown up the Noſtrils, by exciting a Sternutation in Epileptic and Comatous Patients, reſtores them to themſelves. Externally, the Seeds bruiſed with Vinegar, and applied by way of Plaſter to the Abdomen, rouſes Women under Hyſteric Suffocations.

Allium Pharm. Lond. & Edinb. Allium vulgare & ſativum, J. B. Garlick. The Roots are of the bulbous Kind, of an irregularly roundiſh Shape, with ſeveral Fibres at the Bottom: Each Root is compoſed of a Number of ſmaller Bulbs, called Cloves of Garlick, incloſed in one common membraneous Coat. It is ſaid to grow wild in Sicily: With us it is raiſed in Gardens from Seed for culinary as well as medicinal Uſes.

The Roots of Garlick have a penetrating highly acrimonious Taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive, diffuſive Smell. Applied to the Skin they inflame, and often veſicate the Part. Taken internally, they ſeem to extend their Action in a ſhort Time through the whole Habit; impregnating with their ſtrong Scent, not only the Breath, but the Urine, the Milk of the Breaſt or of the Udder, the Serum which oozes from Sores or Iſſues, and the Fluid which perſpires thro' the Skin. The other Parts of the Plant poſſeſs the ſame Qualities in a lower Degree.

The Roots of Garlick have been celebrated by many practical Writers in a Variety of Diſorders, and condemned by others not only as an offenſive, but as a noxious Drug. It is certain there are many Caſes wherein it is extremely prejudicial, but that there are many alſo in which it is of great Utility. To warm and ſtimulate the Solids, attenuate thick Humours, and reſiſt Putrefaction, ſeem to be its primary Virtues. Hence in hot bilious Conſtitutions, where there is already a Degree of Irritation, where the Juices are thin and acrimonious, or the Viſcera and Inteſtines unſound, it is apparently improper, and ſeldom fails to produce Head-aches, Flatulencies, Thirſt, febrile Heats, and inflammatory Symptoms in various Shapes. In cold, ſluggiſh, phlegmatic Habits, on the other Hand, it proves a ſalutary and powerful Corroborant, Expectorant, Deobſtruent, Diuretic, and if the Patient is kept warm, Sudorific. In Loſs of Appetite, and humoral Aſthmas, when the Stomach or Viſcera are oppreſſed by viſcid Phlegm, this Medicine has generally good Effects. It has likewiſe been found ſerviceable, as a warm Strengthener, in the Beginning of Dropſies, and for preventing a new Accumulation of Water after Evacuation. Sydenham relates, that he has known the Dropſy cured by the Uſe of Garlick alone.

Some have held it in great Eſteem, as an Antidote againſt the Contagion of peſtilential and other putrid Diſorders; whence it has received the Name of *Theriaca Ruſticorum*. It is uſed alſo among the common People, boiled in Milk, as

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an Anthelmintic; and Hoffman looks upon it as one of the capital Medicines of that Class.

Garlick is sometimes employed externally, in Unguents and Lotions, as an Antiseptic and Discutient; and is frequently made an Ingredient in the stimulating Epithems, applied to the Soles of the Feet, in the low Stage of acute Distempers, for raising the Pulse and relieving the Head. Sydenham assures us, that none of the Stimulants operate, in this Intention, more powerfully than Garlick. He observes, that it sometimes occasions intolerable Pain, which may be relieved by a Cataplasm of Bread and Milk.

This Root loses in drying, nine Parts in fifteen of its Weight, without suffering any considerable Loss of its Taste or Smell; hence six Grains, dry, may be looked upon as equivalent to fifteen Grains of the fresh Root.

The fresh Root yields, upon Expression, about one fourth of its Quantity, of a very viscid glutinous Juice, which smells strongly of the Garlic, and in good Measure retains its Scent after being inspissated, by a gentle Warmth, to the Consistence of an Extract. Both the fresh and the dry Root give out their Virtue to Water by warm Infusion. The essential Oil, in which their Virtues reside, flies off with the Heat of boiling Water: It is obtainable, by Distillation, in a very small Quantity, but is extremely strong and pungent. Rectified Spirit of Wine extracts the Virtue from the dried Root more readily than either Water or Vinegar, and retains it without Diminution, when inspissated into the Form of an Extract. Physicians, for the most part, prescribe Garlick by the Number of Cloves, and not according to its Weight. A Syrup and an Oxymel are directed to be made of this Root, in the last Edition of the Dispensatory.

Alnus, Offic. Ger. *Alnus Vulgaris*, Park. Theat. J. B. *Alnus Rotundo folia glutinosa viridis*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt. The Alder-Tree. It grows in moist and marshy Soils; the Wood becomes black in a Solution of Vitriol. Alder then is possessed of the astringent Property of Galls, and may for that Reason be used in making Ink. But this astringent Quality is most considerable in the Fruit, and especially in the Bark, which when macerated in Water with old rusty Iron, or the Scoriæ of Iron, serves to tinge Leather with a black Colour. In the *Ephem. Nat. Curios.* we are told, that if the yellowish Bark, not only of the Roots, but also of the Branches, is boiled in common Water, it is of singular Efficacy in carrying off the Water of Dropsical Patients. Pliny informs us, that the Leaves, taken out of boiling Water and applied, are an effectual Cure for Tumours. But this Observation can only hold true in Cases, where Repellents and Astringents are proper. Tournefort informs us, that the Leaves of this Tree are, in the Alps, used in Paralytic Cases, especially when the Disorder has proceeded from external Causes, as lying in the Fields or damp Houses. For this Purpose some Sackfuls of the Leaves dried either in the Sun, or in an Oven, are spread for the Patient to lie upon, being sufficiently covered therewith, and with warm Cloths, till he has sweated plentifully. This Remedy is also, accounted good for the Rheumatism, Sciatica, and other Disorders of a similar Nature.

Aloes, a bitter, gummy, resinous, inspissated Juice; prepared from the Leaves of certain thick fleshy-leaved Plants of the same Name: of this there are three Sorts.

Aloe Socotrina, Pharm. Lond. Aloe Succotrina, Pharm. Edinb. Socotrine Aloes; brought from the Iſland Socotra in the Eaſt-Indies, wrapt in Skins. This is much the fineſt of the three, has a bright ſhining Surface, dark purple Colour, is friable, and when reduced to Powder aſſumes a golden Hue, and has a Smell ſomewhat reſembling that of Myrrh.

Aloe Hepatica, Pharm. Edinb. Hepatic, Barbadoes, or common Aloes. It is uſually brought from the Weſt Indies, the beſt Sort in large Gourd Shells, an inferior Kind in Pots, and a ſtill worſe in Caſks; extracted from the Aloe, C. B. *Aloe Dioſcorid. & Alior. Cat.* Jamaic. Sloan. This is darker coloured than the foregoing, and not ſo clear or bright. It is generally drier and more compact; tho' ſometimes, eſpecially the Caſk Sort, quite ſoft and clammy. Its Smell is much ſtronger and more diſagreeable. The Taſte intenſely bitter and nauſeous, with little or nothing of the aromatic Flavour of the Socotrine.

Aloe Caballina, Caballine or Horſe-Aloes, ſaid to be procured from the *Aloe Guineenſis caballina vulgari ſimilis ſed tota maculata. Commel. Prælud. Bot.* not as is generally ſuppoſed the Fæces of the Hepatic, the Difference not being in Purity, but in Quality. It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from both the foregoing by its ſtrong rank Smell; in other reſpects it agrees pretty much with the Hepatic, and is, not unfrequently, ſold in its Place. Sometimes it is prepared ſo pure and bright as ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhable by the Eye even from the Socotrine, but its offenſive Smell readily diſcovers it; and if this alſo ſhould be diſſipated by Art, its wanting the aromatic Flavour of the finer Aloes will be a ſufficient Criterion.

Aloes conſiſts of two Subſtances, one reſinous, which may be extracted by Spirit of Wine, and the other of a gummy Nature, which may be diſſolved in Water. The purer Aloes is, the more of a gummy Portion it contains, whereas the more impure it is, the more reſinous Parts it contains. In conſequence of this Combination of a gummy and reſinous Subſtance, Aloes has experimentally been found not only abſterſive and mild, when exhibited in a ſmall Doſe, but alſo attenuating and reſolvent, and conſequently aperient, emmenagogue, and calculated for provoking the Hæmorrhodial Diſcharge, whether exhibited internally, or applied to the Anus. It is, alſo, of a balſamic Quality, and reſiſts Putrefaction. Aloes operates by reſolving, in conſequence of its ſaponaceous Virtue, and by ſtimulating, in conſequence of its heating Nature. When, therefore, pituitous Humours are to be expelled, Aloes proves an highly powerful and efficacious Medicine. By its balſamic, corroborative, and laxative Virtues, it abſterges and eliminates the viſcid Humours; corrects ſuch as are acrid and vapid; and, by corroborating the relaxed Tone of the Stomach, removes Spaſms and Flatulencies of the *Primæ Viæ*. Aloes has conſtantly been accounted one of the moſt conſiderable of the Purgative Medicines. But the Doſe ought at moſt to be no more than half a Scruple, ſince it always produces better Effects in ſmall than in large Quantities. Hence we juſtly infer, that the Ancients were in the wrong for preſcribing large Doſes of this Medicine; ſince by this Means it excites too violent Commotions in the Humours. It was an Ingredient in almoſt all their laxative Compoſitions, and moſt celebrated Pills. Aloes is often hurtful to Perſons of hot bilious Temperaments; but proves highly ſerviceable

to thoſe of moiſt, cold, and mucous Conſtitutions, and ſuch as are diſpoſed to the Generation of Acids. It is ſeldom to be recommended to old Perſons, unleſs they are of phlegmatic Habits, becauſe it is remarkably heating and drying. We are told, that a Diſcharge of bloody Urine has been ſometimes produced by an immoderate Uſe of Aloes. Aloes alſo generally procures an Hæmorrhoidal Diſcharge, by ſtimulating the Veins of the Anus, and exciting an Orgaſm and Commotion in the Blood. It is ſaid to be Poiſon to a great many brute Animals, as well as ſome other bitter Subſtances. In conſequence of its balſamic and abſtergent Qualities, it is externally uſed for the Cure of Wounds extracted with Spirit of Wine in the Form of a Tincture, to which is generally added a due Quantity of the Tincture of Myrrh. 'Tis certain that its balſamic Virtue is ſo great, that Animalcules may be preſerved in it for Ages, upon which account it is uſed in enbalming Human Bodies. It is a powerful Anthelmintic exhibited internally in Pills, given by way of Gliſter, or applied externally in Plaſters. As it has been obſerved that the purgative and reſolvent Quality of Aloes is lodged principally in its gummy Part, and its balſamic Virtues in its reſinous Principle, hence 'tis obvious, that the lucid Succotrine Aloes is moſt proper for purging internally; whereas the Hepatic Aloes is beſt accommodated for external and chirurgical Purpoſes. Hence if the Purgative Quality of Aloes is deſired alone, it muſt be diſſolved, and the filtrated Solution evaporated to the Conſiſtence of an Extract, which is called Prepared or Waſhed Aloes.

An Extract and a Reſin are ordered to be made from Aloes in the New Diſpenſatory; and it is an Ingredient in ſeveral of the officinal Compoſitions.

Alſine, Offic. *Alſine minor*, Park. Theat. *Alſine Media*, Boerh. Ind. A. *Alſine minor ſive media*. Ger. Emac. Chickweed. It grows in watery Places, by the Sides of Hedges and Paths. The Herb is in Uſe. It refrigerates, moiſtens, and is reckoned nutritive, and reſtorative, and therefore a wholſome Food for Perſons in an Atrophy or Phthiſis. It is of an herby Taſte, a little ſaltiſh. It is ſaid to be good for Convulſions in Children, and they give a Dram of its Root for the Epilepſy. Its Juice is accounted vulnerary and deterſive, good to cleanſe the Mouth, and allay Inflammations. This Herb put into an Omelette inſtead of Parſley is good for Spitting of Blood. Applied to the Breaſt, it diſſolves curdled Milk.

Althæa. This is the *Althæa Biſmalva*, *Ibiſcus*, Offic. *Althæa Dioſcoridis & Plinii*. C. B. Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Althea Vulgaris*. Park. Marſh-mallows. It grows in Salt Marſhes and maritime Places, flowering in the Months of July and Auguſt, producing Seeds in September and October. The whole Plant contains a Juice, which is glutinous, highly ſoft, free from all Acrimony, and proper where there is an exceſſive Exſiccation, Rigidity, or Contraction of the Fibres; or where there is an Acrimony, or too violent a Motion of the Blood. We uſe the Leaves or Herbs, which is one of the five emollient Herbs, the Flowers, the Seeds, and moſt frequently the Root, becauſe it is more mucilaginous than the other Parts. Theſe are all uſed both internally and externally, in Decoctions, Clyſters, Balſams, Fomentations, Cataplaſms, Ointments, and Plaſters, whenever the Intention is to mollify, mitigate, and allay. In preparing

paring Decoctions for internal Uſe, the Marſh-mallows is to be added towards the End, leſt they ſhould become too thick and glutinous. The Plant is moſt commended in violent Diſorders of the Breaſt and Kidneys, as in an Heat and Retention of Urine, and Nephritic Colics. It is alſo an Ingredient, in Pectoral Troches.

The Root of this Plant is alſo preſcribed to be chewed in the difficult Dentition of Infants. It is alſo uſed for rubbing the Teeth, in order to cleanſe them; but in order to diſguiſe it, it is tinged with a red Colour, by boiling it with red Sanders and Alum, or with red Wine. Sometimes the Mucilage of the Roots and Seeds is uſed. For which Purpoſe theſe two Parts of the Plant are macerated in Water to become glutinous, then the Mucilage is expreſſed thro' a linen Cloth, and has a proper Quantity of Sugar mixed with it. The external Uſe of this Preparation, is highly efficacious in Fiſſures of the Nipples, and Women's Breaſts, and all other Excoriations. It is uſed in the *Syrupus ex Althæa*, *Pulvis Tragacanthi compoſitus*, and the *Oleum è Mucilaginibus*.

Amaranthus flos Amæris, Offic. *Amaranthus maximus*, Boerh. Ind. A. Flower gentle. It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in Auguſt. The Flowers are only uſed, which both cool and dry. They are moderately aſtringent, and therefore uſed in all Fluxions, Spitting of Blood, Diarrhæas, Dyſenteries, and Uterine Fluxes.

Ambroſia, Offic. *Ambroſia hortenſis*, Park. Oak of Cappadocia. With us it is cultivated in Gardens. The Herb is uſed, which is eſteemed of a repreſſing and repelling Quality. Galen ſays it is aſtringent. The Plant is of a moſt agreeable Scent, and abounds with heating and aromatic Virtues, and is therefore claſſed among the Cardiacs and Cephalics.

Ammi, Biſhop's-weed. Of this there are two Species, the *Ammi Vulgare*, Offic. Ger. Raii Hiſt. *Ammi majus*, C. B. Pin. Common Biſhop's Weed. This Plant is cultivated in Gardens, flowers in June and July, and decays after it has perfected its Seed, which is the only Part of the Plant in Uſe. The Seeds are of a drying warming Nature, and conſequently good to expel Wind and prevent the Colic. They are alſo diuretic and excite the Menſtrual Diſcharge.

Ammi verum, Offic. *Ammi Creticum*, Ger. *Ammi alterum ſemine apii*, C. B. Pin. True Biſhop's-weed, by ſome called the Ethiopian Cummin. But the Seed of this Herb is much leſs than Cummin-Seed, and of the Taſte of Origanum. The Seeds of this Plant come from Alexandria and Crete. They are of an aromatic, heating Nature, and are greatly extolled againſt Difficulties of Urine, and the Bites of venomous Animals. For which Reaſon it is they are an Ingredient in the Theriaca. They are, alſo, recommended for exciting the Menſtrual Diſcharge, but eſpecially for removing Sterility in Women, and curing the Fluor albus. *Dioſcorides* informs us, that, if mixed with Veſicatories of Cantharides, theſe Seeds prevent the Strangury generally excited on ſuch Occaſions; and that, applied with Honey, they take of the livid Marks of Blows on the Face.

Amomum, Offic. *Amomum verum*, Raii Hiſt. *Amomum genuinum*. Park. Theat. *Amomum Racemoſum*. C. B. Pin. True Amomum. The Tree on which this grows, and which is called the Amomum-Tree, has Leaves which are long, ſtrait, and of a pale green Colour. Its Flowers reſemble thoſe of the white Stock Gillyflower.

Its Fruit is pretty much like the Muscadine Grape in Colour, Bulk, and Shape; but is not so full of Grains, and is less juicy. Its Pods, which have no Pedicles, are crowded together, and glued, as it were, on a long Nerve, which they surround to the very Top, and which serves as a Support to them. In the inner Side of these Pods, are found purple coloured Grains of an almost square Figure, distinct and covered with slender white Membranes. The Seeds of Amomum are a strong and grateful Aromatic; of a quick penetrating fragrant Smell, and of a warm pungent Taste. They are said to yield, in Distillation, a large Portion of subtle essential Oil. These Seeds are never imported into this Country. They are directed as an Ingredient in the Theriaca, in which they have commonly been supplied by the Seeds of the Amomum Vulgare. The College of Edinburgh, in their Theriaca, substituted Cloves in their Room. The Amomum, like other Aromatics, is accounted carminative and stomachic.

Another *Amomum* is thus distinguished, *Amomum*, Offic. *Sison*, Mor. *Sison sive Officinarum Amomum*, Raii Hist. *Sison quod Amomum Officinis Nostris*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Bastard Stone Parsley. It grows in Ditches, Banks, and moist Places, flowers in Summer, and in August bears ripe Seeds, which are the only Parts of it used. These Seeds are hot, dry, attenuating, and good for removing Obstructions, and cleansing the Kidneys from Gravel. They are also diuretic, emmenagogue, and alexipharmic.

Amoris Pomum, Offic. Ger. *Pomum majus amoris fructu Rubro*, Park. *Solanum Pomiferum fructu rotundo. Striato Molli*, C. B. Pin. Raii Hist. *Lycopersicon Galeni*. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Love-Apples. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in July. The Fruit is ripe in September, and perishes with the first Frosts. In Italy the Love-Apples are eaten with Oil and Vinegar, as Cucumbers are in England. They are sometimes used externally in cooling and moistening Applications for Inflammations and an Erysipelas. The Juice is by some greatly recommended in hot Defluxions of Rheum upon the Eyes. But in general it is little used.

Amygdalus amara & dulcis, Offic. J. B. *Amygdalus sativa*, C. B. Raii Hist. *Amygdalus sativa, fructu majore*, Boerhaave, Ind. Alt. The Almond-tree. They grow spontaneously in the warmer Climates, as Spain, Barbary, Italy, and France; they flower early in the Spring, and the Fruit is ripe in August. Sometimes Trees, which before bore Sweet Almonds, begin to bear those of the bitter Kind; whilst those last often bear Sweet Almonds, if transplanted into a better Soil, or cultivated with more Care. Bitter Almonds prove mortal to many Animals, Quadrupeds, and Birds; but to Mankind they afford a proper Medicine on many Occasions, though they are rarely eaten on account of their Bitterness. They are of a stimulating, detergent, aperient, and diuretic Quality. In all calcalous Dispositions, Hoffman recommends three or four bitter Almonds to be eaten every Morning, to prevent the Generation of the Stone. Their Oil is supposed by some to operate more powerfully than Oil of Sweet Almonds, as being of a more penetrating Quality. In the Disorders of the Ears, when dropt into them, it proves serviceable, if they proceed from impacted Sordes, which generally happen to those who remain long in the Cold, and amongst Dust. But we are by no means to use it in too large a Quantity, lest the Tympanum should thence be preternaturally

rally relaxed, which greatly injures the Hearing. For which Reaſon ſome mix with it a ſmall Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in order to leſſen its relaxing Quality. Bitter Almonds are much uſed as a Coſmetic, in order to beautify the Hands, and render them white.

Sweet Almonds, if recent, are of a grateful Taſte, eſpecially if macerated in Water, and freed from the Membrane, which covers them. They abound with an oleous Juice, are nutritive, and fit for making Emulſions. The Oil of recent Sweet Almonds is highly temperate, and proper, both internally and externally, in all Caſes where Acrimony is to be corrected, Rigidity ſoftened, or Stricture relaxed. Hence they are with great Advantage preſcribed in Emulſions for emaciated Hectic, and Pleuritic Patients. The expreſſed Oil of Sweet Almonds is an excellent Antiſpaſmodic and Sedative, if exhibited to thoſe afflicted with griping Fluxes. In Hoarſeneſs, Coughs, Aſthmas, Phthiſis, and all Diſorders of the Breaſt, it is highly beneficial; eſpecially if mixed with Sperma Ceti, and Sugar Candy. A few Spoonfuls of this Oil, exhibited in Broth prepared with Fleſh, are highly ſerviceable in ſpaſmodic Colics, in violent Gravel-Pains, and in thoſe Gripes, which generally accompany a Suppreſſion of the Lochia. An Oil is ordered to be expreſſed from Sweet Almonds, which is a principal Ingredient in the Sapo Amygdalinus of the New Diſpenſatory. That Oil of Almonds is beſt which is white, pellucid, and expreſſed a little before it is uſed. Some Authors aſſert, that Oil of bitter Almonds keeps longer free from Corruption, than that of the ſweet Kind. Sweet Almonds are a principal Ingredient in the *Emulſio Communis.*

Amylum. Starch. This is a Drug well known to every one, on account of its domeſtic Uſes. It is made of wheat macerated in Water, till it is ſoft, and then the white Pulp is preſſed out and dried. Dioſcorides ſays it is good for Rheums of the Eyes, hollow Ulcers, and Puſtules; that it ſtops Vomiting of Blood, and mollifies the Parts about the *Aſpera Arteria*, taken in Milk, or with other Food. Oribaſius recommends a ſorbile Liquor, that is a Decoction of Starch in Water, in a Fever attended with a Diarrhæa. He farther ſays, it is excellent in a Dyſentery, taken either in Milk, Water, or alone. And I believe Experience confirms what he advances. Clutton, in a Treatiſe on Fevers, lays great Streſs on a Solution of Starch, given by way of Clyſter, in a Diarrhæa, accompanied with a Fever, or without one; and adviſes to make the Confection of Starch very thick, and to add to four Ounces of this, one of French Brandy. In boiling, Oribaſius directs ten Drams of Starch, in four Pints of Water.

Anagallis. There are three Species of this Plant uſed in Medicine. The *Anagallis mas*, *fœmina*, and *aquatica.* The firſt of theſe is thus diſtinguiſhed, *Anagallis terreſtris mas*, Offic. *Anagallis mas*, Raii Hiſt. *Anagallis flore Phœniceo*, C. B. Pin. Boerhaave Ind. Alt. Male Pimpernel. It flowers in May and June, and is to be found in Corn Fields.

The ſecond is the *Anagallis terreſtris fœmina*, Offic. *Anagallis fœmina*, Raii Synop. *Anagallis cæruleo flore*, Boerhaave Ind. Alt. Female Pimpernel. The Virtues of both theſe Species have been greatly celebrated, not only againſt the Plague, the Bites of a Viper, and mad Dog, but have alſo been ſaid to be a Spe-

cific in Madneſs, after the Exhibition of an Emetic. How far they deſerve ſuch a Character, may very juſtly be a Matter of Doubt. The Herb is acrid, and acts by ſtimulating the Veſſels and reſolving the Humours, like a true Soap poſſeſſed of a ſub-aſtringent Quality. Hence its Juice is proper where the Purpoſes of Abſterſion are to be purſued in the Scurvy, and atrabilarious Diſorders. The Decoction of the Plant is alſo recommended for provoking the Menſes.

The third Species is the *Anagallis aquatica*, *Becabunga*, Offic. *Anagallis aquatica minor*, *folio ſubrotundo*, C. B. Pin. *Veronica aquatica major*, *folio ſubrotundo*. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Brook-lime. It grows in Rills, and Ditches of running Water, flowers in June, and retains the Leaves all Winter. The whole Plant is uſed; and is a good Deobſtruent and Antiſcorbutic, abounding with volatile Parts; very good for the Scurvy, and therefore uſed as an Ingredient in the antiſcorbutic Juices and Diet-drinks. It is alſo deterſive, cleanſing, and uſeful in Obſtructions of the Kidneys, by Gravel or ſlimy Humours, as alſo for the Stone and Dropſy.

Ananas. The Pine Apple. This Fruit is now pretty commonly known, being much cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious, at a conſiderable Expence. It grows ſpontaneouſly in the warmer Parts of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and is a moſt delicious Fruit. It is eſteemed cordial, and analeptic; and is ſaid to raiſe and exhilarate the Spirits, to cure a Nauſea, and provoke Urine. But 'tis ſubject to cauſe a Miſcarriage, for which Reaſon Women with Child ſhould abſtain from it.

Anchuſa There are various Species of this Plant mentioned by Botaniſts, but the moſt conſiderable is that thus diſtinguiſhed, *Anchuſa*, Offic. Chab. *Anchuſa puniceis floribus*, C. B, Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt, *Bugloſſum perenne minus*, *puniceis floribus*, Hiſt. Oxon. *Alkanet*. This Plant grows ſpontaneouſly in Languedoc, Italy and Spain. It is alſo found in the warmer Parts of Germany, but the beſt is that of Conſtantinople, from whence its Roots are brought, almoſt as thick and as long as a Perſon's Arm, compoſed as it were of long, broad, and contorted Leaves, of an obſcure red Colour, intermixed with a little Violet and White. The Root was formerly more uſed than at preſent, eſpecially in Decoctions, where Aſtringents were judged proper in Diarrhæas and Hæmorrhages, and externally to dry Wounds. When infuſed in Petroleum, it is recommended by Ray in *Hiſt. Plant.* to be uſed by way of Ointment in recent Wounds and Punctures. It is at preſent more frequently uſed by Dyers. In Spain it is ſtill employed for painting the Face, and tinging Wax and Oil. Apothecaries uſe it to colour their Ointments; but for this Purpoſe it muſt be boiled in Oil, becauſe it does not readily give a Tincture to Water.

Anethum, Offic. Ger. Raii Hiſt. *Anethum hortenſe*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. A. Dill. It is ſown in Gardens, and, if permitted, renews itſelf annually by the Seeds which fall from it. This Plant is of an aromatic, volatile, and vaporous Nature; for which Reaſon when ſmelled to for a conſiderable time, its Exhalations may fill the Head, and induce Sleep, as is alſo obſerved of Saffron, in which, however, this Quality is ſtronger. As Dill is poſſeſſed of an aromatic Quality, it will ſtimulate the Solids, and conſequently promote Digeſtion. Hence ariſes the greater

greater Quantity of Chyle, and conſequently an Increaſe of Milk in Nurſes. The common People are ſufficiently acquainted with this Virtue of Dill; ſince they mix it with the Food of Cows, in order to increaſe their Milk. Dill is, perhaps, better againſt Flatulencies than moſt other Aromatics; for this Reaſon it is a laudable Cuſtom to pickle Cucumbers with the Umbels or Tops of it. Since Dill is of an aromatic, heating, corroborating, diſcutient, and conſequently reſolvent Quality, it is obvious why a Decoction of it is uſeful for exciting Urine and removing the Strangury, and Dyſentery; eſpecially when proceeding from Coldneſs and Relaxation. It is eaſy to conceive, that an Hiccup, ariſing from a cold Cauſe, may be ſuppreſſed by ſmelling to Dill. The Herb or its Tops are at preſent moſt frequently uſed in Clyſters againſt flatulent Colics, but rarely in Decoctions for internal Uſe. The Seeds are preferable to the Tops, becauſe the former are more aromatic, and may be kept for three Years, tho' they are the better to be renewed every Year. The Root is not at preſent preſcribed. Oil of Dill is mixed with Ointments and Plaſters, of an emollient, diſcutient, and reſolvent Nature. It is, alſo, added to emollient and carminative Clyſters, and is properly uſed as an Ointment for the Temples, in a Cephalalgia, and in order to procure Sleep. The Oil obtained from the Seeds is an excellent Remedy, eſpecially in Eleoſaccharums, againſt Flatulencies of the Stomach. An eſſential Oil is directed by the College to be drawn from the Seeds, and a Water.

Angelica. Botaniſts enumerate various Species of this Plant; but that moſt uſed in Medicine is thus diſtinguiſhed, *Angelica*, Offic. *Angelica Sativa*, C. B. Pin. Raii Hiſt. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Angelica. It flowers and produces Seeds in June and July, the Root periſhing after the ripening of the Seeds, which is the ſecond Year. This is a Plant of an highly penetrating, aromatic and agreeable Flavour.

The Root is thought beſt, which, when chewed, has the Taſte and Smell of Ambergreaſe and Muſk mixed together, and ſpreads a Kind of penetrating Gratefulneſs all over the Mouth, without exciting any Inflammation. Hence an Infuſion, or a gentle Decoction of it, is commended againſt a fetid Breath; and, when uſed in the ſame Manner, it is aſſerted to be beneficial in Coughs ariſing from Cold, or a viſcid Mucus. The Root, macerated in Vinegar, is in the Plague reckoned a great Preſervative by many, who keep a Piece of it in their Mouths, when they go to viſit the Infected. The Root and Stalks preſerved anſwer the ſame Intention, and a Confection of the Seeds is highly proper for thoſe who would guard againſt the Injuries of a malignant Air. The Water, diſtilled from the Leaves, Roots and Seeds of Angelica, contains the volatile Parts of the Plant, is gently ſtimulating and diaphoretic, and may be properly uſed as a Vehicle for many Remedies.

Bauhine informs us from Dodonæus, that the Inhabitants of ſome of the Northern Countries eat the Stalks after taking the Bark off them, by which Means they are rendered very grateful and well taſted. The Inhabitants of Lapland, according to Linnæus, chew the Roots inſtead of Tobacco, and uſe them againſt a violent Species of Colic, which rages among them. The freſh Leaves are ordered as an Ingredient in the *Aqua Alexeteria ſimplex*, the *Aqua Alexeteria Spirituoſa*, the *Aqua Alexeteria Spirituoſa*

cum Aceto, and the Seeds in the *Aq. Sem. Aniſi Compoſita.*

Aniſum, Offic. Ger. *Aniſum Herbariis*, C. B Pin. *Apium Aniſum dictum, Semine ſuaveolente*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Aniſe. It flowers and bears Seeds in July, the Root dying every Year after it has yielded the Seeds. It is cultivated in Germany; but the beſt Seeds, which are of a ſmaller Size, come from Spain Thoſe Seeds are beſt, which when chewed remove a fetid Breath, and render it agreeable. On account of their aromatic Qualities, they are uſed in Caſes where Flatulencies are to be diſcuſſed, and the Stomach corroborated. In Diſorders of the Breaſt ariſing from Refrigeration, they are proper for reſolving the viſcid and tenacious Matter. In Purging Medicines, eſpecially Infuſions of Senna, they are uſed to prevent Gripes. As by Means of their aromatic Nature they heat the Body, they are placed among the four greater hot Seeds. They are uſed both in Infuſions and in Powders. Many, on account of the agreeable Taſte, and in order to avoid too great a Relaxation of the Stomach, by the warm Water, put them into Coffee and Tea; which, thus prepared, afford Relief, in cold Diſorders of the Breaſt and Stomach, to ſuch as are not accuſtomed to theſe Liquors. Powder of Aniſeeds with Crabs Eyes is very properly exhibited to Children, againſt a peccant Acid in the *Primæ Viæ*; as alſo to Nurſes, for the ſame Intention. It is alſo mixed with their Pap to relieve Flatulencies and Gripes. Diſtilled Oil of Aniſe contains the moſt excellent Virtues of the Seeds. It is highly penetrating, and proves carminative, if the Abdomen is anointed with it. In order to expel Urine, it is alſo applied to the Region of the Kidneys, and the Pubes. The Subtility of this Oil is obvious from this, that two Drops of it will convey the Taſte and Smell of Aniſe, to a large Veſſel full of Water. The beſt is that which is white, ſwims upon Water, and in a moderate Cold is concreted like Sperma Ceti, but again becomes fluid by a gentle Heat. An eſſential Oil is ordered to be drawn from the Seeds. It is a principal Ingredient in the *Aq. Sem. Aniſi Compoſita*, and enters the Compoſition of the Mithridate, and *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Anonis, Offic. *Anonis Spinoſa flore purpureo*, C. B. Pin. Raii Hiſt. Boerhaave. Ind. Alt. Reſtharrow. It grows in waſte Grounds, and by the Road ſide, flowering in June and July. The Root is one of the five ſmaller aperient Roots, of a penetrating Taſte, and commended for its inciding, reſolvent, aperient, and diuretic Virtues. The Bark of the Root, according to Simon Pauli is a powerful Medicine for diſſolving the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder. The Root is uſed in Decoctions, in Caſes where Phlegm is to be incided, and a Diſcharge of Urine excited. The Root, boiled in Water or Vinegar, makes a Collution for the Mouth, highly commended againſt Tooth-achs, and the exulcerated Gums of Scorbutic Perſons.

Aparine, Offic. Ger. *Aparine vulgaris*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Cleavers, or Gooſe Graſs. It grows in the Fields, eſpecially about the Roots of Buſhes and Hedges. It is aperient, and reckoned good in Obſtructions of the Liver and Kidneys, and in a ſimple Gonorrhœa. It is, however, very little uſed in Practice.

Apium. The Species of this Plant moſt in Uſe is thus diſtinguiſhed, *Apium vulgare ingratius*, J. B. *Apium paluſtre ſive*, Offic. Raii Hiſt. *Apium paluſtre & apium*, Offic. C. B. Pin. Boer-

Boerhaave Ind. Alt. Smallage. It flowers and bears ripe Seeds in the Summer. It grows ſpontaneouſly in Italy and Spain, and delights in moiſt Places, Ditches, the Brinks of Rivulets, and the Sea-ſhore. When tranſplanted into Gardens, and carefully cultivated, it becomes milder, more grateful, and is called Celery. The Plant itſelf is of a penetrating, aromatic, and ſtimulating Quality, and is therefore accounted antiſcorbutic, aperient, and diuretic. The Root is one of the five great aperient Roots, and is uſed both in Diuretic Decoctions, and in Cataplaſms and Fomentations with Coriander and Vinegar, for diminiſhing the Quantity of Milk in the Breaſts of Women. The Water, diſtilled from the Roots, is by the common People thought excellent againſt the Dropſy. The expreſſed Juice of the Plant is by ſome greatly recommended in Intermittent Fevers. The Seeds, which are among the four leſſer hot Seeds, have the ſame Virtues with the Root, but are more efficacious. Thoſe who love Smallage, ought not to uſe too large Quantities of it; becauſe it is prejudicial, eſpecially to weak and Epileptic Patients.

Aquilegia Cærulea, Ger. *Aquilegia Sylveſtris*, C. B. Pin. *Aquilegia flore ſimplici*, J. B. Raii Hiſt. Columbines. It grows ſpontaneouſly almoſt every where in England, and is cultivated in Gardens on account of its Flowers, which it bears in June. The Plant is poſſeſſed of a ſtimulating Quality, and conſequently is accounted diuretic, and emmenagogue. The Seeds of Columbine have been greatly commended in Subſtance, and in Emulſion, as an Aperient in the Jaundice, for promoting the Eruption of the Meaſles and Small-Pox, and for facilitating Delivery. Their ſenſible Qualities, however, afford little Foundation for theſe Kinds of Virtues, as they do not ſeem to differ materially from thoſe of the cold Seeds ſo called. The Virtues aſcribed to a Tincture of the Flowers, as an Antiphlogiſtic, and for ſtrengthening the Gums and deterging ſcorbutic Ulcerations of the Mouth, ſeem to be better founded.

Areca, Offic. The Indian Nut. *Areca, ſive Faufel.* The drunken Date-Tree, Ger. *ſive Faufel avellana Indiana verſicolor.* The diſcoloured ſmall Indian Nut. This, according to Mr. Geoffroy, is the Fruit of a Species of Palm Tree produced in the Eaſt Indies. The outward Covering is of the Bulk and Shape of a Pullet's Egg, and conſiſts of numerous fine Filaments, running lengthways from the Stalk to the Head, under which is contained the Fruit or Nut, externally of a browniſh Colour, ſhaped like a Nutmeg at one End, but flattiſh at the other, with a Kind of Navel towards one Side. Within it is white, and like a Nutmeg marbled with purpliſh Veins; but it is of very little Taſte. The Indians chew this Nut wrapt up in a Petel-leaf, with calcined Shells, in order to aſſiſt Digeſtion, and ſtrengthen the Gums. When freſh, it is gently aſtringent, and of this Fruit is made that Extract which in the Shops is called *Terra Japonica.* To this Extract they ſometimes join that of another Plant, called *Lycium.*

Argentina is thus diſtinguiſhed, *Pentaphyoides Argenteum, alatum, ſeu Potentilla*, Tourn. Inſt. Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Potentilla anſerina*, Offic. *Pentaphylloides Argentina Dicta*, Raii Synop. Wild Tanſey. It grows in moiſt and barren Places, and where Water has ſtood all the Winter, flowering in May. Tournefort informs us, that it is aſtringent, vulnerary, and deterſive, that it is an excellent Ingredient in Ptiſans and

Broths

Broths for a Looſeneſs, Bloody-Flux, and Hæmorrhages; and that he has ſeen wonderful Effects produced by it in the *Fluor Albus*, eſpecially if ſeven or eight Craw-fiſh are added to each Decoction of wild Tanſey; that it abates Inflammations of the Kidneys and Bladder, and temperates the Heat of the Urine.

Ariſtolochia, Birthwort. Of this there are three Kinds uſed in Medicine, the firſt of which is the *Ariſtolochia vera rotunda major*, Offic. *Rotunda, flore ex purpura Nigro*, C. B. Round Birthwort. It grows in Spain, Italy, and the Southern Parts of France, flowering in May. The Root is greatly extolled for exciting the Menſes, and expelling the Fœtus and Secundines. When taken internally, by its hot and penetrating Bitterneſs, it pervades the whole Body, and puts all its Parts into Motion. Hence, by ſtimulating, heating, drying, and reſolving, it is beneficial in many Diſeaſes, as Dropſies, cacochymic and leucophlegmatic Cachexies, and violent Obſtructions. The Powder of the Root, and its Extract with Spirit of Wine, are uſed in Liniments, deſigned for cleanſing inveterate, ſordid, and malignant Ulcers.

Another Species of *Ariſtolochia*, uſed in the Shops, is thus diſtinguiſhed: *Ariſtolochia longa*, Offic. J. B. *Longa vera*, C. B. Park. *Altera Radice pollicis Craſſitudine*, Cæſalp. Long-rooted Birthwort. In Virtues it agrees with the round Birthwort, tho', according to Hoffman, the former is of a ſtronger Nature than the latter. Simon Pauli with the Powder of this Species of Ariſtolochia boiled in Water of Paul's Betony, and applied in a Linen Cloth, in a few Days happily conſolidated a malignant Ulcer, the Cure of which had in vain been attempted by a Surgeon, for a whole Year. As the Root is of a ſpongy Nature, ſome uſe it inſtead of Gentian, for Tents to dilate Fiſtulas.

The third Sort is the *Ariſtolochia longa Noſtras*, Offic. *Ariſtolochia tenuis*, Koker. Cat. Hort. Med. Harmel. *Clematitis Recta*, C. B. *Clematitis Vulgaris*, J. B. and *Ariſtolochia altera radice tenui*. Creeping Birthwort. The Moderns have found this Species to be aromatic, penetrating, aperient, ſudorific, detergent, and vulnerary. The Root, either in Powder or Extract, is recommended in the Hyſteric Paſſion, leucophlegmatic Cachexies, Aſthmas, and Intermittent Fevers, where the Intentions of Heating and Reſolution are to be purſued.

Artemiſia, Offic. *Artemiſia Vulgaris Major, caule & flore Purpuraſcentibus, & Albicant.* Boerh. Ind. A. Mugwort. It grows in Hedges and waſte Places, and flowers in June. The Leaves or Tops are uſed in Decoctions, Infuſions, and Baths for the Feet. Bauhine greatly extols a Decoction of Mugwort, edulcorated with Sugar or Honey, for mitigating Coughs, attenuating viſcid Humours about the Præcordia, and expelling Stones from the Kidneys and Bladder. He alſo informs us, that Pains and Coldneſs of the Nerves and Joints are removed by fomenting them with a Decoction of the Flowers of Mugwort, Chamomile, and Eupatorium. The ſame Author, from Arnoldus, informs us, that the Flowers of Mugwort, boiled and applied to the Head after waſhing it with the Decoction, are of great Efficacy in removing an Hemicrania. Ray, from Parkinſon, informs us, that the recent Herb, or its Juice drank in ſome proper Liquor, is of all others the moſt efficacious Remedy for thoſe who have taken too much Opium. Theſe Effects are produced by the attenuating, reſolvent, and conſequently

quently aperient Virtues of the Plant.

Arthanita, Cyclamen, Offic. *Cyclamen orbiculato folio inferne purpuraſcente,* C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Sow-bread. With us this Root is cultivated in Gardens, but grows ſpontaneouſly in the Alps, and Mountains of Auſtria and Styria. The Root is of a forcing Nature, and principally uſed to expel the Birth and Secundines, and excite the Menſtrual Diſcharge. The Juice is by ſome commended as an Errhine againſt vertiginous Diſorders. It is alſo of Service againſt Cutaneous Eruptions.

Another Sort of *Arthanita* is the *Cyclamen, Arthanita,* Offic. *Cyclamen Hederæ folio,* Ger. Emac. Boerh. Ind. A. Common Sowbread. This Species agrees in Virtues with the preceding, and is the Sort which is kept in our Shops.

Arum, Offic. J. L. Raii Hiſt. *Arum maculatum, maculis candidis vel nigris, & non maculatum,* C. B. Pin. Boerhaav. Ind. Alt. Cuckow-Point, or Wake-Robin. It grows in Hedges and Ditches, flowers in May, and produces ripe Berries in July. Tho' Boerhaave in *Inſtit. Med.* and Lanzonius think that Arum, on account of its cauſtic Acrimony, is to be claſſed among the Poiſons, yet the Root is uſed in the Shops, for the Purpoſes of inciding, reſolving Mucus, exciting Appetite, and curing Intermittent Fevers; but it is not generally exhibited till it is previouſly macerated in Wine, Vinegar, or Brandy, and afterwards dried. The Powder of the Root is highly extolled as a powerfully ſtimulating, reſolvent, aperient, diuretic, and ſudorific Medicine, in Diſorders of the inveterate and mucous Kind. As Arum, in conſequence of its Acrimony, acts by reſolving and inciding, 'tis ſufficiently obvious, that it is proper in many Diſeaſes ariſing from inactive, pituitous, and mucous Humours. Thus in a Scurvy ariſing from the Inactivity of the Juices, and in a moiſt Aſthma, the Root, triturated and reduced to Pills, is of great Service in reſolving the viſcid Humours. Helmont ſays, the Root boiled with Vinegar is highly efficacious in reſolving Coagulations of Blood brought on by Falls from Eminencies. According to Boerhaave, Arum is ſafeſt in Decoctions and Infuſions. Wine alſo corrects its Acrimony, and it becomes milder by being boiled. The Leaves and Root of Arum, uſed in warm Inſeſſions, cure a falling down of the Anus. It is an Ingredient in the *Pulvis Ari Compoſitus.*

Aſa Fœtida, Offic. C. B. *Aſa fœtida,* Offic. J. B. *Abith ſeu Aſa fœtida, Jawanis & maliais Hin dicta,* Bont. Devil's Dung. This is a gummy Reſin, brought to us in Lumps of different Colours, white, yellowiſh, blue, or brown, which laſt is the worſt of all. Aſa Fœtida is juſtly accounted an excellent Remedy, in all Hyſteric Diſorders, whether ſmelled to, or mixed with ſuch other Subſtances as are exhibited internally. It is ſometimes uſed as an Anthelmintic, and is commended by Hoffman as one of the beſt Medicines of that Claſs. It it alſo ſaid to be good for exciting Sweat, and corroborating the Stomach. The Doſe is from twelve Grains to half a Dram. But for the Sake of the Stomach it is often neceſſary to give it in ſmaller Doſes. Externally it is a good Reſolvent. It is an Ingredient in the *Spiritus Volatilis, Tinctura Fœtida, Tinctura Fuliginis, Pulvis è Myrrhâ compoſitus,* and *Pilulæ Gummoſæ.*

Aſarum, Offic. Ger. C. B. Pin. Raii Hiſt. Boerhaave Ind. Alt. *Nardus Ruſtica,* Hoffman, Flo. Altorff. Aſarabacca. It is planted with us in Gardens, and flowers in June, but the

the dried Roots are generally imported from Leghorn. This Plant is of an acrid and very bitter Taſte, nauſeous and gently aſtringent. It is of an emetic and purgative Quality, tho' it does not always operate in theſe two Manners, but differently according to the Method of its Preparation. The crude Root reduced to a Powder, and exhibited either in a Bolus, or in ſome proper Liquor, proves a powerful Emetic and Purgative; but, according to Etmuller, it muſt be carefully triturated or reduced to a very fine Powder, otherwiſe it only proves Purgative. Half an Ounce of this Root, infuſed for a Night in Wine, is an Emetico-cathartic Medicine, highly extolled againſt Intermittent Fevers, the Dropſy, the Gout, Iſchiadic Pains, and eſpecially Dyſenteries and Diarrhæas. But if a whole Ounce of the Root is digeſted with ſixteen Ounces of Water, it no longer proves Emetic, but operates as a Diuretic. From what has been ſaid 'tis ſufficiently obvious, that the Uſe of this Plant is proper, in all Caſes, where the languid Veſſels require a Stimulus, and where tough and viſcid Humours are to be reſolved. The principal Uſe of Aſarum among us, is as an Errhine. The Root is one of the ſtrongeſt of the vegetable Subſtances commonly employed in this Intention: a Grain or two ſnuffed up the Noſe procure a large Evacuation of Mucus both from the Mouth and Noſe, without provoking ſneezing like the white Hellebore Root, or diſcovering any remarkable Irritation. The Leaves, tho' ſuppoſed to be ſtronger than the Roots as Emetics and Cathartics, appear to be milder as Errhines. Geoffroy recommends this Medicine in ſtubborn Diſorders of the Head, proceeding from a viſcid Cauſe, in Palſies, and in ſoporific Diſtempers. During the Operation the Patient muſt carefully avoid Cold. The empyrical Herb Snuffs have the Leaves of Aſarum for their Baſis, but often mixed with Ingredients of a more dangerous Nature.

Aſclepias, a Plant thus diſtinguiſhed, *Vincetoxicum, & Hirundinaria*, Offic. *Aſclepias flore albo*, Ger. Emac. Park. Theat. Boerh. Ind. A. Swallow-wort. The Roots are bitter, acrid, and give a faint red Colour to blue Paper; the Leaves are ſaltiſh, and dye Paper of a faint red Colour. A Pound of its Roots macerated in Wine, and boiled to a third Part, provokes Sweat, and is recommended for the Dropſy. A Decoction of this Plant operates both by Urine and Tranſpiration, renders the Humours volatile, and is preferable to that of Scorzonera, in Malignant Fevers and the Plague. The Herb, applied as a Cataplaſm, diſſolves Tumours of the Breaſts, and the Powder of the Root is reckoned a great Counter-Poiſon, both againſt the bad Effects of Apocynon, and other poiſonous Herbs, and againſt the Bites of venomous Animals. It is alſo commended againſt the Jaundice. It grows with us only in Gardens, and flowers in June.

Aſcyrum, Offic. Ger. Emac. St. Peter's-wort. It grows in watery Places, and flowers in July and Auguſt. The Herb, Flowers, and Seed are uſed. The Herb and Flowers have the ſame Virtues as Hypericum, or St. John's-wort. The Seeds are uſeful in the Sciatica, and purge bilious Humours by Stool. If uſed in a Cataplaſm, they are good againſt Burnings.

Aſpalatus is thus diſtinguiſhed, *Lignum Aſpalathi & Rhodium Lignum*, Geoff. Tract. Roſe-wood or Rhodium. This Tree is by Herman and others thought to be a kind of Cytiſus. It is according to Geoffery brought from the Morea, is very reſinous and of a grateful Smell, reſembling that

of

of Roſes. It is much eſteemed in China, where an Infuſion of it in Water is believed highly efficacious, both in curing and preventing many Diſeaſes. An eſſential Oil is obtained from it, which is ſo much of the Smell of Roſes, as to be often ſubſtituted for their Eſſential Oil; the Smell of the former is never ſo ſtrong as that of the latter.

Aſparagus, Sativa. C. B. It grows ſpontaneouſly in ſome Parts of England, as in Cornwal and near Briſtol, but the beſt is cultivated in Gardens. Aſparagus is reckoned inciding, ſtimulating, aperient, and principally diſpoſed to act upon the Urinary Paſſages; for which Reaſon it is claſſed among the diuretic Medicines. The Root of this Plant is one of the five opening Roots.

Aſperula, ſeu Rubeola montana odorata, C. B. Pin. Wood Roof. It grows in Woods and Copſes, flowering in May. It is eſteemed a good Hepatic, and is recommended for Inflammations of the Liver, and Obſtructions of the Gall Bladder, and the Jaundice. The Germans uſe it in their Wine, as we do Borage and Burnet, as a great Cordial and Comforter of the Spirits. The green Herb bruiſed is made uſe of by ſome Country-Folks to allay hot Tumours and Inflammations, and is applied to freſh Cuts.

Aſplenium, Ceterach & Scolopendria, Offic. Spleen-wort or Miltwaſt. It grows upon old Stone Walls, and Buildings, eſpecially in the Weſt of England. It is one of the five capillary Plants, taking its Name from curing Diſeaſes of the Spleen, removing Swellings thereof, and preventing its too great Largeneſs, whence alſo it is called Miltwaſt. It is ſaid to open Obſtructions of the Liver, alleviate the Jaundice, and is recommended for the Rickets in Children.

Atriplex. There are various Species of this Plant, but that moſt in Uſe is diſtinguiſhed thus, *Atriplex*, Offic. Chab. *Atriplex alba hortenſis*, J. B. Raii Hiſt. *Atriplex hortenſis alba, ſive pallide virens*, C. B. Pin. Boerhaav. Ind. Alt. White Orache. This Herb when boiled is not only ſafe, but alſo beneficial, when the Body requires Refrigeration and Humectation. It is one of the five emollient Herbs, and frequently uſed, eſpecially in moiſtening, emollient, and refrigerating Clyſters. Moriſon tells us, that the Seeds of the Plant are ſaid to be emetic and purgative, and Dioſcorides affirms, that if drank with Hydromel it will cure the Jaundice.

Another Species of Orache is the *Atriplex olida, Pharm. Lond. Atriplex fœtida*, C. B. Pin. *Chenopodium fœtidum*, Boer. Ind. Alt. Stinking Orache. It grows on Dunghills and waſte Places. This Herb is in a peculiar Manner appropriated to the Female Sex, being aperient, deobſtruent, beneficial in Uterine Diſorders, good to promote the Menſtrual Evacuations, to expel the Secundines, alleviate Child-bed Purgations, relieve Strangulations of the Uterus, and remove Hyſteric Fits. It is generally exhibited in Decoctions.

Avena, Oats. This Grain is of ſingular Uſe not only for Food, but alſo for various Medicinal Purpoſes. Hence Hoffman *in Tr. de Remed. domeſt. Præſtant.* when treating of the Decoction of excorticated Oats, ſpeaks thus: "Among all the domeſtic Remedies, none is more valuable than this; which is highly proper in all Diſorders ariſing from an Acrimony of the Blood, or of the Humours in the *Primæ Viæ*, as in Coughs, Catarrhs, Coryzas, Purple Fevers, Meaſles, Small-pox, bilious and choleric Fevers, Diarrhœas ariſing from a Redundance of acrid Bile, and Eroſions of the Inteſtines. I have frequently

frequently, in the above Diſorders, with great Succeſs, ordered a few Pugils of common Chamomile Flowers to be boiled in this Decoction, which is alſo commodiouſly injected as a Clyſter in the ſame Diſorders." A Decoction of entire Oats is alſo an excellent moiſtening Medicine againſt Febrile Heats; becauſe it reſiſts the Alcaleſcence of the Humours, by Means of its great Tendency to Acidity. Hoffman alſo in the ſame Treatiſe tells us, that Water-gruel, with the Addition of Succory-Roots, Nitre, Honey, and Poppy Flowers, is of all others the moſt efficacious Drink, in all acute Diſeaſes, Pains, eſpecially of the gouty Kind, and for purifying the Blood in Scorbutic Patients. Boeclere highly extols a Jelly of Oats, in Hectic Caſes, taken in the Broth of Oyſters and River Crabs. Oats are no leſs uſeful for external Purpoſes. For when put into a Bag, and warmed, they are ſucceſsfully applied againſt Gripes of the Abdomen, for diſſipating the Flatulencies of Hyſteric Women, and mitigating various Pains, eſpecially of the Nephritic Kind, ariſing from Cold.

Aurantia Malus. Malus Aurantia major, C. B. Pin. The Orange Tree. This Tree grows in great Plenty in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and bears Flowers and Fruit all the Year, but the Fruit is principally gathered in October and November. The Sevil Orange only is uſed in Medicine. The yellow Rind of Orange Peel is of a ſtimulating, heating, and conſequently ſtomachic Quality. It is, alſo, carminative, corroborative, and cardiac. A Scruple, or half a Dram of it, reduced to a Powder, and given in any proper Liquor, is beneficially exhibited in Flatulencies and Gripes proceeding from a cold Cauſe, as alſo againſt Worms of the Inteſtines. When taken in Wine it is alexipharmic. In difficult Diſcharges of Urine, it is ſerviceable in Chervil or Parſley Water. The Peel, reduced to a Powder with Honey and Alum, is greatly extolled as an Ointment for the ſpreading Ulcers in the Mouths of Children, called Aphthæ. The Juice of the Fruit is a grateful Acid, refrigerating, gently aſtringent, and conſequently proper for corroborating the relaxed Fibres of the Stomach, and correcting the alcaleſcent State of the Humours. Hence, in the true Scurvy, it is a moſt ſovereign Remedy. Inſpiſſated to a thin Extract, it is recommended by Dr. Lind to be carried to Sea, on long Cruiſes and Voyages, as the moſt effectual Preventative and Cure of this Diſtemper. It is alſo, for this Intention, ordered by the College in the Antiſcorbutic Juices. Labat in his Hiſtory of America informs us, that the Juice of the Fruit is there uſed externally for the Cure of inveterate and venereal Ulcers. The Leaves and Flowers are alſo uſed for ſeveral Medicinal Purpoſes. The Peel is employed as an Ingredient in a Number of officinal Medicines, on account of its aromatic, bitter, and agreeable Flavour.

Auriculæ Iudæ & Fungi Sambuci, Offic. *Fungus Membranaceus auriculam referens, ſive Sambucinus*, C. B. Pin. Raii Hiſt. Jews Ear. This is a Sort of Fungus adhering to the Trunk of the Elder Tree, of a blackiſh grey Colour; according to Lemery it contains a great Deal of Oil and volatile Salt. When immerſed in Water it becomes ſoft and turgid like a Sponge. When boiled in Milk, or macerated in Vinegar, it is ordered as a Gargariſm in Quinſeys, and other Tumors and Inflammations of the Throat. Its internal Uſe is accounted dangerous.

Auricula Urſi, Offic. *Auricula urſi flore luteo*, Boerhaav. Ind. Alt. Raii Hiſt. Yellow Bears Ears. This

Herb grows in great Plenty about Utrecht, Styria, Tyrole, and Switzerland, about the Middle, and on the Tops of large Mountains, and in many other Places. The Leaves are recommended for their vulnerary, abſtergent Qualities, whether taken internally or uſed externally, or their Juice applied externally in Ointments and Plaſters. The Juice of the Flowers is ſaid to remove Freckles, and render the Skin white.

Balauſtia, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Malus Punica Sylveſtris major, ſive Balauſtium majus*, Park. Theat. *Punica flore pleno majore*, Boerh. Ind. A. The Balauſtine Tree. Balauſtines are of an earthy Nature, very aſtringent, inſpiſſating, refrigerating, and drying. Whence they are very often uſed for all Kinds of Fluxes, as the Diarrhæa, Dyſentery, the Uterine Flux, and others; and for ſtopping of Hæmorrhages from Wounds. It is an Ingredient in the *Pulvis e Succino compoſitus*.

Balſamina. There are two Sorts of this Plant, the firſt of which is the *Balſamina & Momordica*, Offic. *Momordica vulgaris*, Boerh. Ind. A. Male Balſam Apple. It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in Auguſt. The Fruit, which is the Part uſed, is of a refrigerating and ſomewhat drying Quality, a Vulnerary, and mitigates Pains, eſpecially of the Hæmorrhoids. Outwardly it is good for Wounds of the Nerves, Herniæ, and Combuſtions.

The other *Balſamina* is thus diſtinguiſhed, *Balſamina lutea ſive Noli me tangere*, Boerh. Ind. A. *Perſicaria ſiliquoſa*, Offic. Quick in Hand, Touch me not. It is cultivated in Gardens, and the Herb is uſed, which is ſo forcible a Diuretic as to induce a Diabetes, and is thought to be of a pernicious and deleterious Quality.

Balſamita mas, Coſtus Hortorum, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Balſamita major*, Boerhaav. Ind. Alt. *Mentha hortenſis corymbifera*, C. B. Coſtmary. The whole Plant is of a ſoft pleaſant Smell, is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in July. The Leaves are principally uſed, being of a warm and drying Nature, good to heat and corroborate the Stomach, and to alleviate Head-achs ariſing from any Diſorder of it, to expel Wind, and prevent acid Eructations. This Plant is ſaid to reſolve Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen; and is good againſt the Dropſy and Jaundice. Externally it is uſed in heating Fomentations for corroborating the Limbs.

Balſamum Capivi, or *Copaiba*. This is a liquid reſinous Juice, obtained by making an Inciſion into a large Tree of the ſame Name, which grows ſpontaneouſly in the Woods of Braſil, and has been lately introduced into ſome of the Britiſh American Iſlands. It was uſually brought to us from Rio de Janeiro, Fernambuca and St. Vincent, in earthen Veſſels. There are only two Sorts of it, the one very limpid, the other turbid, and of the Conſiſtence of Turpentine. The firſt Sort is reckoned beſt. Balſam of Capivi has a moderately agreeable Smell, and a bitteriſh biting Taſte. It is uſually employed in Gleets, the Fluor Albus, and in Ulcerations of the Lungs and urinary Paſſages. Dropt on Sugar or triturated with thick Mucilages or with Whites or Yolks of Eggs, it becomes miſcible with Water in Form of a milky Liquid; and like all balſamic Subſtances, diſſolves perfectly in rectified Spirit. Hence excellent pectoral and vulnerary Balſams both for internal and external Uſe may be prepared. Diſtilled with Water it affords near half its Weight of an eſſential Oil. The uſual Doſe of the

the Balſam is from ten to thirty or forty Drops. It is an excellent Liniment for the Conſolidation of Wounds and Ulcers, and for corroborating the Nervous Parts, which have been weakened by the Shock of any Diſeaſe. Nor is it leſs beneficial when applied to Parts weakened and become unfit for Motion in conſequence of Gouty Pains.

Balſamum e Mecha, Balſamum Indicum, Gileadenſe, e Mecha verum, & Opobalſamum, ſeu oleum Balſami, ſive Balſamelæon, Offic. *Balſamum verum*, J. B. Opobalſam, Balſam or Balm of Gilead. A reſinous Juice obtained from an evergreen Tree or Shrub, ſaid to grow in Arabia: It was formerly produced in Egypt. The Ancients called the Wood of this Tree Xylo-Balſam, its Fruit Carpo-Balſam, and its Juice or Tears Opobalſam. The beſt Sort, which naturally exudes from the Plant, is ſcarce known in Europe; and the inferior Kinds, ſaid to be obtained by lightly boiling the Branches and Leaves in Water, are very rarely ſeen among us. This precious Balſam is of great Eſteem in the Eaſtern Countries, both as a Medicine and as an odoriferous Unguent and Coſmetic. It is ſaid to be of great Efficacy in cleanſing and healing Ulcers of the Lungs, Kidneys and Bladder, and to be of great Service in all Weakneſſes of the genital Parts, as alſo externally as a Detergent in Wounds not attended with Contuſion. Its great Scarcity however has prevented its coming much into Uſe in this Part of the World, nor are its Virtues perhaps ſuperior to thoſe of ſome of the reſinous Juices more common in the Shops. All theſe Subſtances being in their general Qualities alike, tho' differing in the Degree of their Gratefulneſs, Pungency and Warmth.

Balſamum Peruvianum. Peruvian Balſam. Of this there are two Kinds, the white and the black.

Balſamum Peruvianum album ſeu Storax alba. Ind. Med. White Peruvian Balſam. This Sort is accounted the beſt; and flows ſpontaneouſly, according to Monardus, from a Tree of a large Size upon making an Inciſion in it. This Species is limpid, of the Conſiſtence of Turpentine, but becomes ſolid by Age. It has a fragrant Smell and Taſte, leſs hot and pungent than the black Sort. It is much ſcarcer and dearer; it is often adulterated with Venice Turpentine.

Balſamum Peruvianum, Pharm. Lond. & Edinb. *Balſamum Peruvianum nigrum*, Park. Theat. Black or common Peruvian Balſam. Uſually about the Conſiſtence of thin Honey and of a reddiſh brown Colour inclining to black; it is imported in pretty large Quantities from Mexico in New Spain. It is according to Cluſius prepared by boiling the Branches, Bark, and Leaves of the Tree. But this Species is alſo often adulterated, probably with liquid Storax. The adulterated Sort is thick and coagulated, wants the penetrating Smell and Taſte, and is with great Difficulty diſſolved in Spirit of Wine, but remains like a thick and oleous Magma.

This Balſam when genuine has an agreeable aromatic Smell and a hot pungent Taſte; it is preferred to the other Balſams in cold phlegmatic Diſpoſitions, for warming the Habit, and ſtrengthening the nervous as well as the vaſcular Syſtem: It proves beneficial in cold humoral Aſthmas, the Colic, and Pains of the Stomach and Inteſtines. Externally uſed, it corroborates the Nerves, alleviates the Cramp, relieves all Kinds of Convulſions and Contractions of the Sinews, old Achs

Achs and Pains. It is, alſo, ſerviceable in Cuts and green Wounds. The Doſe is from two or three Drops to twelve. Hoffman in his *Obſerv. Phyſico chym.* has given an Account of ſome Medicines of ſingular and uncommon Efficacy, obtained from the Peruvian Balſam by means of various chymical Proceſſes. It is an ingredient in the *Pilulæ Aromaticæ.*

Balſamum Tolutanum, Pharm. Lond. & Edin. Balſam of Tolu. This Balſam is imported from Tolu in the Weſt Indies, is of a tough reſinous Conſiſtence, growing dry and friable by Age, of a yellow brown Colour, of an highly fragrant Smell, and aromatic Taſte. This is an excellent pectoral Medicine, and conſequently of great Service in all Diſorders of the Lungs, as Coughs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions. But what renders it ſtill more valuable is, that it has no nauſeous oleaginous Taſte, as moſt other native Balſams have. With Sugar and the Yolk of an Egg it makes an agreeable Emulſion. It is alſo ſaid to be reſtorative, to ſtrengthen the Veſiculæ Seminales, and ſtop old Gleets, and Strains, in either Sex. Externally applied, it deterges and conſolidates Wounds, reſiſts a Gangrene, ſtrengthens the Nerves, and is good againſt a Rheumatiſm and Sciatica. Its Doſe, according to Geoffroy, is from ſix to eight Grains. It is an Ingredient in the *Syrupus Balſamicus.*

Banilia, Vanelloes or Banilas. They grow in New Spain, and other Parts of the Weſt Indies, whence they are brought to us. In Britain they are only uſed as an Ingredient in Chocolate, to which they give a pleaſant Flavour.

Barbarea, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Barbarea flore ſimplici,* Park. Theat. *Siſymbrium Erucæ folio, flore luteo,* Boer. Ind. A. Winter Creſſes. It grows in the Fields, and is cultivated in the Kitchen Gardens for Sallad. It contains a great deal of eſſential Oil and Salt. It is deterſive and vulnerary, excites Urine, and is recommended for the Scurvy, Diſeaſes of the Spleen, and for the Nephritic Colic, either uſed internally or externally. The expreſſed Juice of the Herb cures a Defluxion of fœtid and ſcorbutic Humours, in the Mouth, and Looſeneſs of the Teeth, and Excreſcences of the Mouth, if the Gums are rubbed with it: The Herb, boiled in Wine or Milk, cures Sciatic Pains, if Lint is ſoaked in it, and applied hot to the Part afflicted. The Seed provokes Urine, and expels the Stone: And may alſo be uſed in Sinapiſms and Veſicatories.

Bardana, the Name of a Plant of which there are ſeveral Species; the firſt is the *Bardana major,* & *Lappa,* Offic. Ger. Emac. *Lappa major Arctium Dioſcoridis,* Boerh. Ind. A. J. B. Burdock. It grows almoſt every where by the Way-ſides, and flowers in June and July. The Roots, Leaves, and Seeds are uſed. The Roots are recommended as mild Diuretics, Diaphoretics, and Sweeteners, in ſcorbutic, rheumatic gouty and venereal Diſorders; and the Leaves boiled in Milk, and applied as a Cataplaſm, alſo, anſwer the ſame Intention. They are good for Burns and Inflammations, and for that Reaſon were ordered in the *Unguentum Populneum.* The common People frequently apply them to the Feet and Wriſts in Fevers. The Seeds reduced to a Powder and exhibited in white Wine, are good to provoke Urine and alleviate Fits of the Stone.

Bardana arctium, Offic. *Lappa major montana, capitulis tomentoſis, ſeu arctium,* C. B Boerh. Ind. Alt. Woody-headed Burdock. This grows about ruinous Buildings, and

the Way-ſides, and flowers in July. According to Dale, the Roots and Seeds are uſed in Medicine, and have the ſame Virtues with the former. A Decoction of them in Wine held in the Mouth, mitigates the Tooth-ach; when uſed as a Fomentation, it relieves Burns and Chilblanes, and when drank in Wine, is good for the Sciatica and Strangury.

Bdellium, Offic. Park. Gum Bdellium. This Gum is of a reddiſh brown Colour, deeper than that of Myrrh, and of a more tough and tenacious Conſiſtence. The whole is nearly diſſolved in proof Spirits; has a bitteriſh Taſte, and a Scent next to that of Myrrh, tho' not ſo pleaſant. What is imported from Turkey and the Indies is accounted beſt. There is, alſo, another Sort brought from Guinea, which is whiter, in large round Lumps, and of little or no Smell, but this Species is leſs eſteemed than the other. This Gum is of an hot and drying Nature, and is ſaid to be beneficial againſt Coughs and Impoſthumations of the Lungs, to provoke Urine and the Catamenia, and to expel the Secundines. Externally it is uſed as an Ingredient in diſſolving and diſcutient Plaſters.

Belladonna. This is the *Solanum lethale*, Offic. Ger. Deadly Night-ſhade. It grows among Rubbiſh, and by High-ways, and flowers in June and July. The Fruit of this Plant taken internally is highly dangerous, as appears from many Obſervations which occur in the Works of practical Authors. The Leaves are ſaid to be great Sweetners and Reſolvents. Externally they are applied to the Piles and Cancers. Some boil them with Whey, or make Uſe of its Juice. Gerard informs us, that at Wiſbich, in the Iſle of Ely, three Children eat the Berries of this Plant, by which Means two of them died, whilſt the third was recovered by drinking Honey and Water till he vomited plentifully. Mr. Ray, from Hœchſtetterus, informs us, that a Mendicant Friar at Rome, by drinking an Infuſion of this Plant in Wine, loſt his Senſes, but was brought to himſelf by drinking a Glaſs of Vinegar. I know an Inſtance of a Man and his Wife, Child, and Father, who were rendered mad by eating this Plant boiled as Greens; and a Dog who lapped the Broth in which they were boiled had the ſame Fate. The Dog recovered the ſame Day; the Man and his Wife the next; the Child in two or three Days; and the old Man in a fortnight.

Benzoin, *Benzoinum*, Offic. *Benzoinum*, Offic. C. B. Pin. *Benzoinum, cujus arbor folio citri*, J. B. The Benjamin Tree. This grows in the Eaſt Indies to a conſiderable Height and Thickneſs, and bears long Leaves like thoſe of the Citron and Lemon-trees, tho' ſmaller, and not ſo green. The Gum produced by this Tree, commonly known by the Name of Benzoin, is a reſinous inflammable Subſtance, ſometimes of a reddiſh, ſometimes of a pale Colour, and generally very foul. It is of an agreeable Taſte, a little acrid, and is much uſed in Perfumes. It is brought us from the Philippine Iſlands, Siam, and Sumatra. The Druggiſts, according to Savary, keep two Kinds of Benzoin, that in Tears as it is called, and another Sort. The true Benzoin, which was brought into France by the Ambaſſador of Siam's Retinue, was externally of a yellowiſh gold Colour, but white internally, with ſmall clear white and red Veins diſtributed thro' it. It was friable and without any Taſte, but of a very agreeable and highly aromatic Smell. It differed very much from that Benzoin in Tears, which is commonly ſold, and which is of a clear tranſparent

parent Maſs, of a reddiſh Colour, and mixed with whitiſh Tears reſembling Almonds, for which Reaſon it is called Amygdaloide Benzoin. This laſt Species ought to be choſen with Qualities as much approaching to the former as poſſible, and it ought, above all Things, to be pure and free from Dregs, a Property with which it is very rarely to be found. The other Sort of Benzoin is the moſt common of all, and very often counterfeited by a Fuſion of ſeveral Gums together. The beſt of this Kind is pure, of an agreeable Smell, reſinous, and intermixed with a great many whitiſh Tears; that which is black, and without any Smell, is abſolutely to be rejected. Benzoin is very proper in Aſthmas, to attennuate the Phlegm which oppreſſes the Lungs, and deterge and cure Pulmonary Ulcers; but the Flowers of Benzoin are preferred for internal Uſe. Moſt Authors ſeem to agree that this Gum is of a warming, drying, diſcuſſing, diſſolving, and purifying Nature, reſiſts Putrefaction, is good againſt Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Lungs, and cures Oppreſſions of the Thorax. It is an Ingredient in the *Balſamum Traumaticum*, and *Elixir Paregoricum*.

Barberis, *Barberis Dumetorum*, C. B. The Barberry or Pipperidge-buſh. It flowers in April and May, and the Berries are ripe in September. The inner Bark, the Berries and the Seeds are uſed. The firſt is opening and attenuating, and is accounted a Specific againſt the Yellow Jaundice, taken either by way of Infuſion, or Decoction. The Fruit is very cooling and reſtringent, and good to moiſten the Mouth and extinguiſh Thirſt in burning Fevers. The Conſerve is beneficial in all Kinds of Fluxes, and the Yellow Jaundice. The Seeds are binding and aſtringent, tho' they are but rarely uſed.

Beta alba, Offic. Ger. Emac. White Beet. The Root, Leaves, and Seed are uſed in Medicine, which are ſomewhat nitrous and looſen the Belly. It is ſometimes employed in Errhines and Clyſters. The Beet is one of the five emollient Herbs.

Beta rubra, Offic. Ger. Emac. Red Beet. Its Virtues and Uſes are the ſame with the *Beta alba*. A Decoction of this, together with Lentils, is ſometimes uſed to check a Diarrhæa.

Betonica, Offic. Ger. Emac. Wood Betony. Betony grows in Woods and Thickets, and by Hedge-ſides, and flowers in May and June. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed. The Leaves of this Plant have an Herby Taſte, and are a little ſaltiſh and aromatic, and give no Tincture of red to blue Paper. The Flowers and Roots, which are very bitter, ſtain it very little. Betony is aperitive, diuretic, ſweetening, and good in ſeveral Diſorders of the nervous and vaſcular Syſtem. A Tea of the Leaves is recommended in the Vapours, Sciatica, Gout, Pains in the Head, Jaundice and Palſy. The Ptiſan of its Leaves, a cold Infuſion of them in Water, the Conſerve of its Flowers, the Syrup of the Flowers and Leaves, and the Juice and Extract of theſe Parts, have the ſame Virtues. They promote Expectoration and bring away purulent Matter; they conſolidate internal Ulcers, and remove Obſtructions in the Bowels. The Roots purge both upwards and downwards. A Decoction of Herniaria and Betony is commended for the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder. Others adviſe a Decoction of Betony, to ſtop an immoderate Flux of the Lochia. The Surgeons mix it in their Cephalic Cataplaſms. They make a Plaſter of the Leaves

for Wounds, eſpecially thoſe of the Head.

Betula, Offic. Ger. Emac. The Birch-Tree. It grows in woody Places in ſeveral Parts of England. The Leaves, Bark, and Tears obtained from a Perforation made in the Trunk of the Tree, in the Spring of the Year are uſed. The Leaves, which are bitter, are heating, attenuating, drying, abſtergent, reſolvent, aperient, and fit for evacuating Serum. For which Reaſon they are of ſingular Service in dropſical Complaints. As the Bark is of a bituminous Quality, it is heating, emollient, and proper for Fumigations deſtined to correct a bad Air. The Tears are recommended for diminiſhing Stones of the Kidneys, and Bladder, and for removing Spots of the Skin. A Wine is made of the Sap or Juice of the Birch, which is recommended for the Gravel and Stone.

Bidens, Offic. *Eupatorium aquaticum fœmina*, Ger. Emac. Water Hemp Agrimony. It grows in watery Places, and flowers in Auguſt. The Herb is in Uſe, which is eſteemed Hepatic and Vulnerary.

Biſtorta, Offic. Ger. Emac. Biſtort, or Snakeweed. It grows in ſeveral moiſt Meadows, and flowers in May. The Root is of a heating, aſtringent Quality, and of Uſe, after proper Evacuations, in Diarrhæas, Bloody Fluxes, Dyſenteric Exulcerations of the Inteſtines, and Vomitings of Blood. It is of Service in exceſſive Flux of the Menſes and Hæmorrhoids, and removes violent Vomitings. Powdered, and thrown into recent Wounds, it ſtops the Effuſion of Blood. A Decoction of the Root, with Wine and Vinegar, proves likewiſe a powerful Styptic. The Root, mixed with ſome proper Water, cures Toothachs, fixes looſe Teeth, and hardens the Gums, by preventing a Fluxion of Humours to them. It is confidently affirmed, that it baniſhes all Inſects from a Houſe. It is an Ingredient in the Species *e Scordio ſine Opio*.

Bombax, Offic. *Goſſipium ſive Xylon*, Ger. Emac. The Cotton Buſh. It is cultivated in Greece, Turkey, Sicily, and Malta; and flowers in June. The Seeds and Wool of this Shrub have been recommended in various Medicinal Intentions, but are entirely neglected in modern Practice. The Inhabitants of Malta are ſaid to fatten their Cattle with the Seeds, which have a Taſte reſembling that of an Acorn.

Bonus Henricus, Tota Bona, Mercurialis, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Lapathum unctuoſum ſive Bonus Henricus*, Park. Engliſh Mercury. It grows in waſte Places, and among Rubbiſh, and flowers in the Spring. It is of a deterſive and emollient Quality. The young Shoots, before they come to Seed, boiled as Spinage or Aſparagus, are pleaſant to the Palate, cooling, ſoluble, and good for the Scurvy, and a Provoker of Urine. It is uſed in Clyſters, and the Leaves made into a Cataplaſm alleviate the Gout.

Borago, Offic. *Borago Hortenſis*, Ger. Emac. Borage. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June and July. The Root, Herb, and Flowers are uſed, and are eſteemed Cordial. Boerhaave commends the expreſſed Juice, in all inflammatory Diſeaſes, as the Gout, Phrenitis, Paraphrenitis, and Peripneumony. The Flowers are one of the four Cordial Flowers.

Botrys, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Chenopodium Ambroſioides folio ſinuato*, Boerh. Ind. A. Oak of Jeruſalem. It grows by the Sides of Precipices, and Banks of Torrents in the Southern Parts of Europe, but with us

it

it is cultivated in Gardens. This Herb is of a bitter Taſte, and of a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable Smell. It is of a heating, opening Nature. It is ſingularly efficacious in Coughs and all cold Diſorders of the Breaſt, and Difficulties of Breathing. It is alſo very effectual, for diſſipating viſcid Matter lodged in the Thorax. It is ſaid to open Obſtructions of the Matrix, and to promote a Diſcharge of the Menſes and Lochia. The Venetian Women find the Botrys to be a ſure and infallible Remedy againſt Hyſteric Fits, both uſed internally and externally. The Herb itſelf, boiled in any Lixivium, kills Vermin, and carries off other Sordes of the Head, if waſhed with it. *Tabernæmontanus* informs us, that the Seeds of this Herb, if ſown with Corn, kill the little Worms which prove ſo hurtful to it.

Braſilia, Offic. *Arbor Braſilia*, Park. Theat. Braſil-wood. It is cooling and drying, mitigates the Heat of Fevers, and is a Reſtringent and Strengthener, like the Wood of Sanders.

Braſſica. Cabbage. Of theſe there are various Species cultivated in our culinary Gardens. The firſt is the *Braſſica capitata alba*, C. B. White Cabbage and Coleworts. Cabbage has been reckoned by ſome Phyſicians hard of Digeſtion, and affording little Nouriſhment, while others, eſpecially among the Ancients, have written entire Volumes in its Commendation. From their ſtrong Tendency to Putrefaction, it does not ſeem unreaſonable to infer that Cabbages may be eaſily reſoluble in the Stomach, nutritious, and of all oleraceous Herbs, the leaſt remote from the Nature of animal Food. It is very certain, that in general, they are far from being unwholeſome; that they do not induce or promote a putrid Diſpoſition in the Human Body, but on the contrary, prove a ſalubrious Aliment in the putrid Scurvy.

When a certain foreign Phyſician came into Denmark with a Deſign to ſettle, and ſaw the Gardens of the Country People ſo well ſtocked with Cabbage, he prognoſticated ſmall Encouragement for himſelf in that Part of the World. Cabbage keeps the Belly in an eaſy and ſoluble State, and a Decoction of the Tops of its tender Shoots diſcharges ſuch an incredible Quantity of Bile and Phlegm, that no Medicine proves a quicker, a ſafer, or a more efficacious Purge. The Juice of Cabbage alſo corrects the acrid Salts of the Juices, allays the Acrimony of the Blood, cleanſes the Inteſtines, and ſcours the Kidneys. For this Reaſon, Cabbage is highly ſalutary in ſeveral Diſorders, as well as an excellent Remedy for the Scurvy. The Leaves are alſo uſed as Topics by the Country People after Bliſters, and in a Variety of other Intentions.

2. *Braſſica capitata rubra*, Offic. Ger. Emac. Red Cabbage. A Decoction of this Kind has been greatly recommended in Hoarſeneſs and ſome Diſorders of the Breaſt, for ſoftening acrimonious Humours, and promoting Expectoration. When the Achors of Children are repelled, the Leaves of the Red Cabbage, applied to them, never fail to make the Diſcharge of the Matter return.

3. *Braſſica rubra*. Ger. Emac. Red Coleworts.

4. *Braſſica Sabauda*, Offic. Ger. Emac. Savoy Cabbage.

5. *Braſſica florida*. Offic. Park. Theat. The Colliflower.

Theſe ſeveral Species, to which a ſixth, Broccoli, may be added, are ſufficiently known in our Kitchens, and afford a Nouriſhment no leſs proper for the weakly Stomachs of

the Infirm, than agreeable to the Palates of the Luxurious.

Bruſcus Ruſcus, Offic. Ger. Emac. Butcher's Broom. This Plant grows in Hedges and Thickets, flowering in Summer. The Root is one of the five opening Roots, good to remove Obſtructions of the Bowels, and to evacuate by Urine. It is preſcribed in Broths, Ptizans, and Apozems for the Dropſy, Cachexy, Jaundice, Stone, and Retention of Urine. A Pint of White Wine, in which a Dram of the Powder of the Root of Butcher's Broom, with the ſame Quantity of thoſe of Figwort and Dropwort, has been infuſed, is recommended for Scrophulous Tumours.

Bryonia, Bryony. There are two Sorts of Bryony uſed in the Shops, the firſt of which is the *Bryonia alba*, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Vitis alba, vel Bryonia*, J. B. White Bryony. It is found in Lanes, and by Hedgeſides, it flowers in May, and the Berries are ripe in September. The Root of this Plant is the only Part now uſed in Medicine; and all Authors are ſufficiently agreed, that it is highly acrimonious and nauſeous, provokes Urine, purges violently, and vomits briſkly. The Doſe of the Root, reduced to Powder, is from two Scruples to one Dram. This Root, when uſed internally, acts by its ſtimulating and reſolvent Acrimony; it may be properly exhibited in Caſes, where heating Medicines are indicated, and when the Intention is to ſtimulate the Nerves ſtrongly, and give a Kind of Concuſſion to the whole Syſtem. To this Quality it is alſo owing, that it is ſo much extolled in Intermitting Fevers, in provoking the Menſes, curing thoſe Uterine Diſorders to which young Women are ſubject, and in killing and expelling Worms lodged in the Inteſtines. It was formerly given as a Purge in maniacal and hydropic Caſes, and in ſmaller Doſes as a Reſolvent and deobſtruent; at preſent it is rarely made Uſe of in either Intention, chiefly on account of its Degree of Activity, in different States and Forms, being variable, and leſs aſcertained than that of other Cathartics in more general Uſe.

Externally the freſh Root is employed in Cataplaſms, as a Reſolvent and Diſcutient, againſt Tumours, both of the ſchirrous and œdematous Kind, Stagnations and Coagulations of Blood from external Injuries, and in Iſchiadic and other Rheumatic Pains.

Bryonia nigra, Offic. Ger. *Bryonia Sylveſtris nigra*, Park. *Tamnus racemoſa, flore minore luteo palleſcente*, Boerhaav. Ind. Alt. Black Briony. It flowers in June, and is found in the ſame Places with the white Briony. Geſner affirms, that it is poſſeſſed of very draſtic Qualities, and is ſaid to contain ſomething of a poiſonous Nature; for which Reaſon, it is improperly uſed inſtead of the white Briony.

Bugloſſum, Offic. *Bugloſſum anguſtifolium majus*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Bugloſs. It is planted in Gardens, flowering in June and July. The Leaves, Flowers, and Root are uſed. The Roots are very glutinous, and give a deep Tincture of Red to blue Paper; the Flowers give it but very little, and the Leaves ſcarce any at all. Bugloſs moiſtens, cools, and gives Relief to melancholic Perſons. It is good to diſſipate the Defluxions of the Breaſt, and in an obſtinate Cough. This Plant acts no otherwiſe than by reſtoring the Motion of the Blood which ſtagnates, and heats the Parts wherein its Circulation is retarded.

Bugula, & Conſolida media, Offic. Ger. Emac. Boerh. Ind. A. *Bugula vulgaris, flore cæruleo.* Park. Theat. Bugle, or Middle Cenſound. It grows

grows in Woods and Hedges, flowering in May. On account of its abſtergent Qualities, it is reckoned an excellent Vulnerary: It is alſo ſaid to be a preſent Remedy in ſpreading Aphthæ, and Ulcers of the Mouth. Konig affirms, he has known it to heal Scrophulous Ulcers in the Neck. We may eaſily perceive the Reaſon, why this Plant is ſaid to be diuretic, and why it is recommended in Spittings of Blood, Dyſenteries, and the Fluor Albus. For when coarſe, tenacious, and viſcid Subſtances are attenuated, and Obſtructions removed, in order to make way for a free Circulation of Juices, the Emunctories are not only opened, but the ſpaſmodic Contractions, which are the immediate Cauſe of the morbid Fluxions, being removed, theſe Diſorders are cured. The Herb Bugle is moſt properly exhibited in Decoctions, or its expreſſed Juice may be uſed, which is highly ſaponaceous and opening.

Bulbocaſtanum, Offic. *Bulbocaſtanum majus & minus*, Ger. Emac. *Nucula terreſtris major & minor*, Park. Theat. Earth Nut, Kipper Nut, Pig Nut, and Hawk Nut. It is emollient, and inſpiſſates the Juices, and is often recommended to thoſe, whoſe Fluids are too thin, and to ſuch as are phthifical, conſumptive, and extenuated. Trallian recommends it for Spitting of Blood. The Seeds of this Plant are of a diuretic Quality.

Burſa Paſtoris, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Burſa Paſtoris major vulgaris*, Park. Theat. *Burſa Paſtoris major, folio ſinuato*, Boerh. Ind. A. Shepherd's Purſe. It grows every where among Rubbiſh, Banks, and Walls, flowering all the Summer, and is reckoned Aſtringent. The Juice of its Leaves drank, from four Ounces to ſix, is an excellent Remedy in all Loſſes of Blood and Defluxions attended with an Inflammation. A Handful of it, boiled in lean Broth, is uſed in Ptiſans, Clyſters, and Cataplaſms. Its diſtilled Water has little or no Virtue. It is alſo recommended for Head-achs, immoderate Fluxes of the Menſes, Diſcharges of Bloody Urine, Diarrhæas, Dyſenteries, Lienteries, and Gonorrhæas.

Buxus, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Buxus arboreſcens*, Boerh. Ind. A. The Box Wood. It grows wild, in ſome Parts of Kent and Surry. They diſtil from the Wood an Oil, which is ſaid to be very narcotic, and wonderfully extolled in Epilepſies, Tooth-achs, and Rottenneſs of the Teeth. A Decoction of the Flowers of Box is reckoned Sudorific, and 'tis ſaid that one Dram of them proves a violent Purge. Rondeletius ſuppoſes that the Shavings of Box, in conſequence of their ſudorific Quality, would cure the Venereal Diſeaſe; but adds, that they are not to be uſed for that Purpoſe, becauſe they excite Head-achs. From Experiments, however, it appears, that Box contains little active Matter, and which is not of the pungent and reſinous, but the ſaline Kind.

Cacao Americæ, ſive Avellana Mexicana, J. B. *Amygdalis ſimilis Guatimalenſis*. The Cacao Tree. This grows to be pretty large, and is found in ſeveral Parts of the Weſt Indies, tho' thoſe of the beſt Kind are ſaid to be produced in Coraccao, in New Spain. What renders this Tree very conſiderable, is its bearing the Cacao Nuts, twenty or thirty of which are included in a round Capſula or Pod. Theſe Nuts are externally brown, and as large as an Almond, tho' rounder and thicker. The Juice expreſſed from the mucilaginous Pulp, contained in the Huſk of theſe Nuts, reſembles Cream, and is poſſeſſed of a grate-

ful Taſte, and cordial Quality. It is alſo of a detergent Nature, and when uſed externally, very proper for removing Cutaneous Eruptions, and Aſperities. The Nuts themſelves, included in the Huſk or Shell, are ſaid to be of ſo nutritive a Quality, that one Ounce of them contains more real Nouriſhment, than a whole Pound of Beef. The Cacao Nuts when ſubjected to a chymical Analyſis, beſides other Principles, yield a large Quantity of Oil, which is wonderfully pungent and penetrating, eſpecially before it is ſeparated from the volatile Salt, of which it contains a large Quantity. It is alſo highly aromatic and cordial. A certain Quantity of this Oil, diſtilled from a Cucurbit by the Heat of Aſhes, yields an unctuous Liquor, which concretes as it drops, and is called the Butter of Cacao. This Butter, when not rectified, may not only be uſed with Food as Olive Oil, but is alſo extolled as an highly anodyne Medicine, and proper for correcting the acrimonious Humours, which prove uneaſy to the *Aſpera Arteria*. Various other Virtues are alſo aſcribed to this Butter by Practical Authors. But the Circumſtance, which of all others renders the Cacao Nut moſt celebrated, is its being the Baſis or principal Ingredient of Chocolate, a factitious Subſtance firſt brought from America into Europe by the Spaniards, about the Beginning of the laſt Century. Some diſſolve this Subſtance in Water, others in Milk, and others in Wine. But Water ſeems to be of all others the beſt Vehicle for it; ſince by its diluting Quality it beſt promotes the Diſtribution of its nutritive Principles. Chocolate, from its component Parts, ſeems to be principally proper for Perſons of cold Conſtitutions, for old People, for ſuch as have their Strength impaired by continual Watchings, and for thoſe who travel in cold Mornings. It is alſo by ſome commended in Caſes, where the Digeſtion is weak; but it is of too oleous and tenacious a Nature to be digeſted by a weak Stomach. For which Reaſon Cheyne, in his Eſſay on Health, thinks that it ought not to be uſed by the weak and infirm, either as an Aliment or Medicine; but owns that it may produce all the ſalutary Effects of a wholeſome Food, in vigorous and robuſt Conſtitutions; in which it may alſo be uſed as an Anodyne Medicine in Colics and Nephritic Pains; ſince by its Viſcidity it ſheaths up and blunts the ſaline, acrid, and irritating Humours, that thus, by the briſk Impetus of the Viſcera, they may be diſcharged through proper Paſſages.

Calamintha. There are ſeveral Sorts of this Plant uſed in Medicine; the firſt is the *Calamintha montana*, Offic. *Calamintha vulgaris*, Park. Calamint. It is found in Hedges, flowering in June and July. It ought not to be exhibited to thoſe, who have no Occaſion for an additional Stimulus. But where the languid and relaxed Fibres are to be ſtimulated, or the ſluggiſh Humours rouſed into a briſker Motion, Calamint will be found of ſingular Uſe and Importance; and is, therefore, juſtly ranked in the Claſſes of cordial, alexipharmic, ſtomachic, carminative, uterine, and emmenagogue Medicines; and is uſed in Clyſters, Cataplaſms, Fomentations, and ſuch Baths as are intended for the Purpoſe of Reſolution, Diſcuſſion, and provoking the Menſes. It is an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

The other Sorts of Calamint, of which Botaniſts reckon four, all nearly

nearly agree in Medicinal Virtues with this already mentioned.

Camphorata, Offic. *Camphorata hirſuta*, Raii Hiſt. *Camphorata Monſpelienſium*, J. B. Stinking Ground Pine. The Herb, which is uſed, is of a drying and aſtringent Quality, ſtrengthening to the Nerves, and ſerviceable in the Gout, Convulſions, Palſy, Defluxions of the Eyes, and Catarrhs. This Plant is a Cephalic, and is alſo preſcribed, by ſome, in Dropſies. The Tops are ſometimes uſed in Baths and Fomentations, for Diſorders and Swelling of the Joints; for Cramps, Palſies, and other Affections of the Nerves.

Campbora Ph. Lond. & Edinb. Caphura. Camphor. A ſolid Concrete, ſomewhat unctuous to the Touch, light, pellucid, totally volatile in the Heat of boiling Water, and ſubliming unaltered; melting in a leſs Degree of Heat into the Appearance of Oil; readily taking fire on a red-hot Iron, and burning entirely away, with a bright white Flame and copious Fumes, which, condenſing, form Soot; ſoluble in Spirit of Wine and in Oils, and in the nitrous and vitriolic Acids, not in Water, or the vegetable Acids. Camphor is extracted by a Proceſs ſimilar to that by which eſſential Oils are obtained; from the Wood and Roots of a large Tree, of the Bay Kind, growing in Borneo and Japan. It is alſo ſaid to be ſometimes found naturally concreted into little Grains, in this and ſome other Trees. At firſt ſublimed or diſtilled from the Wood, it appears browniſh, and compoſed of ſemipellucid Grains mixed with ſome impure Matter. In this State it is imported by the Dutch, and purified by a ſecond Sublimation, by which it becomes clear and white. This laſt Proceſs is ſo managed, that the Head of the ſubliming Glaſs is kept warm enough to make the Camphor run together into a Maſs of its own Figure, in which Form it is brought into the Shops.

This Concrete has a penetrating Smell, and a bitteriſh pungent Taſte, accompanied with an Impreſſion of Coolneſs. It is looked upon as one of the principal Diaphoretics and Antiſeptics, and as poſſeſſing a Degree of anodyne, or anti-ſpaſmodic Power. It is apparently of great Subtility, quickly diffuſing itſelf thro' the Habit in a very ſenſible Manner. Taken in any conſiderable Quantity, it generally produces very uneaſy Senſations about the Stomach and Præcordia, and often in the remoter Parts, though it does not heat the Body near ſo much as might be expected from the pungency of its Taſte. Hoffman reports, that Doſes, even of half a Dram, did not increaſe the Pulſe, or excite any immoderate Heat, but occaſioned rather a Senſe of Coolneſs; and that on continuing the Uſe of the Camphor for ſome Time, the Blood became more fluid, and the Quantity of watery Serum, which the Habit before abounded with, was notably diminiſhed.

In acute Diſeaſes, this Medicine is given from a Quarter of a Grain to one or two Grains, and ſometimes more, in Conjunction commonly with Nitre, or other Subſtances of the anti-inflammatory ſaline Kind. In continued Fevers, likewiſe in moſt other Kinds of Inflammations, Pleuriſies, Phrenſies, Quinſies, and Inflammations of the Uterus, Hoffman uſed Camphor with the Addition of Bezoardiac Powder, with great Succeſs. For immediately after the Exhibition of this Medicine, the burning Heat, the Delirium, the Thirſt, and the Watchings were greatly abated. Stahl ſtiles Camphor, the Subduer

of

of all Inflammations; and Werlhofius found very happy Effects ariſe from three or four Grains of Camphor in Nitrous Emulſions, taken every two or three Hours in acute Fevers, Phrenſies, and Deliriums. The learned Tralles excellently demonſtrates the refrigerating and antiphlogiſtic Qualities of Camphor, and how efficacious it is, in Conjunction with Nitre, in a Pleuriſy. An Inſtance whereof he gives us in his Work intitled *De Remediis Terreis.* Capuccius, an Italian Phyſician, affirms the Virtues of Camphor to be very great, both in curing and preventing Peſtilential Fevers; for which Purpoſe one or two Grains of it may be chewed, and ſwallowed by itſelf, three or four times a Week, unleſs the State of the Patient renders the more frequent Uſe of it neceſſary. Craan, a celebrated Dutch Phyſician, in a Phrenſy, Madneſs, Pleuriſy, and Peripneumony, highly extolls Camphor with Spirit of Nitre. In Inflammations of the Kidneys, he recommends Sal Prunel and Camphor. For allaying the Thirſt in continued Fevers, he orders three Grains of Camphor to be added to proper Powders; which Medicine, with the *Bezoardicum Minerale*, he alſo commends in peſtilential Fevers. Hoffman obſerves, that it anſwers beſt on the Approach of a Criſis, or in the Decline: That it is to be uſed with Caution during the Increaſe, and when the Fever is at the Height, more eſpecially where the internal Heat is great, Moiſture deficient, and the Skin dry; and that it is ſparingly to be given alſo when Nature is weak, where a Turgidneſs and Redneſs of the Face, with vertiginous Complaints, Torpor and Sleepineſs, ſhow the Veſſels of the Head to be diſtended; as alſo in Palſies, Convulſions, and in plethoric and coſtive Habits. In chronical Diſorders, proceeding from a Redundance of ſerous Defluxions, or from an Impurity of the Humours, and as an Aſſiſtant to mercurial Alteratives, it may be uſed more freely, and with leſs Danger. In ſome Caſes, a little Opium is joined, which prevents the Uneaſineſs which Camphor of itſelf is apt to produce, and at the ſame time increaſes its Operation by Sweat, a Mixture of Opium and Camphor being one of the moſt potent Sudorifics. Some recommend Camphor to be given in maniacal Caſes, to the Quantity of Half a Dram, every Night or oftener; and Inſtances have been produced of this Practice having been attended with Succeſs.

It has generally been ſuppoſed, that Camphor corrects the irritating Power of Cantharides, and other acrid ſtimulating Medicines. It apparently corrects, in a conſiderable Degree, the more active mercurial Preparations; that is, it determines their Operation to the cuticular Emunctories, and by promoting their diaphoretic, reſtrains their emetic or purgative Virtue: But how far it varies the Action of Cantharides and the Stimulants, Purgatives, and Emetics of the vegetable Kingdom, is not as yet certainly known.

Externally Camphor is employed in Solutions and Liniments, againſt Rheumatic Pains and Paralytic Numbneſſes, for diſcuſſing Tumours and Inflammations, and reſtraining the Progreſs of Gangrenes. It is alſo uſed in Unguents, for Burns, Itchings, and ſerpiginous Eruptions on the Skin.

Canella alba, Park. Theat. *Caſſia lignea Laurifolia Americana, cortice albo, valde acri & aromatico*, Pluk. Almag. The wild Cinnamon Tree. All the Parts of this Tree, when freſh, are very hot, aromatic, and biting to the Taſte, not much unlike

like Cloves. The inner Bark of the Tree, rolled up in Quills of different Sizes, is what is moſtly uſed both in the Weſt Indies, and in Europe. It yields an aromatic Oil, which, like that of Cloves, ſinks to the Bottom in Water; when mixed with a ſmall Quantity of the Oil of Cloves, it has ſometimes been ſold for it. The Canella is a warm ſtomachic Medicine, and has been reckoned very efficacious to cleanſe the Blood and invigorate the Solids; whence it has been accounted a Specific in the Scurvy. It has generally been ſold in the Shops for the Cortex Winteranus, to which it ſeems no improper Subſtitute.

Cannabis, Officin. *Cannabis Sativa*, Park. Hemp. The Root boiled, and applied by way of Cataplaſm, mitigates Inflammations, diſcuſſes Tumours, and diſſolves tophaceous Concretions of the Joints. The Seed is the only Part given internally; which, when boiled in Milk till the Hools crack, is eſteemed beneficial in old Coughs, as alſo in the Jaundice.

Capparis, Offic. *Capparis rotundiore folio*, Ger. *Capparis Spinoſa, fructu minore, folio rotundo.* Boerh. Ind. A. Capers. The Caper Buſh grows in the ſouthern Parts of France and Italy, in ſandy and ſtony Places. Thoſe are generally thought the beſt which are imported from Genoa; but thoſe, brought from Alexandria to Venice, are eſteemed by ſome ſtill better, though larger than the Italian Capers. For the largeſt are judged beſt as being moſt entire. Their auſtere bitteriſh Taſte ſufficiently convinces us of their aſtringent and corroborating Virtues. And if we conſider the Qualities they derive from the Vinegar and Salt, in which they are preſerved and brought to us, we may eaſily conceive, that they are of a reſolvent and inciding Nature. For this Reaſon they are recommended, in order to ſtrengthen a languid Appetite. They are good for Obſtructions of the Viſcera, eſpecially thoſe of the Spleen.

Capſicum, Piper Indicum. Offic. Guinea Pepper. It is ſown every Year in our Gardens, flowering in Auguſt, and produces red Pods, towards the latter End of September and October, but periſhes with the firſt Froſt. It is extremely hot and acrimonious: a Species of it is the Baſis of Cayan Pepper much valued in Cookery.

Caranna. Offic. Park. Theat. The Caranna Tree. The Caranna Tree is a Species of Palm, and ſpontaneouſly pours out its Reſin or Gum, when an Inciſion is made in the Bark. This Gum is outwardly of a blackiſh Colour, but internally reſembles that of Pitch, and is of a bitter, pinguious, and oleaginous Taſte, and of a fragrant Smell, not much differing from that of Lavender. This Gum is imported in ſoft Maſſes, wrapt up in the Shreds of Reeds or Bulruſhes, from Carthagena, in New Spain; of which that is eſteemed beſt, which is cleareſt, eſpecially if ſoft, and of the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter. In Virtues it agrees with the Tacamahac. This Gum is of ſingular Efficacy, in Pains of the Joints; to which if applied, it ſpeedily removes them, thoſe Caſes only excepted, where there is a Defluxion of hot Humours. It diſcuſſes inveterate Tumours, and ſtops Defluxions of cold Humours. If applied to the Ears and Temples, it ſtops Defluxions on the Eyes, and other Parts. Etmuller tells us, that in Cardialgias, Pains, and other Diſorders of the Stomach, it is often applied by way of Plaſter to the Region of the Stomach. Geoffroy obſerves, that it is termed a Gum, but very unjuſtly: becauſe it is diſſoluble only in Spirit of Wine, which

which is the Property of reſinous Subſtances.

Card mine, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Naſturtium pretenſe majus, ſive Cardamine latifolia*, Park. Theat. Meadow Creſſes, or Ladies Smock. It grows every where in the Meadows, and flowers in April. This Plant in ſome meaſure reſembles Water-Creſſes, not differing much from it in its Virtues, being both heating, warming, and good for the Scurvy. It may, where Water-Creſſes cannot be had, ſupply their Place, tho' it is but ſeldom uſed in the Shops.

Cardamomum, Cardamom. A dried Fruit or Pod, brought from the Eaſt-Indies. We have three Sorts of Seeds in the Shops called by this Name.

Cardamomum Maximum, Grana Paradiſi, Offic. *Cardamomum Majus Arabum*, Ger. Grains of Paradiſe. Theſe Seeds, although they belong to the ſame botanic Genus and in Appearance reſemble the other Cardamom Seeds, differ conſiderably from them in Pharmaceutical Properties, being more hot and pungent, and approaching nearer to the Nature of Pepper.

Cardamomum majus, Offic. Greater Cardamom, with Huſks an Inch or more in length. The Seeds of the greater Cardamom are allowed by the Faculty of Paris to be uſed indifferently with thoſe of the leſſer: The large Kind however is much weaker than the other both in Smell and Taſte, and hence in this Country is ſcarcely to be met with in the Shops. Both Sorts are nearly of the ſame Nature, the Difference being chiefly in Degree.

Cardamomum minus, Offic. Common or leſſer Cardamoms with ſhort triangular Huſks ſcarce half an Inch in length. Theſe Seeds freed from the Huſks are an elegant and uſeful Aromatic, of a grateful Smell and Flavour, very warm, yet not fiery, or ſubject, like the Spices of the Pepper Kind, to produce immoderate Heat. Their Virtue is extracted, not only by rectified Spirit, but almoſt compleatly by Water alſo; with this Difference that the watery Infuſion is cloudy and turbid, the ſpirituous clear and tranſparent. They greatly comfort the Nerves, and ſtrengthen the Stomach and Bowels; and expel Wind, and aſſiſt Digeſtion. It is remarked that the Tincture of theſe Seeds anſwers better in general than any of the other Aromatics, for rendering mineral Waters and other ſaline Liquors acceptable to the Stomach.

Cardiaca, Offic. Ger. Boerh. Ind. A. Mother-Wort. It grows in Lanes, and waſte Places, and by Wall-ſides, and flowers in June. This Plant is called Cardiaca, becauſe it relieves in Faintings and Diſorders of the Stomach, the ſuperior Orifice of which is called Cardia. For, according to Shroder in his Pharmacopœia, it is of ſingular Service in Diſtenſions of the Hypochondria, and Diſorders of the Stomach in Children. The Herb is of a highly bitter and penetrating Taſte; a Circumſtance which indicates its ſtimulating, inciding, reſolvent, and aperient Qualities, in conſequence of which it is proper, in Diſeaſes proceeding from a Redundance of Phlegm, or viſcid Juices. Hence, it is exhibited with an Intention to provoke Urine, promote the Menſes, and facilitate difficult Labours.

Carduus benedictus, Pharm. Lond. & Edinb. *Cnicus ſylveſtris hirſutior, ſive Carduus benedictus*, C. B. Holy Thiſtle. It is a Native of Spain and ſome of the Iſlands of the Archipelago, and ſown annually with us in Gardens. The Leaves of Carduus have a bitter penetrating Taſte, not very ſtrong or very durable in the Mouth; accompanied in

in their recent State with ſomewhat of an ungrateful Flavour, which they ſoon loſe in keeping. The Herb when thoroughly dried, ſhould be hung up looſely in an airy Place, being very ſubject, if preſſed cloſe, to rot or grow mouldy. A ſtrong Decoction of this Herb is ſometimes uſed to excite vomiting, and an Infuſion to promote the Operation of other Emetics. But an elegant Bitter may be obtained from a light Infuſion of Carduus, which is highly ſerviceable in Weakneſs of Appetite and Indigeſtion, where the Stomach is injured by Irregularities, and oppreſſed with viſcid Phlegm. Such an Infuſion taken freely, promotes the natural Secretions. Drank warm in Bed, it commonly increaſes Perſpiration or excites Sweat; and as it acts with great Mildneſs, not heating or irritating conſiderably, it may be uſed in this Intention, in acute as well as chronical Diſeaſes. The Seeds of Carduus are likewiſe conſiderably bitter, and may be uſed as Sudorifics or Diaphoretics in the Form of Emulſion, to which it is obſerved they do not impart a white but a greyiſh Colour.

Carlina, Chamæleon albus, Carlina, Offic. Carline Thiſtle. It grows in Germany, and other Parts beyond Sea, and flowers in July. The Root, which is the only Part uſed, is eſteemed ſudorific and alexipharmic: It is alſo reckoned diuretic, helps the Dropſy, promotes the Catamenia, and is ſerviceable in all hypochondriac Caſes. It is very properly exhibited where Nature is to be irritated and wants a Stimulus, to throw off an excrementitious Load. In conſequence of its Bitteriſhneſs, it is ſaid to kill Worms. It baniſhes Sleep, and of courſe prevents preternatural Drowſineſs.

Carpobalſamum, the Fruit of the Balſam Tree. Proſper Alpinus informs us, that, in Egypt, the Carpobalſamum is uſed in all the Intentions, for which the Balſam itſelf is applied, tho' it is not ſo efficacious. The Doſe is generally two Drams, with a Decoction of Spikenard. It is alſo uſed in Fumigations, for Uterine Diſorders ariſing from a cold Cauſe. The only Uſe the Europeans make of the Carpobalſamum is, in the Venice Treacle and Mithridate, and that not much, for Cubebs and Juniper Berries are allowed to ſupply its Place.

Carthamus. Baſtard Saffron. It is an annual Plant, a Native of Egypt, and cultivated in large Quantities in ſome Parts of Germany, on account of the Uſe of its Flowers in dying. It is ſometimes with us ſown in Gardens, but the Seeds, which are the Part that has been chiefly uſed in Medicine, ſeldom come to Perfection in this Climate. Etmuller preſcribed the Seeds when the Primæ Viæ were loaded with a thick and viſcid Mucus, in Diſorders of the Breaſt, in Aſthmas, and Coughs produced by thick and viſcid Matter. For which Reaſon, they are ranked among the Medicines which evacuate Phlegm. But as they are apt, eſpecially when given in Subſtance, to occaſion Nauſeæ, Flatulencies, and Diſtenſions of the Stomach and Inteſtines, they are now fallen into Diſuſe, and even diſcarded the London and Edinburgh Catalogues of Officinals.

Carui, Pharm. Lond. *Carvi, ſive Carum*, Pharm. Edinb. *Cuminum pratenſe, Carui officinarum*. C. B. Caraways. The Seed is one of the greater hot Seeds, is ſtomachic, and carminative, expels Wind, and is ſerviceable againſt the Colic, and Weakneſs of the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, is good for Dizzineſs of the Head, and weakneſs of the Sight, to provoke Urine, and increaſe Milk in Nurſes. The Seed of this Plant is in common Uſe, tho' ſome uſe

the Root in carminative Ptiſans and Clyſters. The Seed is ſtomachic, diuretic, and very proper to diſſolve the glutinous Matter which cauſes the Colic. Caraway Seeds are put into Bread, as a Preſervative againſt this Diſeaſe. Candied Caraway Seeds expel Wind. The Chymical Oil is very acrid and penetrating. Five or ſix Drops of it are preſcribed in Oil of ſweet Almonds, and ſome Drops of it in Spirit of Wine imbibed by Cotton, and put into the Ears; which may be uſed in the Caſe of Deafneſs, inſtead of Syringing.

Caryophylli Aromatici, Cloves. The Clove has a ſtrong agreeable Smell and a bitteriſh not very pungent Taſte: It is one of the hotteſt and moſt acrid of the Subſtances of the aromatic Claſs, and as ſuch is often uſed, not only internally, but as an external Stimulant. The eſſential Oil drawn from this Spice, which however is ſcarce ever imported genuine, being very warm, and agreeable to the Nerves, is of ſingular Uſe in correcting ſeveral Cathartic Compoſitions. It is likewiſe much recurred to in the Tooth-ach, dropt upon a little Lint or Cotton, and applied to the Part affected.

Caryophylli Hortenſis, Clove-gilly-flowers. Theſe blow in July, and are of a very grateful aromatic Smell. There is a Syrup in the Shops ſtampt with their Name, frequently uſed in Cordial and Cephalic Juleps.

Caſcarilla Cortex Elaterii, ſive Scacarilla Officinarum. Cortex Peruvianus griſeus, ſive ſpurius, Geoff. Tract. Indian Bark. The Caſcarilla bears a near Reſemblance to the Peruvian Bark, tho' of a ſomewhat paler Brown, leſs compact, more friable, of a bitter and ſomewhat ſtyptic Taſte, pungent, and pretty acrimonious to the Tongue, leaving at laſt a Senſation of Bitterneſs, mixed with ſomething of an aromatic Nature. In all Probability, its reſinous and penetrating Parts divide the ill concocted, thick, and viſcid Subſtance, which is the Fomes of a Fever. This Febrifuge has this particular Advantage over the Peruvian Bark, that it acts in a ſmaller Doſe, nor requires ſo long a Continuation. The illuſtrious Stahl, Phyſician to the King of Pruſſia, extended its Uſe ſtill farther. He preſcribed it for ſevere and convulſive Coughs, ſuch as thoſe called the Chin-coughs. In which Caſes it produces the deſired Effects, by inciding and attenuating the viſcid Matter; and conſequently it is highly beneficial where the Intention is to aſſiſt or augment Tranſpiration. The Virtues of Caſcarilla have been experienced in flatulent Colics, and in thoſe Hyſteric and Hypochondriac Diſorders, commonly called Vapours. But it is to be obſerved, that when the Intention is to reſtore and confirm the Tone of any Parts which have been ſhocked, agitated, or ſtrained, Caſcarilla in Subſtance ought to be preſcribed, it being in this Circumſtance neceſſary, that its earthy and ſtyptic Parts ſhould perform the Office of Aſtringents. Caſcarilla in Subſtance is of ſingular Service in internal Hæmorrhoids, which flow with Difficulty provided the Patient is of a pretty corpulent Habit of Body. This happens becauſe, in ſuch a State, the Skin being relaxed, the Caſcarilla augments the Tranſpiration; in conſequence of which, the Humours will have more Liberty, and the Hæmorrhoids be opened. Perhaps, alſo, the Caſcarilla may contribute to make the Hæmorrhoids flow, by reſtoring and bracing up the Veſſels, which contain the Hæmorrhoidal Blood, of which Facts Mr. Boulduc himſelf was a Witneſs. But what he obſerved, as more particularly advantageous in Caſcarilla, was, the ſingular Service it did, in the Dyſenteries which

which raged in the Year 1719, whether accompanied with a Fever, or not. He further obſerves, that whereas Ipecacuanha, and other emetic Vegetables, leave a long Indiſpoſition and Weakneſs in the Stomach, Carſcarilla ſpeedily reſtored and confirmed its Tone and Strength. This Bark, then, has the ſame Virtues with the Quinquina and Ipecacuanha, and perhaps exerts them rather to a greater Advantage than either the one or the other.

Caſſia Fiſtula, Offic. *Caſſia fiſtula Alexandrina*, Raii Hiſt. A hard woody cylindrical Pod of a Tree reſembling the Walnut, which grows ſpontaneouſly in Egypt and the warmer Parts of the Eaſt-Indies, and has been thence introduced into the Weſt. Each Pod is divided by thin tranſverſe woody Plates, into a Number of little Cells, containing a flattiſh oval Seed with a ſoft black Pulp of a ſweetiſh Taſte. Of the two Kinds, that brought from the Eaſt-Indies is the beſt. This Pulp diſſolves both in Water and in rectified Spirit. Caſſia in Doſes of a few Drams is a gentle Laxative. It is rarely given in ſuch Doſes as to have the full Effect of a Cathartic: the Quantity neceſſary for this Purpoſe, an Ounce and a half or two Ounces, being apt to nauſeate the Stomach, and produce Flatulencies and Gripes; mild Aromatics, and Dilution with warm Liquor, are the beſt Correctives. It is often joined as an auxiliary to the milder Purgatives, as Cryſtals of Tartar, Tamarinds, and Manna, and of theſe, particularly of the latter, it is ſuppoſed to increaſe the cathartic Virtue; a Mixture of four Drams of Caſſia, and one and a half or two of Manna, being ſaid to purge as much as twelve Drams of Caſſia, or thirty of Manna by themſelves. Bontius informs us, that the Uſe of the Caſſia Pulp is very frequent among the Malyans, in Diſorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, in all Nephritic Indiſpoſitions, as alſo in Gonorrhæas contracted by impure Embraces, when it is mixed with the Powder of boiled Turpentine. It is, alſo, proper in Feveriſh Heats, and extinguiſhes Thirſt. Hypochondriac and Hyſteric Patients, thoſe who are afflicted with a Weakneſs of the Stomach and Flatulencies, and ſuch as are ſubject to the Colic, ought to abſtain from Caſſia, as alſo pregnant Women.

Caſſia Lignea Cinnamomum, ſeu Canella Malavarica & Javenſis, C. B. The Bark of a Tree of the Cinnamon Kind brought from the Eaſt-Indies, exactly reſembling Cinnamon in Appearance, but diſtinguiſhable by its breaking ſhort or ſmooth, while Cinnamon breaks fibrous or ſhivery-like Wood. It alſo reſembles Cinnamon in aromatic Flavour, but differs in being weaker, or containing leſs active Matter, and in its abounding with a viſcous mucilaginous Subſtance. Chewed, it diſſolves, as it were, in the Mouth into a Kind of Slime: Powdered and boiled in Water, it renders a conſiderable Quantity of the Fluid thick and glutinous ſo as to concrete on cooling into the Conſiſtence of a Gelly. Its aromatic Parts are readily diſſolved in rectified Spirit, or riſe in Diſtillation. *Caſſia Lignea* was employed by the Ancients as a Succedaneum to Cinnamon; and is at preſent not unfrequently mixed with that Spice in the Shops. Its glutinous Quality ſeems to render it uſeful in ſome Caſes for obtunding acrimonious Humours where ſimple Aromatics are leſs proper. It is rarely preſcribed by Phyſicians, but in thoſe Compoſitions which come under the Denomination of Antidotes.

Caſſummuniar, Offic. *alias Ryſagon. An Zerumbeth ſeu Zingiber rubrum*,

brum, Sylveſtre, Ternatenſe. Camel. Syllab. Caſumunar. An elegant mild Aromatic, moderately warm, lightly bitteriſh, in Smell ſomewhat reſembling Ginger. It is very much commended as an excellent nervous Medicine, and good for the Palſy, Convulſions, Colic, Griping of the Bowels, as alſo Hyſteric Affections. The Root is ſaid to be moderately heating and aſtringent. For which Reaſon it is recommended, for corroborating the Nerves, recruiting the vital and animal Spirits, ſtrengthening the Stomach, and expelling Flatulencies. It is alſo eſteemed a Corrector of the Peruvian Bark.

Centaurium Minus, Offic. *Centaurium minus vulgare*, Park. Theat. *Centaurium minus flore purpureo*, J. B. Common Centaury. It flowers in June and July; and is of a very bitter Taſte, and of an aperitive cleanſing Faculty, opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, provokes Urine and the Menſes, alleviates the Jaundice and Intermitting Fevers, ſtrengthens the Stomach, and deſtroys Worms; outwardly, it is uſed in Fomentations againſt Swellings and Inflammations. It is an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Cepa, Offic. *Cepa vulgaris floribus, & tunicis candidis & purpuraſcentibus*, Boerh. Ind. A. *Cepa rubra & alba rotunda & longa*, J. B. Onions. They are ſomewhat windy, but otherwiſe very wholſome, for thoſe who abound with cold and moiſt Humours, and are good againſt Coughs and Diſeaſes of the Breaſt. Roaſted Onions, externally applied, are of ſingular Efficacy in ſoftening hard Tumours, and maturating Venereal Buboes, eſpecially when applied in conjunction with Figs. They, alſo, afford ſpeedy Relief, if applied to the Pubes of Children labouring under a total Suppreſſion of Urine. There is, alſo, in the various Species of Onions, a ſubtile cauſtic Salt, of a highly penetrating and bliſtering Quality, which, when applied immediately to the nervous Parts, excites violent Pains, and ſometimes an Inflammation, tho' Onions are daily uſed internally without producing any bad Effects. They are very diuretic.

Cepa aſcalonica, Offic. *Cepa ſterilis*, C. B. P. Barren Onions. Eſchalots. It is cultivated in Gardens for culinary Uſes. The Root is uſed; which is heating, drying, inciding, aperient, and provocative. It excites an Appetite, and deſtroys Worms in the Inteſtines.

Ceraſus Rubra, Offic. *Ceraſus Anglica*, Park. Theat. *Ceraſus ſativa fructu rotundo, rubro & acido*, Tourn. Inſt. The red Cherry-Tree. Cherries are eſteemed a very ſalutary and agreeable Fruit, and extremely ſerviceable in allaying febrile Heats and quenching Thirſt. The Juice of them when perfectly ripe, is ſaponaceous, and highly reſolvent; and, if taken in large Quantities, and thoſe frequently repeated, eſpecially when boiled or baked, it is capable of curing many obſtinate chronical Diſtempers, and taking away the obſtructing Matter by a ſalutary Diarrhœa.

Ceraſus acida nigricans, Ind. Med. *Ceraſus fructu acido, ſerotino, ſucci ſanguinei*, Tourn. Inſt. The Morello Cherry. The Fruit preſerved, and the Rob of the Juice, are uſed, and agree in Virtues with the red Cherry.

Ceraſus nigra, Offic. Ger. Black Cherry-tree. It flowers in April, and the Fruit is uſed in Medicine, which is eſteemed temperate and cephalic, and particularly efficacious in Diſorders of the Head, as in an Apoplexy, and Palſy. The Stones of black Cherries, with their Kernels baked and powdered, are ſaid to be extremely diuretic; but the Kernels have been lately ſaid to yield, by Diſtillation,

Diſtillation, an Oil equally poiſonous with that of the Laurel. Hence black Cherry Water has got into ſome Diſrepute, tho' as far as I can learn, without any Foundation from Experience.

Chærofolium, Offic. *Chærophyllum ſativum*, C. B. P. *Chærophyllon*, J. B. Chervil. It grows in Gardens, flowering in May. The Leaves and Seeds are uſed. Chervil is diuretic, emmenagogue, and lithontriptic; it reſolves coagulated Blood, and induces Sleep. It is uſed in Broths with good Effect, as a Promoter of Expectoration in an Aſthma, and externally it is of great Service in the Colic, and in a Retention of Urine.

Chamædrys minor repens, C. B. P. *Chamædrys vulgaris*, Park. Theat. Germander. The Leaves of this Plant are bitter and aromatic. It is febrifugous, ſtomachic, aperitive, and diaphoretic. Some infuſe, cold, over Night a handful of its Leaves in a Glaſs of White-wine with Half a Dram of Vegetable Salt, and give the Infuſion to drink faſting, for the Green Sickneſs. Some alſo prepare an Extract of its Leaves and Flowers, and give a Dram of it, with a Drop or two of the Oil of Cinnamon, and make an Infuſion of the Leaves like Tea, principally for the Gout and Sciatica. It is alſo a principal Ingredient in the antiarthritic Powder, whoſe Uſe has been revived by means of the Duke of Portland.

Chamæmelum vulgare, *Leucanthemum Dioſcoridis*, C. B. Pin. *Chamæmelum vulgare*, Offic. Wild or Dogs Chamomile. It is found in uncultivated Places and among Corn, and flowers in June. The Herb and Flowers are ſaid to be poſſeſſed of the ſame Virtues with thoſe of the common Chamomile, but in an inferior Degree.

Chamæmelum nobile, ſive Leucantheum odoratius, C. B. P. *Chamæmelum odoratiſſimum repens flore ſimplici*, J. B. Chamomile. The Leaves and Flowers of this Plant have a ſtrong not ungrateful Smell; and a very bitter nauſeous Taſte. The Flowers are ſomewhat bitterer and conſiderably more aromatic than the Leaves; and the yellow Diſk of the Flower is, in both Reſpects, far ſtronger than the white Petals. The Smell, as well as the Taſte, is rather improved than weakened by drying, and does not ſoon ſuffer any conſiderable Diminution in keeping. This Plant, beſides its general Virtues as a Bitter, is ſuppoſed to have ſome Degree of a carminative, anodyne, and antiſpaſmodic Power, depending on its odorous Matter. It digeſts, relaxes, mollifies, alleviates Pain, and excites a Diſcharge of the Menſes and Urine. Hence it is ſingularly beneficial in Colics, flatulent Spaſms, and Convulſions. It is uſed externally in paregoric, emollient, and maturating Cataplaſms, and in Clyſters. Among all Plants none are more efficacious than Chamomile Flowers, for Baths, intended to remove Nephritic Pains. Doctor Morton aſſerts, that he had found Chamomile Flowers reduced to a fine Powder, and taken at due Intervals, as infallible in curing Intermitting Fevers, as the Peruvian Bark; and farther, that he himſelf tried it, in three Inſtances, in every one of which it ſucceeded. Frederic Hoffman aſſerts, that no Simple, in the Materia Medica, is poſſeſſed of a Quality more friendly and beneficial to the Inteſtines, than Chamomile Flowers. For which Reaſon, ſays he, I have, inſtead of all other Ingredients, hitherto with great Succeſs preſcribed their Uſe in Clyſters, adding, when there is a Neceſſity for it, Oil of ſweet Almonds; and for Patients of the Poorer Sort,

Linseed Oil, or Oil of Turnep-seeds; or for evacuating the Fæces, a sufficient Quantity of common Salt; which, for its stimulating Quality, is of more Service than the whole Train of laxative and purgative Extracts and Electuaries, which may be very well left out of Clysters. These Flowers make an excellent Cataplasm for discussing, softening, and maturating Abscesses. When boiled in Milk, and put into a Bladder, either alone, or jointly with the Flowers of Elder, Mallows, Yarrow, or Saffron, they are highly efficacious in alleviating Pains and softening Tumours, if the Bladder is applied to the Part affected. I have learned from long Experience and Practice that Brandy distilled from the Tops of Yarrow, Chamomile Flowers, Anise-seeds, and Ethiopic Cummin, is of more Efficacy in discussing Flatulencies, than any of the other so much extolled carminative, and antispasmodic Preparations. The last London Pharmacopœia directs an Essential Oil from this Plant, and it is an Ingredient in the *Decoctum commune pro Clystere*; *Fotus communis*; and *Oleum viride*.

Chamæpitys lutea vulgaris, sive folio bifido. C. B. P. *Chamæpitys vulgaris odorata, flore luteo,* J. B. Ground-Pine. The Leaves of Ground-Pine, drank in Wine, for seven Days together, are said to cure the Yellow Jaundice; for forty Days together in Hydromel, the Sciatica. They are likewise prescribed for Distempers of the Liver, Difficulty of Urine, and as a Specific in Disorders of the Kidneys. They also help the Gripes. The Inhabitants of Heraclea in Pontus used this Herb, as an Antidote for those who had drank the Decoction of Aconitum. Ground-pine is hot and dry, warming, strengthening of the Nerves, helps the Palsy, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Pains of the Limbs. It is a strong Diuretic, opens the Obstructions of the Womb, and powerfully promotes the Menses, in so much that it is forbidden to Women with Child, for fear of an Abortion; it is bitter and aromatic, and contains some oily volatile Salt, loaded with a great deal of Sulphur and Earth. It restores the ordinary Course of the Spirits; whence it is very good in nervous Affections. It is diuretic, emmenagogue, and dissipates the Cause of the Gout. Drink its Infusion in Wine, or make a Ptisan of it with Germander.

Chelidonium magis vulgare. Park. Theat. *Chelidonium majus,* Offic. Celandine. Celandine is bitter, acrid, and hot, but more especially the Root, which yields more of Orange coloured Juice, than the other Parts of the Plant. Taken inwardly it is very aperitive and cleansing, opens all the Obstructions of the Spleen and Liver, and is of good Service in the Jaundice and Scurvy. For the Dropsy some infuse for twenty-four Hours one Ounce of the Root of Celandine, and half an Ounce of the Tincture of Steel, in a Pint of White-wine, and, straining the Infusion thro' a Linen Cloth, give the Patient three Ounces of it twice a Day.

Chelidonium minus. The lesser Celandine. *Chelidonium minus,* Offic. Pile-Wort. This Herb is reckoned good for the Piles, to ease their Pains and Swellings, as also to stop their Bleeding, the Roots being taken inwardly, and outwardly applied in an Ointment made of the Leaves and Roots. Some greatly commend it for the Jaundice and Scurvy, but more especially that in the Mouth. It is reckoned a Strengthener of the Gums, and a great Preserver of the Teeth. It is also esteemed an excellent Remedy, either internally taken, or externally applied for Hernias in Children.

China, Offic. *China Radix*, C. B. Pin *Chinæ Radix*, Raii Hiſt. China-Root. This is a Root of a pale red Colour externally, but white within, of a farinaceous, earthy, and ſomewhat aſtringent Taſte, but without any Smell. It is ſuppoſed to be the Root of a certain Smilax, called Lampatam in China, where it grows plentifully. There is, alſo, in America, and New Spain, a Root nearly ſimilar to this, which they call Weſt-India China; but is inferior to that which comes from China, and the neighbouring Countries. This Root firſt began to acquire an uncommon Reputation in Europe, in the Time of Veſalius, which was about the Year 1535. What contributed greatly to raiſe the Character of the China-Root was, its affording conſiderable Relief to the Emperor Charles V, when afflicted with the Gout, and Cachexy. This Root, however, ſoon loſt its high Reputation. For Veſalius, in a Letter publiſhed in 1542, aſſures us, that Decoctions of China-Root were far inferior to thoſe of Guaiacum, for Excreſcences and Tumours of the Bones, and for the Cure of malignant Venereal Ulcers. Doctor Aſtruc informs us, that in Venereal Caſes he could produce no happy Effects by Means of this Root. It is by ſome thought to promote Perſpiration and Urine, and by its ſoft unctuous Quality to obtund acrimonious Humours; and hence to be of Service in the Gout, Sciatica, œdematous Tumours, King's Evil, Imbecillity of the Stomach, Hemicranias, and in Ulcers of the Bladder and Kidneys.

Cicer album, Offic. *Cicer ſativum album*, Park. Theat. White Chiches. The Cicer is a Kind of Pulſe, ſown in Italy, France, and other warm Climates, from whence the Seed is brought us. They flower in June, and the Fruit is ripe in July. They are, alſo, cultivated in Gardens of the Curious, and the Seeds are uſed in Phyſic. In Cataplaſms they are eſteemed efficacious in the Cure of Tetters, and Ringworms, to diſcuſs Inflammations of the Teſticles, and to aſſiſt in conſolidating malignant Ulcers.

The *Cicer Nigrum* and *Rubrum* differ in nothing from the *Album* but in the Colour of the Flower, which is of a Purple Colour, and the Fruit of a reddiſh Brown.

Cicer Sylveſtre, Offic. *Cicer Sylveſtre majus*, Park. Theat. Wild Chiches. They grow wild in Fields, and in uncultivated Places in Italy, and other Countries, and flower in the Summer. The Seed is uſed, which is of a heating, drying, deterſive, and aperient Quality, and agrees with the preceding Cicers in Virtues.

Cichorium latifolium, ſive Endivia vulgaris, Boerh. Ind. A. *Endivia ſcariola, Intybus*, Offic. *Intybus ſativa latifolia, ſive Endivia vulgaris*. Endive. It grows in Gardens, flowers in June, and when the Seed is ripe the Root periſhes. Endive is much uſed in Salads. It is cooling and moiſtening, opening Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, is efficacious againſt the Jaundice, provokes Urine, and greatly cools a hot Stomach. Its Seed is one of the leſſer cold Seeds.

Cichorium ſylveſtre ſive Officinarum, C. B. *Cichorium agreſte ſylveſtre*, Offic. Wild Succory. It grows in Lanes and Hedge-ſides, and flowers rather later than the Garden Succory. The Roots and Leaves are aperitive, diuretic and cooling. They ſeem to cool only by removing the too long obſtructed Humours of the Bowels. They are preſcribed in Broths, Ptiſans, Apozems, and Clyſters. The Juice procures Expectoration in Defluxions of the Breaſt. The Extract has

the ſame Virtues, and purifies the Blood. The ſimple, or compound Syrup, is a good Aperitive; eſpecially if two Drams, or half an Ounce, of Tincture of Steel be mixed with an Ounce of it. The Conſerve of its Flowers is uſed on the ſame Occaſions, in aperitive Boluſes and Electuaries. Theſe Electuaries are of great Service in the Cachexy, Dropſy, and Hypocondriac Diſorders, Intermitting Fevers, and troubleſome Heats of the Lower Belly.

Cichorium, Ger. Garden Succory. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in June. The Root, Leaves, Flower, and Seeds are uſed; its Seed is one of the four ſmaller cold Seeds. The ancient Botanic Writers generally affirm, that Succory is cold, but its Bitterneſs manifeſtly ſhows it to be hot. However, it is aperitive and diuretic, opens Obſtructions of the Liver, and is good for the Jaundice. It provokes Urine, and cleanſes the Urinary Parts of a ſlimy Humour that may ſtop their Cavities.

Cicuta, Offic. Ger. *Cicuta major vulgaris*, Park. Theat. Hemlock. It grows in Fields and by Hedgeſides, and among Rubbiſh, and flowers in Summer. Hemlock is uſed outwardly in Swellings and Hardneſs of the Liver and Spleen. Its Leaves are very lenifying and reſolvent. When boiled with Milk, they are applied with good Succeſs to the Piles, and the Parts afflicted with the Gout. A Cataplaſm of Hemlock Leaves bruiſed with ſome Snails, and worked up with the reſolvent Meals, is excellent for Inflammations of the Teſticles, for the Gout, and Sciatica. The Hemlock Plaſter is a good Reſolver of ſcirrhous Tumours. Dr. Stork has lately recommended this Plant as a Specific in ſeveral Diſorders hitherto accounted incurable, as inveterate Scirrhuſes, Cancers, ſtrumous Indurations of the Glands, fiſtulous and malignant Ulcers, &c. &c. He directs the dried Herb to be uſed externally, after being moderately boiled in Water or Milk, by way of Cataplaſm or Fomentation; and the recent Juice to be inſpiſſated and formed into Pills with the Powder of the dried Leaves, to be taken internally. He relates a great Number of Inſtances of its ſurprizing Succeſs in the moſt deſperate Caſes. How far this Plant may deſerve the high Encomiums he beſtows on it, future Experience alone muſt be left to determine.

Cinnamomum, Offic. Park. *Cinnamomum ſive Cannella Zeilanica.* C. B. Pin. Raii Hiſt. The true Cinnamon Tree. What is at preſent called Cinnamon in the Shops, is an aromatic Bark, of a reddiſh Colour, woody, friable, in Pipes of a different Thickneſs and Length; of a ſweetiſh, hot, pungent, and ſomewhat aſtringent Taſte; of a fragrant Smell, appropriated to various Uſes, both in Medicine and Cookery, and gathered from the *Arbor Cinnamomifera Zeilanica.* Theſe Trees grow in ſeveral Parts of the Eaſt-Indies, but none yield ſuch good Bark, as thoſe of the Iſland of Cylon. In the Shops, that Cinnamon is accounted beſt, which is freſh, of a yellowiſh Red externally, and internally of a ſomewhat darker Colour; which is ſmooth, eaſily broken, of a fragrant Scent, and pungent Taſte. That, which is ſmall, is preferable to the large Kind, and the long Quills are eſteemed more valuable than the ſhort. Some adulterate it with the Bark of the Caper-Buſh, Tamariſk, or the Caſſia Lignea. But this Piece of Fraud is eaſily detected. Bauhine affirms, that whatever Virtues the Antients aſcribed to their Cinnamomum and Caſſia, juſtly belong to our Cinnamon; ſince it is of an aromatic, ſtimulating, and corroborative Quality. Hence it is

claſſed among the Stomachic and Uterine Medicines, affords ſingular Relief to Women afflicted with a Loſs of Strength, a lax State of the Fibres, or a Suppreſſion of the Menſes. Tho' Cinnamon is an excellent Cordial, and highly beneficial in Palpitations of the Heart; yet it has, by being too often uſed, been found to bring on the ſame Diſorder; in which Caſe, Acids are the moſt effectual means of Relief. Tho' 'tis highly proper in ſome Diſorders incident to pregnant Women; yet on theſe Occaſions, Etmuller juſtly adviſes the cautious Uſe of it; becauſe it powerfully irritates the Uterus, to diſcharge and expel the Fœtus. The ſtyptic Quality of the Decoctions of Cinnamon is ſufficiently evinced by Dr. Hales, in his Statical Eſſays. The Eſſential Oil is yielded with the Water, in Diſtillation, and ſubſides to the Bottom, as being ſpecifically heavier. It is of an inflammatory and corroſive Nature, whether externally applied, or exhibited internally. It is, by reaſon of its acrid and cauſtic Nature, highly celebrated as an excellent Medicine in a deep-ſeated Caries of the Bones. Juncker, in his *Conſpectus Therapiæ Generalis*, tells us, that diſtilled Oil of Cinnamon is an excellent Medicine, for ſtopping the Progreſs of Mortifications. Tulpius, alſo, in *Obſ. Med.* informs us, that in order to ſeparate the various Parts of Bones, he never knew a more effectual Medicine, than Oil of Cinnamon, mixed with Oil of Sublimate. Boerhaave informs us, that it is of a reſtorative Quality, in Caſes where Strength is impaired in Women during Geſtation, hard Labour, or after Delivery, when there is no Inflammation nor Rupture of the Veſſels. He alſo ſays, that it is good in Diſorders of the Uterus, ariſing from a cold and mucous Phlegm. It may likewiſe be added to Purgatives, not only with an Intention to render them more palatable, but, alſo, to prevent Flatulencies and Gripes. It may, alſo, be very properly added to Ointments and Balſams, not only for its fragrant Smell, but moreover on account of its reſolvent, diſcutient, and heating Qualities. Six Drops of it may be given in Subſtance, either in a poached Egg, ſweet Wine, or Broth prepared with Fleſh, but more properly dropped upon Sugar.

Several other Products of the Cinnamon Tree are uſed medicinally in the Eaſt-Indies, and have been ſometimes, though very rarely, brought into Europe; particularly a ſpecies of Camphor, by the Indians called Baros, which ſometimes exudes from the Bark of the Root in Form of white Drops, or ſeparates from an eſſential Oil obtained from this Root by Diſtillation. In the ſame Manner the Leaves yield an Oil, reſembling the genuine Oil of Cloves, to which a little of that of the Cinnamon Bark has been added. This is called Oleum Malabathri, and is celebrated as a Remedy in Pains of the Head and Stomach, and other Diſorders. From the Kernels of the ripe Fruit is expreſſed an Oil in ſome Meaſure reſembling Suet, and is made up in Cakes.

Citrullus, Offic. Citrul, or Water-Melon. It grows ſpontaneouſly in hot Climates, and though it is ſown in more northern Countries, it never arrives at perfect Maturity. The fungous Pulp or Marrow is a grateful Aliment, not very nouriſhing, aqueous, but juſtly celebrated for its moiſtening, laxative, diuretic, and refrigerating Qualities. The Seeds are by Phyſicians claſſed among the greater cold Seeds. They provoke Urine, but leſs powerfully

than the Seeds of the Pompion. They are principally uſed in cooling Emulſions.

Citrum, Citrea Malus, Offic. The Citron Tree A ſmall evergreen Tree reſembling the Lemon, cultivated in the ſouthern Parts of Europe. This Fruit has a near Affinity with Lemons in its medicinal Qualities, as well as in its external Form. The principal Difference lies in the Juice of the Citron being ſomewhat leſs acid, and the yellow Rind being ſomewhat hotter, and accompanied with a conſiderable Bitteriſhneſs. The Juice of the Fruit, the Rind, and Seeds, have been preſcribed in Medicine with various Intentions; and wherever a cooling Acid, or an aromatic Bitter is wanted, may doubtleſs be of Service.

Cochlearia folio ſubrotundo, C. B. Pin. *Cochlearia Batava, rotundi folia hortenſis*, Offic. Garden Scurvy Graſs. It grows wild in ſeveral Parts of the North of England, by the Sea Side, but is very much cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in April. Scurvy Graſs abounds with fine volatile Parts; and therefore the Herb infuſed, or the Juice expreſſed is more efficacious than a Decoction, the volatile Part flying away in the Boiling. This is accounted a ſpecific Remedy againſt the Scurvy, purifying the Juices of the Body from the bad Effects of the Diſtemper, and cleanſing the Skin from Scabbs, Pimples, and foul Eruptions. Scurvy Graſs is a powerful antiſeptic, attenuant, and aperient: It manifeſtly promotes the ſenſible Excretion; particularly Urine, without heating or irritating ſo much as might be expected from its great pungency. It is of ſervice in paralytic and cachectic Indiſpoſitions, and in the wandering rheumatic Pains of long Continuance, unaccompanied with a Fever, called by Sydenham, the Scorbutic Rheumatiſm It is generally made Uſe of in Conjunction with mild vegetable Acids, or Subſtances of leſs Acrimony, as Orange Juice, Sorrel, Brooklime, &c. Of all the Aromaticks, Nutmegs ſeem to anſwer beſt for covering its ill Flavour.

Cochlearia, folio ſinuato, C. B. Pin. *Cochlearia Britannica marina*, Offic. Sea-Scurvy-Graſs. It grows in ſalt Marſhes, and particularly by the Thames Side, all the Way below Woolwich, and flowers rather later than the preceding Species. In ſcorbutic Remedies, the Sea-Scurvy-Graſs is often uſed, mixed with the Garden Sort. It wants the fine volatile Parts, and is not ſo efficacious; but as it abounds much more in ſaline Particles, it may with good Succeſs be uſed as a Diuretic.

Coffee, Offic. *Jaſminum Arabicum, Caſtaneæ folio, flore albo odoratiſſimo, cujus fructus Coffy in Officinis dicuntur*, Boerh. Ind. A. The Coffee-Tree. This is a low ſhrubby Tree or Buſh, a Species of Jaſmine, growing ſpontaneouſly in Arabia, and thence introduced into ſeveral Iſlands both of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies: The Fruit of the Tree is a juicy Berry, including two Seeds, joined by the flat Sides, and covered each with a thin Shell. Coffee Seeds have a farinaceous, ſomewhat unctuous, bitteriſh Taſte, and little or no Smell; the Flavour for which they are valued is procured by gentle Torrefaction; ſome of our own Seeds and Kernels acquire by that Proceſs a Flavour ſomewhat of the ſame Kind. Coffee is eſteemed efficacious for the Cure and Prevention of Comatous Diſorders, ariſing from Phlegm, or a too viſcid Blood; it increaſes the Quantity of the animal Spirits, and repairs the Loſs of them ariſing from preternatural Watch-

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ings. It is an infallible Secret for removing that Species of Head-ach, which, in conſequence of a bad Digeſtion, ariſes ſome Hours after Dinner. Coffee, in general, ſeems more proper for Perſons of Phlegmatic Conſtitutions, than for Patients of Choleric Habits. In moſt Diſorders of the Head, ſuch as a Cephalalgia, Vertigo, Lethargy, and Catarrh, when the Habit is plethoric, the Conſtitution cold, the Blood aqueous, the Brain too moiſt, and the Motion of the Spirits too ſlow and languid, Coffee is of great Advantage. On the contrary, thoſe, who are lean, of a bilious or melancholic Conſtitution, whoſe Blood is acrid or retorrid, whoſe Brain is hot, or whoſe animal Spirits are ſtimulated to too briſk and irregular Motions, ought entirely to abſtain from this Liquor.

Colocynthis, Offic. *Colocynthis vulgaris*, Park. Theat. *Colocynthis fructu rotundo minor*, C. B. Pin. Coloquintida. The Pulp of this Fruit is bitter and purgative, but the Seeds have neither of theſe Qualities, in ſo great a Degree, except they have touched the Pulp; for then they become very bitter. Coloquintida, taken in a large Doſe, is one of the moſt violent Purges now known. It not only brings away pure Blood, but produces violent Convulſions, Ulcers in the Inteſtines, and fatal Hypercatharſes. When the Pulp is taken in Subſtance, it ſticks to the Coats of the Stomach and Inteſtines, and therefore it has been judged convenient to divide it as much as poſſible. Thus, being reduced to a fine Powder, it is made up into Lozenges, called Trochiſci Alhandal; but even theſe are hurtful to Perſons of weak Abdominal Viſcera. When it is thought proper to give it in Clyſters, it ought to be boiled in a Linen Bag, that no large Pieces of the Pulp may mix with the Decoction. Theſe Clyſters are often ordered in Apoplectic Caſes. Some ſay, that Coloquintida will purge Children, by being reduced to a Paſte with Oxes Gall, and applied to the Navel.

Colocynthis fructu rotundo major, C. B. Pin. *Colocynthis major rotunda*, Park. Theat. The great Coloquintida. This Plant is imported from the Levant, and is ſaid to agree with the preceding in Virtues.

Contrayerva, Offic. *Contrayerva Hiſpanorum ſive Drakena Radix.* Park. Theat Counterpoiſon. The Contrayerva Root was called Drakena by Cluſius, becauſe it was firſt imported into England in 1581 by Sir Francis Drake, on his having finiſhed his Voyage round the World. From its Smell and Taſte, it ſeems to be compoſed of a moderate Portion of a volatile, oleous, and aromatic Principle, wrapt up in earthy Parts. Hence we may account for its aromatic Qualities, that is, thoſe by which it ſtimulates, incides, attenuates, corroborates, reſiſts Poiſon, and increaſes the Motion of the Humours. Hence it becomes proper in Caſes, where Perſpiration is to be augmented, or the Body heated; and in Fevers, in which Coldneſs is to be ſurmounted, and the Cauſes of the Diſorder eliminated through the cutaneous Pores. Cluſius informs us, that the Inhabitants of Peru eſteem it highly as an Alexipharmic; that it ſtrengthens the Heart and vital Faculties, if the Powder of it is taken in a little Wine in the Morning; and that in Water in contributes to allay Feveriſh Heats. It is certainly very efficacious againſt moſt malignant Diſorders, and in Caſes where the Intention is to excite a Diaphoreſis. On account of its alexipharmic, diaphoretic, and antifebrile Qualities, it is preſcribed jointly with Abſorbents, for the Cure of malignant and petechical Fevers.

Corallina, Offic. *Muſcus Maritimus, ſive Corallina Officinarum*, C. B. Sea-Coraline, White Worm-ſeed. It grows upon Rocks of the Sea, and often on Oyſters and other Shell-Fiſh; and is only uſed to deſtroy and expel Worms from the Bowels, when reduced to Powder.

Corallium Album, Offic. *Corallium album majus*, Park. White Coral. It is found upon the Rocks, in the Tuſcan and Sicilian Seas. It is good in all Fluxes, Cardialgias, and Diſorders proceeding from an Acid.

Corallium rubrum, Offic. *Corallium rubrum majus*, Park. Red Coral. It grows in the Sea, and is found with the White, than which it is more uſed. It is drying, refrigerating, and aſtringent, ſweetens the Blood, and corrects acid Juices in the Stomach.

Coriandrum, Offic. *Coriandrum majus*, Boerh. Ind. A. Coriander. It is ſown in Fields, and flowers in June. The whole Plant, whilſt green, has a nauſeous ungrateful Smell; but the Seed, when dry, is of an agreeable Scent, and is ripe in July and Auguſt. The Seed is the only part in Uſe, and is eſteemed ſtomachic, ſuppreſſes thoſe Vapours which offend the Head, and produces Eructations, and is a good Corrector of draſtic Medicines. It is an Ingredient in the *Aqua Calcis magis compoſita*, and the *Electuarium Lenitivum*.

Cornus, Offic. *Cornus Mas*, Ger. *Cornus ſativa ſive domeſtica*, J. B. The Cornelian Cherry. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in March and April. The Fruit is the Part uſed, which is reckoned cooling and aſtringent.

Cortex Winteranus, Offic. *Cortex Winteranus, Cortex Megellanicus*, Mont. Exot. *Cortex Winteranus acris, ſive Canella alba*, J. B. Winter's Bark. It grows in the Streights of Magellan, very plentifully. The Bark is reſolvent, diſcutient, and ſubaſtringent. For which Reaſon, it is ſucceſsfully preſcribed in Diſorders of the Stomach, Crudities, Nauſeas, Diarrhæas, exceſſive Vomitings, and Colics; as alſo, in the Declenſion of Intermittent Fevers, with a view to corroborate the Stomach. It is, alſo, ſaid to be highly beneficial to ſcorbutic Patients, and ſuch as labour under Obſtructions of the Viſcera, Cachexes, and Irregularities of the Menſes. The *Canella Alba* is now generally ſubſtituted for Winter's Bark in the Shops; and though they are the Barks of different Trees, growing in very diſtant Places, and, by their outward Appearance, ſeem quite different from each other, yet their Taſte is much the ſame, and they may be uſed as a Succedaneum to each other, though the true is much to be valued above the falſe (which is now generally ſold in the Shops) being far more aromatic.

Coſtus, Offic. *Coſtus Arabicus Dioſcoridis*, C. B. Pin. Sweet and bitter Coſtus. It is reckoned hot, dry, and comforting to the Head and Stomach. It helps vertiginous Diſorders, opens Obſtructions of the Uterus, and procures the Catamenia. It is alſo eſteemed a good Hepatic, and of Service in Obſtructions of the Urinary Ducts, and againſt the Cholic, Dropſy, and Palſy. It is an Ingredient in the *Confectio Paulina, Mithridatium*, and *Theriaca Andromachi*. As however it is rarely to be met with, Zedoary is allowed to be ſubſtituted in its Place. According to ſome, there are three Species of Coſtus in the Shops, viz. the Arabian, the Bitter, and the Sweet. Hence Caſpar Bauhine and other Botanic Authors have divided it into four Species. But Bontius rightly informs us, that it is one

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and the ſame Root, differing only either by Place, Age, or Corruption.

Cotinus, Offic. *Coccigria, ſive Cotinus putata*, J. B. Venice or red Sumach. It is found in Italy, flowers in May, and the Fruit is ripe in Auguſt. The Fruit is thought to be extremely drying and aſtringent, Gargariſms are prepared of a Decoction of the Leaves, which are good for Ulcers of the Mouth and Tongue, and are uſed againſt Relaxations of the Uvula, and Glands in the Fauces. The Fruit is particularly ſerviceable, in Ulcers of the Fauces and Pudenda, and reſtrains Diarrhæas, and a too copious Diſcharge of the Menſes.

Cotyledon major, C. B. Boerh. Ind. As *Umbilicus Veneris*, Offic. Navelwort. It grows upon old Stone Walls and Buildings in England, and flowers in May. The Leaves are the only Part uſed, which are gently, cooling, moiſtening, refrigerating, and aſtringent. They are uſeful in hot Diſtempers of the Liver, provoke Urine, and take off the Heat and Sharpneſs thereof. The Juice outwardly applied helps the Shingles, and St. Anthony's Fire, the Pain and Inflammations of the Piles, and is likewiſe uſeful in Kibes and Chilblains.

Crithmum fœniculum marinum herba Sancti Petri, Offic. Samphire. The whole Plant has a warm aromatic Smell and Taſte, growing upon the Rocks by the Sea-ſide in many Places in England. It ſtrengthens the Stomach, procures an Appetite, provokes Urine, opens Obſtructions, is good for the Jaundice, and is extolled as a Diſſolver of the Stone and Promoter of the Menſes.

Crocus, Offic. *Crocus Saluris*, C. B. Saffron. The Chives or fleſhy Capillaments growing at the End of the Piſtil of the Flower, carefully picked and preſſed together into Cakes. It is cultivated in different Parts of the World; that produced in our own Country is greatly ſuperior to the Sorts brought from Abroad, and may be diſtinguiſhed from them by its Blades being broader. It ſhould be choſen freſh, in cloſe Cakes, neither dry nor yet very moiſt, tough and firm in tearing, of a high fiery Colour, and of the ſame Colour within as on the outſide. Saffron is a very elegant and uſeful aromatic; of a ſtrong penetrating, diffuſive Smell, and a warm pungent bitteriſh Taſte. It is ſuppoſed to have a conſiderable Degree of Anodyne Power, depending on its ſubtile odorous Principle. Lord Bacon informs us, that a certain Gentleman, who uſed to be exceſſively ſick at Sea, had his Nauſeas prevented by wearing a Bag of Saffron on the Region of the Stomach; and Etmuller relates, that a Perſon trading in this Commodity, in order to ſave ſome Duty, concealed a Bag of it ſo long under his Clothes, that its Steam had ſuch an Effect upon him as to kill him. It is reckoned more cordial and exhilirating than almoſt any of the other Aromatics, ſo as when taken too freely to occaſion even immoderate Mirth. It is alſo ſaid to be particularly ſerviceable in Diſorders of the Breaſt, in Female Obſtructions and hyſteric Depreſſions. Borelli tells us, that a certain Woman, by only wearing Saffron on the Pit of her Stomach, was cured of Melancholy and a perpetual Inclination to weep. Saffron, like all other efficacious Medicines, if exhibited unſeaſonably, or in too large a Quantity, may produce bad Effects. Accordingly we meet with ſeveral Inſtances in practical Writers, where Saffron, in conſequence of its ſtimulating Quality, has occaſioned Deliriums, immoderate Diſcharges of the Menſes, and

and other alarming Symptoms. Saffron may be ſafely preſcribed in Subſtance from half a Scruple to a whole Scruple, or even half a Dram; though the largeſt Doſe for ſuch as are not accuſtomed to it, ſhould not exceed half a Scruple. It gives out the whole of its Virtue and Colour both to ſpirituous and watery Menſtrua, both of which diſſolve about three Parts in four. A conſiderable Share of its Flavour alſo ariſes in Diſtillation, by which a ſmall Portion of an eſſential Oil may be obtained. It is frequently met with in extemporaneous Preſcriptions, and is alſo an Ingredient in a great many officinal Compoſitions.

Cubebæ, Offic. *Arbor baccifera Braſilienſis, fructu piper recipiente*, Raii. Hiſt. Cubebs. A warm Spice of a pleaſant Smell, and a moderately pungent Taſte, brought to us from the Iſland of Java: They are recommended in a Hoarſeneſs and Loſs of Voice, eſpecially when the Tonſils are ſtuffed and obſtructed. They are both heating and drying, corroborate the Stomach, expel Wind, and are particularly uſeful in all Diſorders of the Head.

Cucumis ſativus vulgaris, C. B. Pin. *Cucumis hortenſis*, Offic. *Cucumis ſativus*, Park. Theat. Cucumber. This is common in Gardens, and flowers in June. It is eſteemed cooling and relaxing, ſalubrious in hot bilious Diſpoſitions, but hurtful when there is a weak Digeſtion. The Seeds are eſteemed abſtergent and opening. They provoke Urine, and are frequently ordered in antipleuritic and antinephritic Emulſions.

Cucurbita, Offic. *Cucurbita lagenaria major*, Park. Theat. The Gourd. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in July. The Seed, which is the only Part uſed, is one of the four greater cold Seeds, allays Thirſt, and provokes Urine.

Cuminum, Offic. J. B. *Fœniculum Orientale Cuminum dictum.* Tourn. Inſt. Cumin. This Plant grows in great Quantities in the Iſlands of Malta and Sicily, from whence it is brought to us. The Seed is the only Part in Uſe, and is one of the four greater hot Seeds. It is of a very warming Quality, and powerfully expels Wind from the Stomach and Bowels. For which Purpoſe, it is often exhibited in Clyſters, as, alſo, ſometimes in Powder mixed with Wine. Externally applied, it is very efficacious in removing Pains of the Breaſt, Sides, or Bowels.

Curcuma, Offic. Turmeric. It grows in the Eaſt Indies, from whence it is brought to us. Of this Plant there are two Species, the Long and Round; but the firſt is beſt. Its Virtues are ſaid to be abſtergent, attenuating, opening, and diſcutient. It provokes the Menſes, facilitates Delivery, opens all Obſtructions of the Inteſtines, provokes Urine, expels the Stone, and is recommended in all icteric, dropſical, and cachectic Diſorders.

Cuſcuta, Offic. *Cuſcuta major*, C. B. Dodder. This Herb grows in Thickets, and is ſaid to be excellent againſt Diſorders of the Liver and Spleen. It is alſo abſtergent, ſubaſtringent, and aperient. It corrects melancholic Humours, and is ſaid to be beneficial in the Black Jaundice.

Cuſcuta minor, Epithymum, Offic. Dodder of Thyme. The whole Plant is uſed. It gently purges melancholic and ſerous Humours. It is uſed in Obſtructions of the Hypocondria and Spleen. Tournefort informs us, that the Species, brought from the Levant, under the Name of Venetian Dodder, does not purge, but

but is rather aperient and ſtomachic.

Cydonia, Malus Cydonia, Offic. The Quince Tree. This is cultivated in Gardens and green Houſes, and flowers in April. The Fruit and Seeds are uſed, the former being ſtomachic, refrigerating, drying, and aſtringent. They are principally uſed in Vomiting, Fluxes, Hiccups, and Relaxations of the Stomach. The Seeds are cooling and moiſtening, and by their Mucilage correct and obtund Acrimony.

Cynogloſſa, Offic. *Cynogloſſum majus vulgare*, C. B. Pin. Tourn. Inſt. Hounds-Tongue. This grows on the Road Sides, and flowers in June, The Root and Leaves are uſed, and are of a refrigerating and drying Nature. They are recommended in Fluxes, Gonorrhæas, Catarrhs, and Hæmorhages; as alſo in ſcrophulous and ſtrumous Diſorders, and are ſerviceable to Wounds and Ulcers of all Kinds. Some, alſo, aſcribe a Narcotic Quality to this Plant. But Dr. Fuller ſays, he could never diſcover any ſuch Virtue in it.

Cyperus longus, Offic. Ger. *Cyperus odoratus radice longa ſive Cyperus Officinarum*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt, Long-rooted Cyprus. It grows in marſhy Places, but is very rarely to be met with. The Root is uſed, and is ſaid to be ſtomachic and uterine. It is alſo recommended for exciting a Diſcharge of Urine and the Menſes curing a recent Dropſy, removing the Cholic and Vertigo, and for rendering the Breath ſweet.

Cyperus rotundus, Offic. *Cyperus rotundus orientalis major*, C. B. Pin. Round-rooted Cyperus. This is brought to us from Egypt, and its Root is uſed for the ſame Purpoſes with the former.

Cypreſſus mas & fœmina Plinii, Tourn. Inſt. Boerh. Ind. Alt. The Cypreſs Tree. This is cultivated in Gardens. The Wood, Tops, and Nuts are uſed. The Wood is refrigerating, drying, and aſtringent. The Tops and Nuts are moderately heating, drying, and highly aſtringent. For which Reaſon they are principally recommended in Spittings of Bloods, Diarhæas, Dyſenteries, and involuntary Diſcharges of Urine. They are, alſo, uſed both internally and externally in curing Hernias.

Daucus. Carrot. Of this three Sorts are uſed in Medicine.

1. *Daucus Creticus*, Pharm. Lond. & Edinb. *Daucus foliis fœniculi tenuiſſimis*, C. B. Candy Carrot. It is a Native of the Levant and the Mountains of Switzerland, and cultivated in ſome of our Gardens. The Seeds of this Species of Carrot have a light aromatic Smell, and a moderately warm biting Taſte: They have been occaſionally employed as Carminatives, and ſuppoſed likewiſe to be diuretic and emmenagogue. At preſent they are little otherwiſe made uſe of than as Ingredients in the Theriaca and Mithridate.

2. *Daucus Sylveſtris*, Phar. Ed. *Paſtinaca Sylveſtris tenuifolia Dioſcoridis, vel Daucus officinarum*, C. B. Pin. The Seed infuſed in Ale is eſteemed no deſpicable Diuretic, and excellent to prevent the Stone, and alleviate its more violent Fits. It alſo expels Gravel, and provokes Urine and the Menſes; nor is it leſs beneficial in all Uterine and Hyſteric Diſorders. Helmont ſays, that he was acquainted with a Lawyer, who every fifteen Days was troubled with a Fit of the Stone, and was for ſeveral Years freed from the Racks of that violent Diſorder, only by an Infuſion of two Drams of this Seed in ſome clear Malt Liquor. An Infuſion of this Seed in White Wine gives great Relief in Hyſteric Paroxyſms. Tragus, as well as ſeveral

veral others, highly recommended the ſmall Purple Flowers which grow in the Middle of the Umbels, as an infallible Antidote againſt an Epilepſy.

3. *Daucus ſativus, Paſtinaca ſativa, ſive Corota rubra*, J. B. Dark red-rooted Garden Carrot. The Virtues of the Seeds and Herbs differ nothing at all from the former. The Roots are frequently uſed in Food, tho' they are flatulent. They are thought to render the Body ſoluble, and contribute to the Cure of a Cough.

Dens Leonis, Taraxacum, Offic. *Dens leonis latiore folio*, Tourn. Inſt. Dandelion. This is found every where in Gardens and Paſture Grounds. It flowers through the whole Summer. The Root and Leaves are uſed, and agree in Virtues with Endive, though they operate more powerfully. They are principally preſcribed in putrid and inveterate Diſorders as mild Antiſeptics, Aperients, and Detergents, as alſo in a Phthiſis, Conſumption, Scurvy, and Cachexy.

Dentaria, Offic. Ind. Med. *Dentaria heptaphylios*, C. B. Pin. Raii Hiſt. Tooth-wort. This is frequently to be found in the Gardens of Botaniſts, flowers in April, and is thought to be of a drying and aſtringent Nature.

Dictamus Creticus, Offic. C. B. P. Dittany of Crete, or Candy. The true Dittany grows chiefly in the Iſland of Crete, or Candy, and flowers in June, the Leaves being only uſed. They are generally brought from Italy, tied up in Bundles, which are often damaged and effete, and at beſt not ſuperior to thoſe of our own Growth. They are apparently, when in Perfection, a very warm Aromatic, of an agreeable Smell, and a hot biting Taſte. Geoffrey informs us, that the Leaves have always been looked upon as an excellent Vulnerary, a powerful Cordial, as alſo an Emmenagogue and Diuretic. It is alſo recommended as alexipharmic, uterine, cephalic, and ſaid to kill Worms.

Digitalis, Offic. *Digitalis purpurea, folio aſpero*, C. B. Pin. Fox-Glove. It grows in Woods and Hedges, and flowers in June. This Plant is emetic and vulnerary, and agrees in Virtues with the Pilewort. The Ointment of Fox-Glove is very reſolvent, and the Decoction of it purges very powerfully both upwards and downwards.

Dipſacus ſativus, Carduus Fullonum, Offic. Manured Teaſel. This Plant is cultivated in Fields, and flowers in July.

Dipſacus Sylveſtris, Virga Paſtoris, Offic. Shepherds Rod. It grows in moiſt and watery Places, by the Sides of Hedges, and flowers in July. Theſe two Plants were formerly Articles of the Materia Medica, at preſent they are totally diſregarded.

Dracontium, Offic. *Dracunculus polyphyllus*, C. B. Pin. Dragons Blood. This Plant is a Native of the Southern Parts of Europe, and is cultivated in our Gardens. It appears to be ſimilar in medicinal Virtues, as well as other Properties to Arum; the Roots and Leaves being like thoſe of that Plant, extremely acrimonious, ſeeming, when ſlightly taſted, to burn or vellicate the Tongue for a conſiderable Time; its Activity is alſo in great Part diſſipated by drying, and is not ſoluble either in ſpirituous or watery Menſtrua. It may therefore, like Arum, be employed as a powerful Attenuant and Stimulant for diſſipating cold Phlegm in the Stomach, and to provoke Urine, the Menſes, and open Obſtructions. It is, however, but little uſed in Practice.

Ebenus Æthiopica: Offic. *Palma Americana ſpinoſa*, C. B. Pin. Raii Hiſt.

Hiſt. The Macow or Ebony Tree. What we have grows in America, and is from thence brought to us. The Part only in Uſe is the Heart or medullary Subſtance of the Wood, which is black and extremely hard, and was by the Ancients accounted good for the Eyes.

Elaterium, Offic. *Cucumis Sylveſtris, aſininus dictus*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Cucumis Sylveſtris ſive aſininus*, Raii Hiſt. Wild Cucumber. All the Parts of this Plant are ſtrongly purgative. The Fruit appears to be ſomewhat more ſo than the Root, and this than the Leaves. The Pecula of the Juice that iſſues ſpontaneouſly, or by very light Preſſure, on ſlitting the Fruit when almoſt ripe, dried in the Sun, or any other gentle Heat, is the Elaterium of the Shops. This is a very ſtrong, irritating, but ſlow Cathartic, often operating by Vomit, and is one of the moſt draſtic Hydrogogues in the whole Materia Medica. It remarkably raiſes the Pulſe, and ſeems to kindle a Degree of Fever for a Time. Liſter and Hoffman obſerve, that its Effects in increaſing the Pulſe, is perceivable even in the Extremities of the Fingers. Its Uſe therefore is in cold indolent phlegmatic Caſes, particularly in Dropſies, in which it has ſometimes been given with Succeſs when Medicines of a milder Kind had proved ineffectual. Two or three Grains are in general a ſufficient Doſe. In ſome Caſes this Quantity has acted violently; in others, five Grains have procured plentiful Evacuation without much Uneaſineſs or Diſturbance to the Conſtitution. It is ſaid, that in Holland, an Extract made with Wine from the Roots of the Plant is ſubſtituted to the Elaterium, and had been found equally efficacious and ſafe. Mr. Soam informs us, that a certain Empiric uſed to give two Pills, of the Size of Chiches, compoſed of wheaten Meal, and the Juice of the wild Cucumber, to Patients labouring under a Dropſy. After this, with a Lotion for the Legs, made of a Decoction of the Stalks, he drew the Matter downwards, and then gave another Doſe of his Pills, and by this Means performed many Cures. In what kind of Matter the purgative Virtue of this Plant reſides, has not been ſufficiently aſcertained: Mr. Boulduc, who has made many Experiments on the Subject, ſays, that Spirit of Wine has ſcarcely any Action upon it; and that Water is not its proper Menſtruum, appears from its quitting the watery Juice, and ſettling at the Bottom.

Elemi. A Reſin imported from both the Indies, of a tranſparent pale yellow Colour, of a ſtrong, tolerably pleaſant Smell, and a bitteriſh Taſte, ſaid to be produced from a large Tree of the olive Kind. This Gum heats, mollifies, digeſts, reſolves, maturates, alleviates Pain, and is beneficial in Diſorders and Wounds of the Head and Nerves; and, in particular, for Wounds of the Cranium. It is, alſo, good for Contuſions of the Joints, and provokes Urine and the Menſes.

Erigerum, Senecio, Offic. *Senecio vulgaris*, Park. Raii Hiſt. Groundſel, or Simſon. This grows in Fields and cultivated Grounds, and may be had at all Seaſons of the Year. The Herb itſelf is uſed, and ſaid to be beneficial in the Cholera, Jaundice, Intemperature of the Blood, Sciatic Pains, and exceſſive Menſtrual Diſcharges.

Eruca, Offic. *Eruca major ſativa, annua, flore albo, ſtriato*, J. B. Garden Rockets. It is planted in Gardens. The Seeds only are uſed, which are warming and drying, and chiefly enter anti-apoplectic Medicines.

Ervum

Ervum verum, Tourn. Inſt. *Orobus, Ervum*, Offic. *Orobus ſativus ſive Ervum ſemine anguloſo, ſiliquis inter Grana Junctis*, Hiſt. Oxon. Bitter Vetch. It grows, though ſeldom, in our Gardens, and flowers in June, but is much more common in Italy, and ſome Parts of France. The Parts in Uſe, is the Seed, which is an angular, roundiſh, brown, reddiſh Grain, of a leguminous, bitteriſh, and diſagreeable Taſte, and contains a farinaceous Subſtance, not unlike Fenugreek, as, alſo, a diuretic Salt; in conſequenc whereof, it is recommended for expelling the Stone.

Eryngium, Offic. *Eryngium maritimum*, Boerh. Ind Alt. Hiſt. Oxon. Eringo. It grows in ſandy Places, by the Sea-ſide, and flowers in June and July. The Root only is uſed, which is hepatic, nephritic, and alexipharmic. It is chiefly uſed in Obſtructions of the Menſes, and Urine, and of the Liver, Gall, Spleen, and other Parts; and conſequently is effectual in the Jaundice and Cholic.

Eryſimum, Offic. *Eryſimum vulgare*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Hedge Muſtard. It grows near Hedges and old Walls, and flowers in June. The Plant, as well as Seed, are uſed, which are heating, drying, attenuating, aperient, help to expectorate viſcid Phlegm from the Lungs, and are good againſt an habitual Cough. Riverius commends a Decoction of it in Wine, againſt a Cholic.

Eupatorium Cannabinum, C. B. Pin. *Eupatorium Avicennæ, Eupatorium Cannabinum*, Offic. Hemp Agrimony. It grows by the Sides of Rivers, and flowers in July. The Herb is hepatic and vulnerary, and principally uſed in a Cachexy, Catarrh, and Cough; it is likewiſe efficacious in the Stoppage of the Urine and Menſes. According to Schroder, externally applied, it is one of the moſt noble Vulneraries; and the Root purges, like White Hellebore, according to Geſner.

Euphorbium, Offic. *Euphorbium verum Antiquorum*, Raii Hiſt. Boerh. Ind. Alt. The Euphorbium Tree. It grows in the Eaſt-Indies. The Part in Uſe is the Juice, which is called Euphorbium, and is a gummy reſinous Subſtance, which moſt powerfully purges, and expels all ſerous and watery Humours from the Body, but muſt not be given to dropſical Patients unleſs ſuch as are of a very ſtrong Conſtitution. It is with good Succeſs applied externally in a Caries of the Bones; but great Care muſt be taken never to apply it to Ulcers of the Fauces, Noſe, Palate, or Tongue. Applied to the Noſe it provokes Sneezing.

Euphraſia, Officinarum C. B. P. Boerh. Ind. A. *Euphraſia vulgaris*, Park. Eye-Bright. It grows in Meadows, and flowers in July. The Herb is Opthalmic and Cephalic, and principally uſed in all Diſorders of the Eyes, and a decayed Memory.

Faba, Offic. *Faba Bona major*, Hiſt. Ox. *Faba flore candido, lituris nigris conſpicuo*, Tourn. Inſt. Garden Beans. They are ſowed in great Numbers in our Gardens for the Uſe of the Kitchen. The Flowers, Pods, and Beans are uſed. Externally applied they remove Freckles and other cutaneous Diſorders. The Water of the Pods is given to mitigate the Gripes in Children.

Fagus, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. A. *Fagus Latinorum Oxya Græcorum*, J. B. The Beech Tree. It grows frequently in Woods and Hedges in the Southern Parts of England, tho' Cæſar in his Commentaries denies it to be of Engliſh Growth. The Maſt is in Uſe, and has the ſame Properties and Virtues, which the Cheſnut is poſſeſſed of. Its Fruit and Seeds

expel

expel the Gravel and Mucus from the Kidneys. The Water found in the Clefts of old Beech-Trees, as Tragus affirms, cures Scabs, Itch, Tettars, and all other cutaneous Irritations. The freſh Leaves of the Beech, bruiſed and applied hot to Tumours, diſcuſs them, and corroborate the Limbs when affected with Numbneſs. Chewed, they are an excellent Remedy for Diſorders of the Lips and Gums.

Ferula Galbanifera, J. B. *Ferula latiore folio*, Park. Theat. *Ferula latiore folio*, C. B. Pin. Small Fennel Giant. It grows in moſt Phyſic Gardens. Lobelius ſays, that it was firſt produced from a Seed found in the Tears of Galbanum at Antwerp.

Ficus, Offic. *Ficus vulgaris*, Park. Theat. *Ficus communis*, Boerh. Ind. The Fig-tree. It grows frequently in Gardens and Orchards in hot Climates. The Fruit, or the *Caricæ* of the Shops, Figs, are accounted moderately nutrimental and grateful to the Stomach. Their principal Uſe in Medicine is as a lubricating emollient Sweet, in which Intention they are commonly made an Ingredient in pectoral Decoctions and lenitive Electuaries. They are employed externally in Cataplaſms, for promoting the Suppuration of Inflammatory Tumours, for which Purpoſe they are equally adapted with other ſoft Subſtances, void of Acrimony or Irritation.

Filipendula, Offic. *Filipendula vulgaris, an Molon Plinii?* C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. A. Dropwort. It grows in Fields and Meadows, and flowers in June. The Root and Herb are both uſed. The Plant is diuretic, and of Service when a tartareous Mucilage affects the Lungs, Reins, and Joints; and in a flatulent Colic, Fluor Albus, or too copious Fluxes of the Lochia. Tabernæmontanus greatly commends the Powder and Juice againſt an Epilepſy; and Boerhaave adviſes the Leaves infuſed or boiled againſt a Jaundice.

Filix non ramoſa dentata, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. A. *Filix Mas*, Offic. Common Male Fern. It grows in Hedges and ſhady Lanes. The Root is only uſed, and has the ſame Virtues as the Oſmund Royal, for which it is often ſold by the Herb-women. It is thought to be hurtful to the Female Sex, and to cauſe Abortion. It has a peculiar Efficacy againſt the Rickets, expels Worms, and the Stone, and relieves thoſe who labour under a Swelling of the Spleen.

Filix fœmina, Offic. *Filix ramoſa repens vulgatiſſima*, Hiſt. Oxon. Female Fern, or common Brakes. It grows very frequent on Commons and Heaths. The Root is uſed, which is deemed anti-ſplenetic, aſtringent, and opening. It is chiefly uſed in Obſtructions of the Bowels, as alſo of the Spleen and Uterus; outwardly applied it is reckoned good for Burns. The diſtilled water of this Plant was formerly eſteemed a ſpecific Remedy againſt Worms, eſpecially thoſe of the flat kind.

Flos ſolis, Offic. Raii Hiſt. *Helenium Indicum maximum*, C. B. Sun-Flower. This is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in Auguſt. The Roots are accounted pectoral, and good for extinguiſhing exceſſive Heat, but when eaten plentifully excite a Pain of the Head. This Plant is alſo ſaid to be a Vulnerary.

Foeniculum, vulgare, Germanicum, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Foeniculum*, Offic. *Foeniculum vulgare*, Raii Hiſt. Fennel. Though this Plant grows ſpontaneouſly in ſome Places on the Sea-Coaſt, as alſo at Woolwich and Graveſend, yet it is moſt generally cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in June. The Leaves, Root, and Seeds are uſed. The Root is one of the five aperient Roots, and the Seeds,

Seeds are claſſed among the great carminative Seeds. Simon Pauli informs us, that in putrid Fevers, attended with Malignity, there is no Plant more aperient and ſudorific, than Fennel; whence nothing is more proper in the Small-Pox and Meaſles, than a Decoction of the Herb, or of its Seeds or Roots. Diſtilled Fennel-water dropped into the Eyes is, by ſeveral Authors, ſaid to be an excellent Preſerver and Reſtorer of the Sight. The Seeds corroborate the Stomach, cure a Nauſea and Loathing of Food, and are an excellent Carminative. Theſe Seeds are alſo poſſeſſed of an alexipharmic Quality, and, when mixed with other Pectorals, afford ſingular Relief in an Aſthma. The Roots provoke the Menſes and Urine, are ſuppoſed to open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and to cure the Jaundice.

Foeniculum dulce, Offic. C. B. Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Foeniculum dulce, majori & albo ſemine*, Tourn. Inſt. Sweet Fennel. This is imported from Germany. The Seeds are uſed, and are poſſeſſed of the ſame Virtues with thoſe of the former, only are of a more grateful Flavour, but leſs warm and pungent. This is the Species of Fennel referred to in the laſt College Diſpenſatory, in which a Simple Water is ordered to be drawn from it; and it is an Ingredient in the *Aqua Juniperi Compoſita*; *Decoct. Commun. pro Clyſ.* the *Oxymel ex allio*, *Mithridate*, and the *Venice Treacle*.

Foeniculum tortuoſum, J. B. Raii Hiſt. Boerh. Ind. Alt. French Hartwort. This is found in the Gardens of Botaniſts, and flowers in Auguſt. The Seeds are uſed, which are white, ſtriated, and of an aromatic Taſte, attended with ſome Degree of Acrimony. They are hot and dry, provoke Urine, and the Menſes, and enter the Compoſition of the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Fœnum Græcum ſativum, C. B. P. Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Foenum Græcum*, Offic. Fenugreek. It is ſown in Fields, and flowers in June. The Seeds have a ſtrong diſagreeable Smell, and an unctuous farinaceous Taſte, ſomewhat bitteriſh; they are emollient, digeſtive, maturating, diſcutient, paregoric, and frequently uſed in Cataplaſms, Fermentations, and Clyſters. The Decoction of Fenugreek uſed by way of Inceſſion is effectual in Female Diſorders, proceeding from an Inflammation or Obſtruction of the Uterus. The Decoction is excellent in a Teneſmus and Dyſentery, when attended with fetid Diſcharges. It is an Ingredient in the *Oleum e Mucilaginibus*.

Fragaria, Offic. *Fragaria ferens Fraga alba & rubra*, J. B. The Strawberry. This Plant grows in Woods, Gardens, and Hedges, and flowers in May. The Leaves and Fruit are both uſed. The Herb is diuretic, and is often an Ingredient in Gargariſms, Baths, and Cataplaſms. The Decoction of the Herb and immature Fruit is ſtrengthning and aſtringent. The ripe Fruit is emollient, nutritive, relaxing, cooling, aperitive, and corrects Acrimony, and conſequently is proper in burning Fevers, under the higheſt Degree of Inflammation. The Pulp applied in a Cataplaſm is excellent for external Imflammations. Geſner obſerves, that Strawberries, which grow upon Hills and mountainous Places, are far preferable to thoſe, which grow in low and watery ones.

Fraxinella, Ger. Emac. Tourn. Inſt. Boerh. Ind. *Fraxinella vulgaris*, Park. Theat. Baſtard Dittany. This is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in July. The Bark of the Root is accounted cordial, alexipharmic,

mic, uterine, cephalic, and anthelminthic. It was formerly uſed in malignant Diſorders, Epilepſies, and other Diſeaſes of the Head, as alſo in Obſtructions of the Uterus.

Fraxinus, Offic. *Fraxinus excelſior*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Common Aſh-tree. It is common in Woods and Hedges. The Bark, Wood, Leaves, and Seed are uſed. The Bark is drying, attenuating, diuretic, and lithontriptic, and is of Service in Intermittent Fevers, and provokes Sweat. The Seed is warming, greatly drying, and is ſerviceable in Hepatic, Pleuritic, and Nephritic Diſorders. The Wood is a good Vulnerary, and is by ſome commended in the Venereal Diſeaſe, and ſupplies the Place of the *Lignum Sanctum*.

Fraxinus folio rotundiore, C. B. Pin. *Manniſera Arbor*, Offic. The round leaved Aſh. It grows in Calabria, and Italy, the condenſated Juice whereof is Manna.

Fuligo, Soot. This is ſo well known, that it requires no Deſcription. The Soot of Vegetables, upon a Chymical Analyſis, yields a large Quantity of tranſparent Water, a yellow volatile Salt, and a thick black Oil, a fixed Alkali and an inſipid Earth. Wood Soot is directed in hyſteric Caſes, and in different nervous Diſorders as an Antiſpaſmodic and Corroborant. The volatile Salt of Soot is uſed with the ſame Succeſs as that of Animals. Hartman recommends the Salt which riſes laſt for giving Relief in Cancers. But the Soot produced by Oak-wood alone, the common Dutch Tufts, or common Pit-coal, appears different, upon a Chymical Analyſis; and that, again, would be very different, which ſhould be collected from the Chimney of a public Kitchen, which is continually filled with the Fumes, not only of the Fuel, but alſo of all Kinds of boiled, roaſted, and fried Aliments.

Fumaria, Offic. *Fumaria purpurea*, Ger. *Fumaria Officinarum & Dioſcoridis*, C. B. Fumitory. It grows in Fields and cultivated Grounds; the whole Plant is uſed. It is good againſt Splenetic and Hepatic Diſorders. It attenuates and expells ſerous, bilious, and aduſt Humours. It corroborates the Viſcera, and purifies the Blood; in conſequence whereof it is reckoned good in the Scurvy, and all Diſorders of the Spleen and Meſentery, in a Jaundice, the Itch, and all Diſorders of the like Nature. The diſtilled Water, dropt into the Eyes, is ſaid to cure Dimneſs of Sight.

Fungus, Offic. *Fungus eſculentus*, Park. The Muſhroom, or Champignon. This grows in barren paſture Grounds, and is found in the Autumn. The whole Plant preſerved in Vinegar is uſed in Kitchens, but rarely or never found in the Shops.

Galanga major, Offic. Ger. Emac. Park. Theat. Great Galangal. It grows ſpontaneouſly in Java and Malabar, and is from thence brought to Europe. The Root, the Part uſed in Medicine, is hot and bitter, good in all Diſorders of the Stomach, Head, and Uterus. It incides and opens; hence it is good in all Crudities of the Stomach, a Vertigo, and all other Diſeaſes, proceeding from cold and flatulent Cauſes.

Galanga minor, Offic. J. B. C. B. Pin. Common Galangal. It grows common in China, and is from thence tranſported to us. It has the ſame Virtues aſcribed to it as the former, tho' this is the moſt eſteemed. It expels Wind, provokes Urine and the Menſes, and helps Digeſtion. It abounds with a volatile oleous Salt, enveloped in mild viſcid Parts.

Galbanum. This is the reſinous Juice, or Gum of the Ferula, a Plant growing in Syria, and by ſome, according to Dioſcorides, called Metopium. The beſt is what reſembles Frankincenſe, is grumous, pure, pinguious, free from Chips, retaining ſome of the Seeds of the Plant, and of a ſtrong Smell, not very moiſt, nor yet quite dry. This Gum is of an heating, drawing, and diſcutient Quality. It is an excellent Antihyſteric, Emmenagogue, and forcing Medicine. When applied by way of Plaſter to the Navel, it is ſaid to cure Hyſteric Convulſions. It is ſudorific, when taken internally, and, when externally applied, ſoftens and digeſts Tumours, and brings them to a Suppuration. For internal Uſe, it ought to be ſtrained, but not for external. Like the other gummy Reſins, it is not perfectly ſoluble in either rectified Spirit or Water, but in a Mixture of both. It is an Ingredient in the Species *e Scordio ſine Opio*; *Pilulæ Gummoſæ*; *Confectio Paulina*; *Mithridatium*; *Theriaca Andromachi*; *Emplaſtrum commune cum Gummi*; & *Cataplaſma maturans*, of the laſt London Diſpenſatory.

Galega, Ruta capraria, Offic. *Galega vulgaris floribus cæruleis*, Tourn. Inſt. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Goats Rue. It grows by River Sides, and marſhy Places, in ſeveral Parts of Italy, but with us only in Gardens; it flowers in June and July. It is celebrated as an Alexipharmic and Sudorific; in petechial Eruptions, and other peſtilential Diſeaſes. It is good in the Meaſles and Epilepſies of Children, and the Stings of Serpents, and is ſaid to deſtroy Worms, even by external Application.

Galeopſis, Offic. *Galeopſis procerior fœtida ſpicata*, Tourn. Inſt. *Galeopſis ſive Urtica iners magna fœtidiſſima*, I. B. Hedge Nettle. It grows by Hedges, and flowers in July and Auguſt. The Leaves and Seeds are uſed, and are highly commended by ſome as Reſolvents and Antiſeptics. According to Boerhaave it is an excellent Remedy in uterine Suffocations.

Gallium, Offic. *Gallium luteum*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Gallion verum*, J. B. Cheeſe Rennet. It grows in dry Places, and flowers in June and July. The Herb is uſed, which, whole or in Powder, ſtops Hæmorrhages and Fluxes of Blood; which it effects by its coagulating and incraſſating Quality. The Decoction of the Herb is eſteemed good for the Gout, and, in a Bath, it removes Wearineſs. It is alſo accounted ſoporific.

Gallæ, Offic. Galls. Hard roundiſh Excreſcences, found in the warmer Countries on the Oak-Tree, produced from the Puncture of an Inſect, and affording a Lodgement for its Young till they are capable of eating a Paſſage through. The beſt Galls are brought from Aleppo, and are accounted among the ſtrongeſt Aſtringents of the Vegetable Kingdom. They have no Smell or particular Flavour. The cortical hard Part of the Gall is more ſtyptic than the interior more brittle Matter. They give out their Virtue both to ſpirituous and watery Menſtrua; but are rarely uſed in Medicine. They are an Ingredient in making Ink, and are much employed in inveſtigating the Contents of mineral Waters, ſtriking, like other vegetable Aſtringents, a purple or black Colour, more or leſs deep, in proportion to the Quantity of Iron contained in the Water.

Gambogium, ſeu Gutta Gamba, Offic. Gamboge. The concrete, gummy-reſinous Juice of certain Trees growing in Cambodia in the Eaſt-Indies, brought over in large Cakes or Rolls, externally of a browniſh

browniſh Yellow, of a deep reddiſh Yellow within, changing to a pale bright Yellow on being moiſtened. It has no Smell; when firſt chewed it is taſteleſs, but kept in the Mouth ſome time it diſcovers a conſiderable Acrimony. Rectified Spirit of Wine poured upon it, acquires immediately a deep gold Colour, and diſſolves about five Parts out of ſix. Water, aſſiſted by Heat, takes up nearly as much; but the Solution is turbid, and depoſites, on cooling, a conſiderable Quantity of reſinous Matter. Water, impregnated with fixed Alkaline Salt, totally diſſolves it into a tranſparent blood-red Liquor, which paſſes through a Filter without any Separation of its Parts, and depoſites no Sediment on ſtanding. It is wholly taken up likewiſe, and in conſiderable Quantity, by vinous Spirits impregnated with volatile Alkalies, or the dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac: This Solution mingles uniformly both with Water and rectified Spirit, without Precipitation or Turbidneſs. Gamboge is a ſtrong and quick Cathartic. In ſuch hydropic Caſes as require the briſker Purgatives, and in other Diſorders accompanied with a Redundance of ſerous Humours, it is an uſeful and ſafe Hydrogogue: In hot, dry, bilious Conſtitutions, it is never to be ventured on: In all Caſes where the Patient is not accuſtomed to it, it is liable to vomit as well as purge. Mr. Boulduc obſerves that Alkaline Salts correct its draſtic Qualities. Another Method he practiſed, with Succeſs, is to put the Gamboge tied in a Rag, into a hot Loaf, as it comes out of the Oven, where it muſt remain for twenty-four Hours: This is to be repeated four or five Times. By this Management he always found it freed from its great Violence, as well purgative as emetic. He farther obſerved the Crum of Loaves thus uſed had acquired both a purging and emetic Quality. The Doſe of Gamboge is from three or four Grains to twelve, or at moſt fifteen. A Grain or two rubbed with Sugar is a convenient Purge for Children.

Geniſta, Offic. *Geniſta anguloſa & ſcoparia*, C. B. Broom. A ſhrubby Plant, common on Heaths and uncultivated ſandy Grounds, flowering in May. The Leaves and Stalks of Broom have a bitter nauſeous Taſte, which they give out both to Water and rectified Spirit. They are accounted laxative, aperient, and diuretic; and in this Intention have been often uſed, by the common People, in Dropſies and other ſerous Diſorders. Infuſions of the Aſhes of the Plant in acidulous Wines have likewiſe been employed in the like Caſes, and often with good Succeſs. The medicinal Qualities of the Seeds and Flowers ſeem not yet determined; it is ſaid by ſome, that the Seeds in Doſes of a Dram and a half in Subſtance, and five or ſix Drams in Decoction or Infuſion, prove purgative or emetic. Some report that the Flowers alſo operate in the ſame Manner; but Lobel aſſures us, from his own Obſervation, that they have been taken in Quantity without ſuch Effect.

Geniſta juncea, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Geniſta Hiſpanica*, Offic. *Spartium arboreſcens ſeminibus lenti ſimilibus*, C. B. Pin. Spaniſh Broom. It is common in Gardens, and flowers in June and July. The Branches, Flowers, and Seeds are uſed. It is more efficacious than the common Geniſta, being a potent Expeller of pituitous and ſerous Humours, both by Vomit and Stool. It is effectual in Dropſies, the Sciatica, and Gout, provokes Urine, and breaks the Stone in the Kidneys. The Oil of the Flowers diſcuſſes Tumours of the Spleen, by anointing the Part with

it. The Flowers used with Honey of Roses, or an Egg, dissolve strumous Swellings. The Flowers and Seeds work most violently by Vomit, not unlike Hellebore, but with Safety. The Juice of the Branches macerated in Water, and then bruised, are efficacious in the Sciatica and Quinsey.

Gentiana, Offic. *Gentiana major*, Ger. *Gentiana major lutea*, Tourn. Inst. Boerhaav. Ind. Alt. Gentian. This is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious, and flowers in June. The Root is so well known that it requires no Description. It is aperient, and attenuating; and is principally used as a strengthening Bitter in chronical Disorders, and in Obstructions of the Liver, and Spleen. It is esteemed a good Stomachic. From this the Colleges direct an Extract to be made; and it is an Ingredient in several officinal Compositions.

Geranium Batrachioides, Officin. Ger. *Geranium Batrachioides, Gratia Dei Germanorum*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Crow-foot, Cranes-bill. This grows in moist Meadows and Pasture Grounds, flowering in June and July. The Powder of the dried Herb, laid upon a Wound, is said not only to stop the Hæmorrhage, but also surprizingly and suddenly to consolidate it.

Geranium Columbinum, Pes Columbinus, Offic. *Geranium Columbinum*, Raii Hist. Doves-foot. This grows by the Sides of Hedges, and flowers in June. The Herb itself is used, being accounted an excellent Vulnerary.

Geranium moschatum, Offic. Raii Hist. *Geranium cicutæ folio moschatum*, Tourn. Inst. Musked Cranes-bill. This Herb grows sometimes, tho' rarely, in the Fields, but is frequently to be met with in Gardens, flowering in June. The Herb is used, and accounted a remarkably good Vulnerary.

Geranium Robertianum, Gratia Dei, Offic. *Geranium Robertianum*, Raii Hist. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Herb Robert. This is every where to be found in Hedges, and flowers in May. This Herb is used, and is moderately drying, astringent, and detergent. It also resolves coagulated Blood, and is beneficial to Wounds, for which it is used in Vulnerary Potions, and applied externally.

Ginseng, Pharm. Edinb. *Aureliana Canadensis, Sinensibus Ginseng Iroquæi, Garent-Oguen.* Lasit. Ginseng. The Root of a small Plant, growing in China, Tartary, and lately discovered in some Parts of North America: In extraordinary Esteem among the Chinese as a general Restorative and Corroborant. It is undoubtedly much inferior to the high Character commonly given of it, but appears nevertheless, from its sensible Qualities, to be a Medicine of considerable Use. It has little or no Smell: To the Taste it discovers a mucilaginous Sweetness, accompanied with some Degree of Bitterishness, and a slight aromatic Warmth. It gives out its Virtues both to spirituous and watery Menstrua. The Chinese prescribe it in Powder or Decoction, in all cachectic and consumptive Cases, and natural Debilities, to purify the Juices, and strengthen the Habit. Before the Ginseng of American Growth was carried thither by the Europeans, it was usually sold by their Druggists at about two Guineas an Ounce. But at present it is greatly sunk there, in its Reputation as well as Price.

Gladiolus, Offic. *Gladiolus floribus uno Versu dispositis major, floris colore purpureo rubente*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Corn Flag. It is cultivated in our Gardens, and flowers in June. The Root, which is the Part used, is of an attracting, discutient, and drying Quality. It is commended

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as an Alexipharmic, and againſt the Peſtilence.

Glans unguentaria, C. B. Raii Hiſt. *Nux unguentaria*, J. B. *Nux Ben ſive Glans unguentaria*, Park. Theat. The Ben Nut, Nephritic Wood. This grows in both the Indies. The Fruit is uſed. The Wood, which is of a darkiſh Colour, ſolid, hard, and heavy, is in the Shops, called Nephritic Wood. The Nuts are heating, drying, detergent, emetic, and purgative. They, alſo, evacuate Bile and Phlegm, and cure the Itch and Impetigo. The Oil of Ben is extracted from the Kernels, and imported to us from Italy. The Wood is heating and drying. It is principally recommended for Diſorders of the Kidneys, and difficult Diſcharges of Urine, and may be accounted proper in Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen.

Glaſtum, Offic. *Iſatis ſativa vel latifolia*, C. B. Pin. Tourn. Inſt. *Glaſtum ſativum*, Ger. Woad. This is ſown in the Fields, and flowers in June. The Herb is uſed, being of a drying and aſtringent Nature. It is an excellent Vulnerary, conglutinates Wounds, and ſtops Hæmorrhages, and immoderate Diſcharges of the Menſes.

Glycirrhiza Siliquoſa vel Germanica, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Glycirrhiza, Liquoritia*, Offic. Liquorice. This is ſo well known that it requires no Deſcription. The Roots, which are the only Parts uſed, are pectoral, and of great Uſe in Diſorders of the Lungs, as Coughs, and Shortneſs of Breathing. They, alſo, mitigate the acrimonious Particles which cauſe Soreneſs in the Aſpera Arteria, and Hoarſeneſs. They are, alſo, good in Nephritic Diſorders, as the Stone, Gravel, Heat, and Retention of Urine, and Ulcers in the Kidneys. There are two Kinds of inſpiſſated Juice ſold in the Shops, one made in England, and prepared of the Decoction of the Roots, mixed with the Pulp of Prunes, and made up into Balls; the other is imported from Spain, being made near Tortoſa in Catalonia, and brought to us in beautiful, ſhining, brittle, Lumps, wrapped up in Bay Leaves. It is a good Emollient and Healer, and fit for promoting Expectoration; becauſe the viſcid Parts, which it contains, ſheath and blunt the acrid Salts. It is to be uſed in ſmall Quantities, and often repeated, otherwiſe it proves diſagreeable to the Taſte. Tragus prefers the Root and its Juice before Sugar, which excites Thirſt, which this ſweet Root and its Juice extinguiſh.

Gramen Caninum, Ger. *Gramen Caninum arvenſe, ſeu Gramen Dioſcoridis*, C. B. Pin. Quick-Graſs. This grows in the Fields, and is cultivated in Gardens. Its Root, which is the only Part uſed, is of a refrigerating, drying, aperient, ſubaſtringent, and penetrating Quality. This is the celebrated Chien-dent of the French, which they conſtantly uſe as an Ingredient in all their Ptiſans. The Root is poſſeſſed of a pungent Quality, and is ſaid often to have been found effectual for diſſolving the Stone. It is, alſo, moderately aperient and lenitive, and removes Obſtructions of the Viſcera, without producing any bad Conſequence.

Granata malus, Mont. Ind. *Malus Punica*, Raii Hiſt. *Punica quæ malum Granatum fert*, Tourn. Inſt. Boerh. Ind. Alt. The Pomgranate-tree. This grows ſpontaneouſly in hot Countries, and flowers in May. The Flowers, Fruit, Bark of the Fruit, and Seeds are uſed. The Fruit is good for the Stomach, but yields very little Nouriſhment. They are acid, cold, aſtringent, and ſtomachic; and are chiefly uſed in bilious Fevers, in a depraved Appetite of pregnant Women, for correcting

recting Putrefaction in the Mouth, and the like. The Flowers are of the ſame Nature as Balauſtines. The Bark, which in the Shops is called Malicorium, has the ſame Virtues as the Flowers, eſpecially in ſtopping Fluxes of the Hæmorrhoids, Noſtrils, and Uterus; the Seeds are refrigerating and aſtringent.

Gratiola, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Gratiola vulgaris*, Park. Theat. *Digitalis minima, Gratiola dicta*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Hedge-hyſſop. This is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in July. The Herb is uſed and accounted a Specific for evacuating aqueous, viſcid, and bilious Humours; for which Reaſon it is much uſed in the Dropſy and Jaundice. It is alſo ſaid to kill Worms.

Groſſularia Spinoſa ſativa, C. B. Pin. *Groſſularia, Uva criſpa*, Offic. The Gooſeberry Buſh. It grows in Gardens, flowers in April, and produces its ripe Fruit in July. The Fruit is uſed. The unripe Berries procure an Appetite, and ſtop Fluxes of the Belly. The Berries boiled in proper Liquors, are advantageouſly exhibited to feveriſh Patients. The ripe Fruit is eſteemed good for the Stomach.

Guaiacum, Offic. *Guaiacum Americanum primum fructu aceris ſive legitimum*, Broyn. Prod. Guaiacum: It is alſo by ſome called *Lignum Vitæ* or *Sanctum*. A large Tree, a Native of Jamaica, Hiſpaniola, and other warm Parts of America; from whence the Wood with its Bark, and the Reſin obtained from Inciſions made in the Trunk, are brought to us. The Wood is hard, compact, and heavy; externally of a pale yellowiſh Colour, but darker and variegated within; on raſping it diſcovers a light aromatic Smell, and is ſomewhat warm and pungent to the Taſte. The Bark in Taſte and Smell is ſimilar to the Wood, but weaker. The Reſin or Gum is brought over in irregular Maſſes, of a duſky greeniſh Colour. Guaiacum was firſt received into Europe as a Remedy for the Venereal Diſeaſe, and is ſaid in the warmer Climates to have been ſometimes ſufficient for ſubduing it. Though of itſelf unequal to the Cure of that Diſtemper among us; it is nevertheleſs a good Aſſiſtant to Mercurial Alteratives, and a Medicine of great Uſe alſo in ſeveral other Caſes. To warm and ſtimulate the Habit, to promote the Excretions made from the Blood, as Perſpiration and Urine, and likewiſe the groſſer Evacuations from the Inteſtinal Canal, appear to be its primary Virtues. In large Doſes it operates as a Purgative. Where the excretory Glands are obſtructed, the Veſſels lax and flaccid, and the Habit replete with impure ſerous Humours; in ſundry cutaneous and catarrhous Diſorders, ſome female Weakneſſes, and chronical Rheumatiſms; it has frequently good Effects. In thin emaciated Habits it frequently does harm; in ſuch Caſes, it has converted a ſimple Itching of the Skin to an almoſt leprous Diſorder, or increaſes the Itching to an almoſt unſupportable Degree. Where this happens, Nitre, Whey, ſaline Laxatives, and warm bathing, are commonly found moſt effectual for abating the Complaints. A Decoction of half an Ounce of the Wood or Bark may be taken in a Day, at proper Intervals, the Patient keeping warm to promote a Diaphoreſis. An Extract made from the Wood, is recommended by Hoffman as an excellent Errhine; who ſuppoſes it to be poſſeſſed, beſides its ſtimulating Quality as an Errhine, of a corroborating Virtue friendly to the nervous Parts of the Head.

The Reſin or Gum Guaiacum is poſſeſſed of the ſame Virtues with the Wood, but is accounted more efficacious. It is thought greatly to promote inſenſible Perſpiration,

ſpiration, and for that Reaſon to be good to remove ſuch cutaneous Diſorders, as proceed from an Obſtruction of the perſpirable Matter in the miliary Glands. It is very warm and deterſive, and therefore good in Gleets, and all Exulcerations, whether internal or external. In Gonorrhæas it is by ſome deemed a Specific. It, alſo, frequently proves beneficial in the Gout, not only by deterging and cleanſing the Joints and mucilaginous Glands from tartareous Matter, but alſo, by warming and ſtrengthening the Fibres, it enables them to move with ſuch Vigour as to ſhake off and prevent the Adheſion of ſuch Particles to them. The Gum, or Extracts made from the Wood, are given from a few Grains to a Scruple or half a Dram, and ſometimes two Scruples, which laſt Doſe proves for the moſt part conſiderably purgative.

Gummi, a concrete vegetable Juice, of no particular Smell or Taſte, diſſolving in Water, not ſoluble in vinous Spirits or Oils, burning in the Fire to a black Coal without melting or catching Flame. It is a real Mucilage, which grows thick and hard in Time by the Evaporation of a great Part of its Moiſture, juſt as Reſins are true Oils, which loſing their moſt fluid Parts become ſolid. Some Trees abound both in Oil and in Mucilage: Theſe two Subſtances often mix, and flow from the Tree blended together. Thus they both grow dry and hard in the ſame Maſs, and are accordingly termed Gum Reſins. Each however retains its peculiar Properties, the Gum only diſſolving in watery Menſtrua, the reſinous Parts in ſpirituous. If a Gum Reſin be triturated with Water, it will form a milky Liquor, being in fact a real Emulſion or an Oil divided by Triture, and ſuſpended in Water by Means of a Mucilage.

Gummi Ammoniacum, Gum Ammoniac. A gummy reſinous Concrete, brought from the Eaſt Indies, generally in large Maſſes, compoſed of little Lumps or Tears of a milky Whiteneſs when divided, but grow yellow on being expoſed to the Air. Pliny tells us, that in that Part of Africa which borders upon Ethiopia, amongſt the Sands, diſtills the Tear of Hammoniac, taking its Name from the Oracle of Hammon, near which grows the Tree called Metopion, whence it flows in manner of a Gum or Reſin. This Gum is of an opening, cleanſing, and attenuating Nature, proper to clear the Lungs of viſcid Phlegm; on which Score it is greatly recommended in Aſthmas, and Shortneſs of Breath. It is alſo good in Nervous, Hyſteric, and Hypochondriac Diſorders; externally uſed, it is ſuppurating, ripening, and diſſolving. It is proper for Hardneſs of the Spleen, Liver, and Meſentery, and good for opening Obſtructions of the Menſes.

Gummi Anime, Offic. *Gummi ſeu Reſina Animæ*, Schrod. This is brought to us from America, and flows from an Inciſion made in a Tree, of a moderate Bigneſs, the Leaves of which reſemble thoſe of the Myrtle. It is greatly recommended to ſoften and diſſipate cold, painful, rheumatic, flatulent Affections of the Head, Nerves, and Joints. It is alſo good to ſtrengthen the Brain, by applying it to the Top of the Head. The beſt Gum Anime is of a white Colour, dry, friable, clean, of a good Smell, and which ſoon conſumes when thrown into the Fire.

Gummi Arabicum, Gum Arabic. This Gum is thought by ſome to be the Gum of the *Acacia foliis Scorpionis Leguminoſa*. It is of a white Colour, inclining to yellow, pale and

pellucid, of an inſipid Taſte, and viſcous. It exſudes ſpontaneouſly from an Inciſion made in the Tree. That is beſt which is pellucid like Glaſs, unmixed, and in the Form of ſmall Worms. It moiſtens, and inſpiſſates, ſtops the Pores of the Skin, and blunts the Acrimony of Medicines. From its ſoft, glutinous Quality, it is ſerviceable againſt Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, and Diſeaſes of the Aſpera Arteria, is a proper Ingredient in Applications to the Eyes, and is of great Efficacy in the Dyſuria, or Heat of Urine, and the Diabetes.

Gummi Bdellium. See *Bdellium.*

Gummi Caranna. See *Caranna.*

Gummi Copal, a reſinous Concrete brought from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, being taken by our lateſt Authors for the Gum of Virginian Sumach. The Natives of America give the Name of Copal to all odoriferous Gums which are tranſparent. The Gum we call by that name is not much uſed in Phyſic, but is greatly uſed by the Varniſhers, who diſſolve it in *Oleum Spicæ*: It has ſometimes been employed in Fumigations for violent Defluxions of the Head, and is ſtill by ſome People recommended in the Palſy, and other Weakneſſes of the Nerves.

Gummi Elemi. See *Elemi.*

Gummi Guajaci. See *Guajacum.*

Gummi Hederæ. See *Hedera Arborea.*

Gummi Juniperi. See *Juniperus.*

Gummi Segalenſe. This is already taken notice of under *Acacia.*

Gummi Tacamahaca. Tacamahac. This is a reſinous Subſtance, of which there are two Kinds, one in Shells, the other in Lumps. The firſt is the beſt, being ſometimes called *Tacamahaca ſublimis.* It is of a very agreeable Smell, reſembling that of Lavender and Angelica. It is brought from Madagaſcar and New Spain, being the Product of a Tree called *Tacamahaca Populo ſimilis, fructu corore Pæoniæ ſimili*, J. B. *Tecomahoica*, Hernand. It is uſed externally in the ſame Intentions with the Gummi Caranna. It reſolves Tumours, ſtrengthens the Nerves; being ſpread upon Linen, and put behind the Ears, repreſſes all manner of Defluxions from the Head; applied to the Temples, is good for all Rheums of the Eyes and other Parts of the Face, and, put into an hollow putrid Tooth, cures the Pain thereof. Being applied to the Noſtrils, or burnt upon Coals, it gives immediate Relief in Hyſterics. It is alſo recommended in Arthritic Pains.

Gummi Tragacantha. Gum Tragacanth, or Gum Dragon, is a Gum which burſts forth from the *Tragacantha*, Offic. *Tragantha Maſſilienſis*, J. B. Goats Thorn. It is brought to us from Turkey in Pieces of different Sizes. Externally uſed it is of Efficacy in the Dyſentery; and, diſſolved in Milk or Roſe-water, is good for the Redneſs, and acrimonious Rheums affecting the Eyes, and for Aſperities of the Eye-lids. Diſſolved in Water, its Mucilage is very convenient for the Formation of Troches, and other Forms of Medicines. It is moiſtening, lenient, emplaſtic, corrects Acrimony, and incraſſates. Hence it is of Efficacy in Hoarſeneſs, Spitting of Blood, Aſperities of the Fauces, and the Strangury. Four or ſix Grains of it, exhibited in Milk or Water, are effectual in voiding of Blood by Urine.

Gutta Gamba. See *Gambagium.*

Hedera arborea, Offic. *Hedera communis major*, J. B. Ivy. The Leaves and Berries are uſed, as alſo the Gum, or Tear, which is a reſinous, dry, hard, and compact Subſtance, of a Colour ſomewhat inclining to a Yellow, and ſhines like Glaſs, but is not like that pellucid, and is of a ſharp, auſtere, and ſweet Taſte. The Herb is heating, dry-

ing,

ing, and ſubaſtringent. It is ſeldom exhibited internally, being thought noxious to the Head and Nerves. Externally it is often applied to dry Sores, and cures Achors and Ozæna's. The Berries purge upwards and downwards, whence it is by the Vulgar given againſt Fevers. The Gum is a celebrated Cauſtic, and kills Nits.

Hedera terreſtris Chamæciſſus, Offic. *Hedera terreſtris vulgaris*, C. B. Pin. Ground-Ivy. It grows by Hedges, and flowers in April. The Herb is uſed, which is deemed a good Vulnerary. It is frequently recurred to for inciding and reſolving the groſs tartareous Matter of the Lungs, Kidneys, and other Parts, and conſequently is efficacious in all Obſtructions thence proceeding; as alſo in the Jaundice. The Syrup made of this Plant is good againſt a convulſive Cough; but chiefly againſt Spitting of Blood, and bloody Urine.

Helenium, Ger. *Enula Campana Helenium*, Offic. *Helenium ſive Enula Campana*, J. B. Elecampane. It grows in watery Fields and Meadows, and flowers in June and July. The Root is the Part uſed, which is both pulmonic and ſtomachic, alexipharmic, and ſudorific. It is chiefly ordered in Coughs, Aſthmas, Crudities of the Stomach, in opening the urinary Ducts, in the Plague, and other contagious Diſtempers. Externally it is recommended in the Itch, Spaſms, and Iſchiadic Pains.

Helianthemum Vulgare, Park. Theat. *Panax Chironium Helianthemum*, Officin. Dwarf Sun-Flower. It grows in dry, chalky, and mountainous Places, and flowers in June and July. The Root and Herb are both uſed. The firſt is reckoned alexipharmic, the laſt, vulnerary and aſtringent. A Decoction thereof is ſucceſsfully exhibited in Diarrhæas, Hæmorrhages, and Diſorders of the Fauces.

Heliotropium majus, Offic. *Heliotropium majus Dioſcoridis*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. Alt. Turnſole. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in Summer. The Herb and Seeds are uſed. A Decoction of it potently evacuates all putuitous and bilious Matter by Stool, and is good againſt the Bites of Scorpions. The Seed repreſſes all fleſhy Excreſcences, makes penſile Warts wear off, provokes the Menſes, and facilitates Delivery.

Helleborus albus, *Elleborus*, Offic. *Helleborus albus, flore ſubviridi*, C. B. P. White Hellebore. It grows in mountainous and craggy Places, principally in Germany. White Hellebore Root has, when freſh, a diſagreeable Smell, but as brought into the Shops ſcarcely any. Its Taſte is nauſeous, bitteriſh, acrid, very penetrating and durable. The Juice of the freſh Root, applied to the Skin, excoriates the Part, and produces an Exulceration: If taken into the Mouth, it vellicates the Tongue. The Powder of the dry Root, ſnuffed up the Noſe, in ſmall Quantities, proves a violent Sternutory; and in this Intention it is ſometimes uſed in lethargic and other Diſorders. Taken into the Stomach, it purges upwards and downwards with ſevere Gripings. It ſometimes excites Convulſions, unleſs exhibited with great Prudence. Hence it is never given in Subſtance, but to Perſons of robuſt Conſtitutions; and in melancholy and maniac Caſes; and then with great Caution. It is alſo exhibited in Quartan Fevers; in which an Ounce of the Decoction, taken inwardly, has often ſurpriſing Effects. In ſmall Doſes it has been ſometimes uſed for acuating other Purgatives and Emetics; and ſometimes alſo as an Alterative or Deobſtruent in ſub-

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born and chronical Caſes. At preſent I don't know that it is much uſed, except as an Errhine, and an Ingredient in Ointments for the Itch. But I have known it given by Empirics in very large Quantities, without exciting any violent Symptoms, and even alone without any Corrector. And I alſo know that it has been given in Maniacal Caſes, in the Quantity of eighteen Grains, together with twelve Grains of Caſtor, and in ſuch a large Doſe, without any Operation that was terrible, and with very great and good Effects to the Patient. I do not recommend this Practice, but rather leave it to the Conſideration of proper Judges. Mean time in Maniacal Caſes, or others, where a violent Stimulation is neceſſary, as in Apoplexies, in which laſt Caſe it is recommended by Celſus, Hellebore either in Clyſters, or taken into the Stomach, will certainly anſwer the Intention of ſtimulating in a very great Degree.

Helleborus niger, Offic. *Helleborus niger flore roſeo*, C. B. P. Black Hellebore. It is cultivated in Botanic Gardens, flowering in January. The Root, eſpecially the fibrous Parts of it, is uſed, and is ſaid by almoſt all Authors to purge powerfully melancholic Humours; but that, which we make Uſe of in England, is ſo far from operating violently, that it ſcarcely purges at all, tho' given from fifteen Grains to two Scruples. The Hellebore of the Ancients, which was never ventured on without extreme Caution, and as a laſt Reſource, appears to have been a different Species from ours, much larger, and of more violent Operation, which is ſtill ſaid to be found in Plenty about Olympus, and in the Iſland of Anticyra, celebrated of old for the Production of this reputed antimaniacal Drug. It was formerly highly recommended in Madneſs, in the hypochondriac Paſſion and Elephantiaſis, Herpes, Cancers, Quartan Agues, Vertigo, Epilepſy, Apoplexy, and the Itch. In the preſent Practice, this Root, or its Preparations, are uſed ſometimes as a Purgative in hydropic and other Caſes, where the ſtronger Cathartics are required, but oftener in ſmall Doſes as an Attenuant and Deobſtruent. It is found particularly ſerviceable againſt obſtinate Suppreſſions of the Menſes in plethoric Habits and ſanguine Conſtitutions, where Chalybeates are ineffectual or injurious. It is given either in Subſtance, Infuſion, Decoction, or Tincture. We learn from Mr. Boulduic's Experiments, that Water extracts by Coction, and Proof Spirit by Digeſtion, nearly all the Virtue of the Hellebore: Rectified Spirit takes up chiefly the irritating reſinous Part. After due Coction in Water, it gives out little or nothing to Spirit; but, after repeated Digeſtions in pure Spirit, it ſtill yields to Water a conſiderable Proportion of a diuretic mucilaginous Subſtance. The Quantity of watery Extract amounts to about one third of the Root, the ſpirituous only to about one fifth. When deſigned as a Cathartic, the watery Extract appeared to be the beſt and ſafeſt Preparation: As an Alterative, or Deobſtruent, the ſpirituous Tincture is preferable. Wine alſo may be a convenient Menſtruum to extract its medicinal Virtues. It is remarked, Hellebore of Engliſh Growth is inferior in Strength to that uſed in Germany and Switzerland.

Helleboris niger hortenſis, flore viridi, C. B. P. *Helleboraſter*, Offic. Bears Foot. It grows in mountainous Places, flowering in March and April. The Root has the ſame Virtues with that of the black Hellebore, and may be taken inſtead of it. It purges the lower Belly, evacuating Phlegm, and yellow Bile.

Bile. Farriers and Graziers put a great deal of Confidence in this Herb, againſt the Murrain among their Horſes and Cattle. Their Method is to thruſt a Bodkin through the Dewlaps of their black Cattle, through the Skin under the Neck of their Horſes, and through the Ears of their Sheep, and then put a Fibre of the Root into the Wound; whence it is called Peg Root. The ſame is deſcribed by Columella, one of the *Rei Ruſticæ Scriptores*, who wrote under the Emperor Claudius.

Hepatica trifolia cæruleo flore, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Trifolium aureum, Hepatica nobilis*, Offic. *Trifolium Hepaticum ſive Trinitatis Herba flore cæruleo*, J. B. Noble Liverwort. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in the Spring. The Leaves only are uſed, which by modern Phyſicians are thought vulnerary. They corroborate the Stomach by their aſtringent Quality, and therefore are eſteemed good where there is too great a Relaxation, and conſequently are uſeful in vulnerary Drinks, in a Diabetes, Spitting of Blood, or bloody Urine. They are much extolled in Hernias; the Leaves pulverized are alſo good in Dyſenteries. The whole Plant is very good in Obſtructions of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Liver. The Dutch make it an Ingredient in the Syrup of Succory.

Herba Paris, Offic. Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Solanum quadrifolium baccifer-um*, C. B. Pin. Herb Paris. It grows in ſhady Places, and flowers in May; and the Berries, which are uſed in Medicine, are ripe in July. Theſe, taken internally, are Alexipharmic; the Leaves bruiſed, and reduced into a Cataplaſm, and applied, are good in all peſtilential Buboes, and other hot Tumours. It is a Plant of a doubtful Character, being ranked among the Aconites by ſome, and deemed a counter Poiſon by others.

Hermodactylus, Offic. Park. *Colchicum radice ſiccata alba.* C. B. P. Hermodactyls. Brought from Turkey, of a viſcous farinaceous Taſte. It was ranked by the Ancients among the Cathartics, but what is now met with has no purgative Virtue at all. The Colleges both of London and Edinburgh, have now expunged them their Catalogues of Officinals.

Hernia·ia, Offic. *Herniaria glabra*, J. B. *Millegrana major ſive Herniaria vulgaris*, Park. Theat. Rupture Wort. It grows in ſandy Places, and flowers in June and July. The whole Plant is uſed in Medicine, and is refrigerating and drying. It is reckoned lithontriptic, provokes Urine, incides Viſcoſities in the Stomach and other Parts, expels Bile and Water, and conſequently is efficacious in the Jaundice.

Hordeum, Offic. *Hordeum diſtichum*, Ger. *Hordeum diſtichon quod Spica binos ordines habeat Plinio*, C. B. Pin. Boerh. Ind. A. Barley. It is ſowed in the Spring in Fields. The Seed is uſed, which is refrigerating, drying, abſtergent, aperient, digeſtive, and emollient; it is alſo diuretic and nutritive. Bartholine cured an epidemical Pleuriſy only by a Decoction of Barley. It is an Ingredient in the *Decoctum Pectorale.*

Hordeum mundatum & perlatum, Offic. French, or Pearl Barley. What we call *French* Barley, becauſe it is uſually imported from France, is Barley decorticated in a Mill, adapted to that Purpoſe. What we call Pearl Barley, becauſe it reſembles Scots Pearls, is prepared after the ſame Manner; only is twice or thrice ſubjected to the Mill, in order to be ground, and made leſs. Both of them agree in Virtues with common Barley, only are more nutritive.

Horminum ſativum, Offic. *Horminum ſativum genuinum Dioſcoridis*, Park. Theat. *Horminum Coma purpu-*

ra

re violacea, J. B. Purple ſpiked Clary. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious, and flowers in July. The Leaves and Seeds of Clary have a bitteriſh warm Taſte, and a ſtrong Smell, of the aromatic Kind, but not agreeable: They are reckoned corroborant and antiſpaſmodic. They ſtimulate the Nerves, and their heating Quality renders them very ſerviceable in the Dropſy.

Hyacinthus, Offic. *Hyacinthus Anglicus*, Ger. *Hyacinthus oblongo flore cæruleus major*, C. B. Pin. Hare Bells. They grow in Woods and Hedges, and flower in April. The Root is uſed, which ſtops Fluxes of all Kinds, provokes Urine, and is of Service in the Jaundice.

Hyoſcyamus, Offic. *Hyoſcyamus major*, Ger. *Hyoſcyamus major vel vulgaris*, Boerh. Ind. A. Henbane. It grows in uncultivated Places, amongſt Rubbiſh, and by Ditch Sides, and flowers in June.

Hyoſcymus albus, Offic. *Hyoſcymus albus major vel tertius Dioſcoridis, & quartus Plinii*, Boerh. Ind. A. Hiſt. Oxon. White Henbane. It grows, tho' but ſeldom, in Botanic Gardens. Theſe Plants have a fœtid Smell of the narcotic Kind: The Leaves applied externally in form of Cataplaſm, Fomentation, or Unguent, are ſaid to be refrigerant, diſcutient, and to abate not only inflammatory, but rheumatic Pains. Internally all the Parts are highly narcotic, and occaſion, when taken in no large Quantity, violent Diſorders of the Senſes, ſometimes of long Duration, and ſometimes fatal. Even the Vapour, raiſed by Heat, received into the Mouth to eaſe the Toothach, has been known to affect the Senſes. The Seeds have been given from two or three Grains to a Scruple, and ſaid to have proved beneficial in Spittings of Blood and thin ſharp Defluxions on the Lungs, and likewiſe in ſome convulſive Diſorders. The preſent Practice, however, has deſervedly rejected a Medicine of ſuch ſuſpicious Qualities, at beſt ſeemingly but a Succedaneum to the Products of the Poppy. It is ſaid that the Seeds are the mildeſt Part, and the Root the ſtrongeſt; that the black Sort is in all its Parts ſtronger than the white; and that the Seeds are the more deleterious the more they approach to Blackneſs.

Hypericum, Offic. *Hypericum vulgare, ſive Perforata caule rotundo, foliis glabris*, J. B. *Hypericum vulgare, Perforata, Fuga Dæmonum*, Merc. Bot. St. John's Wort. This grows in Hedges and Thickets, and flowers in July. The Herb, Flowers, and Seeds are uſed. They conſiſt of ſubtile Parts, and are diuretic, and vulnerary. They are chiefly dedicated to cleanſing and conſolidating Wounds, reſolving coagulated Blood, diſſolving the Stone in the Kidneys, and killing Worms. Outwardly applied it is reckoned good in Contuſions, eſpecially thoſe of the Nerves; as alſo in Tremors and Wounds. The Tincture of the Flowers is good in Maniac Diſorders. It is an Ingredient in the Mithridate, the *Theriaca Andromachi*, and the *Oleum Hyperici*.

Hypociſtis, Offic. *Purpurea flore candicante & flore luteo*, T. Coral. *Minor a Ciſto naſcens*, Hiſt. Ox. Rape of Ciſtus. The inſpiſſated Juice is uſed, which is refrigerating, drying, moſt powerfully aſtringent, and condenſating. 'Tis of Service in ſtopping Fluxes of any Kind, Diarrhæas, Dyſenteries, Lienteries, immoderate Menſtrual Diſcharges, Vomitings, and Hæmorrhages. It is an Ingredient in the *Pulvis e Succino compoſitus*, *Mithridatium*, and *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Hyſſopus, Offic. *Hyſſopus vulgaris*, Park. Theat. *Hyſſopus officinarum cærulea ſive ſpicata*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Hyſſop. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt. The Herb

Herb is uſed, which is attenuating, aperient, and abſtergent. It is commended in all tartareous Diſorders of the Lungs, Coughs, and Aſthmas.

Jalapium Mechoacana nigra, Offic. *Convolvulus Americanus, Jalapium dictus*, Raii Hiſt. Jalap. It is a Native of both the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. The Root uſed in the Shops is brought from Xalapa in New Spain, in thin tranſverſe Slices, ſolid, hard, weighty, of a blackiſh Colour on the outſide, internally of a dark greyiſh with ſeveral black circular Striæ. Thoſe Roots are beſt which are hardeſt and darkeſt, and abound moſt with theſe reſinous Veins. It has little Smell or Taſte, but when ſwallowed affects the Throat with a ſlight Kind of Pungency and Heat. Taken in Doſes of a Scruple or half a Dram, it proves an effectual, and, in general, a ſafe Cathartic, which powerfully purges all noxious, but more particularly, all ſerous Humours. Wepfer in his Treatiſe *de Cicuta Aquatica* ſays, it is one of the beſt Cathartics we have, and wonders it is ſo little uſed, ſince it wants no Corrector on one hand, nor any Thing on the other to promote its Operation, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Purgative. As one Part of the Root may abound more with Reſin, in which its active Quality reſides, than another, the Doſe of the Extract is much more certain and ſufficiently mild.

Jaſminum, Offic. *Jaſminum album*, Ger. *Jaſminum ſive Gelſeminum flore albo*, J. B. White Jeſamin, or Jeſſamy. It is cultivated in Gardens and flowers in Summer; the Flowers are uſed, which are digeſtive, heating, emollient, and aperient. They have formerly been recommended as good for a Cough and Difficulty of Breathing, Pleuriſy, and Pains of the Stomach, Inteſtines, and Uterus.

Imperatoria major, C. B. P. Boerh. Ind. A. *Imperatoria & Aſtrantia*, Offic. Maſter Wort. It is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in Auguſt. The Part uſed in Medicine, is the Root, which is both Alexipharmic and Sudorific. It is ſerviceable in contagious Diſtempers and Contuſions, in phlegmatic Diſorders of the Head, Palſy, Apoplexy, and in Crudities of the Stomach, and the Colic. It is a moſt divine Remedy in the Colic, and flatulent Diſorders, according to Hoffman.

Indicum, Offic. *Emerus Americanus Siliqua incurva*, Tourn. Inſt. *Polygala Indica fruteſcens Hermanni*, Raii Hiſt. Blue Indigo. This is a well known Preparation from a Plant which grows in Braſil, to the Height of two or three Feet, reſembling Roſemary. This Preparation is generally thought to be of an attenuating and penetrating Nature, in conſequence of which it is ſaid to be beneficial in a Jaundice. It ſurpriſingly ſtops Fluxes, becauſe it is a ſtrong Aſtringent. In *Ephimer. Ger. An.* 11. *Obſ.* 113. it is recommended for reſtraining immoderate Diſcharges of the Lochia, and for curing a Falling down of the Uterus and Anus. Indigo was formerly thought to be poſſeſſed of a poiſonous Quality; and according to Paulus Ammianus, it was once accounted of ſo corroſive a Nature, that the Electors of Saxony prohibited the Importation of it into their Territories.

Ipecacuanha, Offic. Pomet. *Ipecacuanha Braſilienſibus*, Raii Hiſt. *Periclymeno, accedens Planta, Braſiliana, floſculis congeſtis albis*, Braſilian Root. This is the Root of a Plant produced in Braſil, New Spain, and various other Parts. There are generally three Kinds of it found in the Shops, the Grey, the Brown, and the White. The Grey is generally reckoned beſt, and moſt commonly uſed, when it can be had. Great Care ought to be taken in our Choice of this Root; ſince, according to Sir

Hans

Hans Sloan, in his Natural History of Jamaica, there is a poisonous Apocynum whose Root greatly resembles it. Mr. Boulduc, after reiterated Chymical Analyses of these three Kinds of the Root, found that their Virtues consisted not only in their Resin, but also in their saline Parts. This curious Gentleman also found Means to deprive this Root of its emetic Quality, the Difference between this and other violent Purgatives having encouraged him in this Research; the other drastic Cathartics, as Scammony and Coloquintida, however prepared or corrected, leaving too often fatal Marks of their Action; whereas Ipecacuanha, tho' it may appear very brisk in its Operation, leaves generally behind it no more than an Astriction of the Part it had before opened, and fatigued. He made a resinous Extract with Spirit of Wine, and drew out the saline Particles with Rain-water, and found by Experience that its Violence, as in most other Purgatives, was owing to its Resin. For the Effects of the Resin were more violent than those of the Root itself, leaving little or no Astriction afterwards; but the saline Extract was diuretic, purged gently, with little or no Nausea, and in short was possessed of the specific Quality of the Root in curing Dysenteries. The Root is given from fifteen Grains to half a Dram, and we ought never to exceed a Dram. It by no means fatigues the Stomach, and is the best Succedaneum for Emetic Tartar. It is the most valuable Specific in Dysenteries hitherto known, acting in such Cases, not only as an Emetic, but also deterging Ulcers in the Intestines by a Mucilage contained in it, like that of Marshmallows; by which it in some measure supplies the villous Coat of the Intestines, when corroded and destroyed by the Disease. It also powerfully agitates and evacuates the Glands of these Parts. Its most celebrated Effects are those produced in cold Dysenteries after many other Medicines have been tried, and the Body has by these been sufficiently prepared. Then the first or second Dose generally produces visibly happy Effects; or if it should happen otherwise, it ought to be continued every Day, in the Quantity of three or four Grains, acting in that Case as an Alterative. This Root has at once an emplastic and detersive Quality; and tho' it does appear sensibly acrid, yet it produces, in those who powder it, an Oppression of the Thorax, Difficulty of Breathing and Spitting of Blood. It is likewise offensive to the Eyes, increases the Discharge of the lachrymal Glands, and, when the Tears do not find a ready Vent, produces a Swelling of the Eyes. These Effects are probably owing to the mucilaginous Quality of the Root. It is used in Substance, reduced to a fine Powder, either mixed with a Liquid, or incorporated with some proper Syrup into a Bolus. It may also be given in Infusion, Decoction, or Tincture, from ten Grains to half a Dram.

Iris vulgaris nostras, Offic. *Iris vulgaris*, Raii Hist. Common Flower-de-Luce. This is by Transplantation into Gardens rendered more beautiful, flowering in May. The Root when recent is used as an Hydragogue, and Errhine. It is principally employed in evacuating the Waters of Dropsical Patients. Externally it is used in Impetigos, and for removing other Defedations of the Skin. It has a disagreeable Smell, and an acrid nauseous Taste. It is a strong irritating Cathartic; on drying it loses its Acrimony, and may be conveniently used as a Cosmetic.

Iris Florentina, *Iris Illyrica*, Offic. *Iris alba Florentina*, C. B. Tourn. Inst. Florentin Orris. This is cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in May.

May. Its Root is of a fragrant Smell, and poſſeſſed of an inciding, attenuating, expectorating, digerent, abſtergent, and emollient Quality. It is principally uſed in Obſtructions and Infarctions of the Lungs, Coughs, Aſthmas, Obſtructions of the Menſes, and Gripes in Children. Externally it beautifies the Skin, removes Freckles, and ſweetens the Breath.

Jujuba, Offic. *Zizibus ſive Jujuba major*, Raii Hiſt. *Ziziphus*, Tourn. Inſt. Boerh. Ind. Alt. The Jujube Tree. This is cultivated in the Gardens of Spain and Italy. The Fruit is uſed, being moderately heating and moiſtening. It is principally recommended in Aſperities of the Lungs, Coughs, Pleuriſies, Acrimony of the Urine, Efferveſcence of the Blood, and Eroſions of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Juniperus, Offic. *Juniperus vulgaris fruticoſa*, C. B. Pin. Juniper. An ever-green Buſh, common on Heaths and hilly Grounds in different Parts of Europe. The Wood, the Tops, and Berries are uſed. The Wood has a weak not unpleaſant Smell, and very little Taſte. Decoctions and Extracts made from it with Water, are diſagreeably bitteriſh, ſubaſtringent and Balſamic. It is recommended as a Diuretic, Cephalic, and a Purifier of the Blood by inſenſible Perſpiration; and reckoned by ſome not inferior to Guaiacum and Saſſafras. In the warmer Climates a Reſin exudes from this Plant, in form of ſemipellucid, pale, yellowiſh Tears or Drops, which is the Gum Sandarach of the Arabians, and the *Gummi Juniperum* of the Shops. This has the warm ſtimulating Virtues of other Reſins, but is ſeldom uſed in Medicine. The Berries are brought chiefly from Holland and Italy, have a moderately ſtrong, not diſagreeable Smell, and a warm, pungent, ſweetiſh Taſte, followed by a ſlight Bitter. The Sweetneſs reſides in the ſoft pulpy Part of the Berry, the Bitterneſs in the Seeds, and the aromatic Flavour in little oily Veſicles, diffuſed through its whole Subſtance. The Berries nearly give out all their Virtues both to ſpirituous and watery Menſtrua. Diſtilled with Water they yield a ſubtile pungent Eſſential Oil; what remains, inſpiſſated to the Conſiſtence of an Extract, has a pleaſant, balſamic, ſweet Taſte, with a Degree of Bitterneſs. Theſe Berries are uſeful Carminatives, Detergents, and Diuretics; the diſtilled Oil is a very ſtimulating Diuretic, which, like that of Turpentine, impregnates Urine with a Violet Smell. The ſpirituous Extract gives the ſame Kind of Smell; as does likewiſe the Berry in ſubſtance, in a lower Degree; but the watery Extract or Root, as diveſted of the Oil, has no ſuch Effect. This laſt may be uſed with Advantage in Caſes where the more ſtimulating Preparations would be improper, as in Catarrhs, Debilities of the Stomach and Inteſtines, and Difficulties of the Urinary Excretions in Perſons of an advanced Age.

Juniperus Alpina, C. B. Raii Hiſt. *Juniperus minor montana folio latiore, fructuque longiore*, C. B. Pin. Tourn. Inſt. Dwarf-Juniper, Wild Savine. This grows on Mountains; the Herb itſelf being uſed. A Decoction of its Tops, or its expreſſed Juices, is ſaid to be good for deſtroying that Species of Vermin called Bots, which are ſometimes lodged in the Stomach and Inteſtines of Horſes.

Kali, Pharm. Edinb. *Kali majus cochleate ſemine*, C. B. *Salſola quibuſdam*. Snail-Seeded Glaſs-Wort, or Saltwort: A Plant which grows wild on the Sea Coaſts in the Southern Parts of Europe, particularly of the Mediterranean. This Herb is very juicy, in Taſte bitteriſh and remarkably

remarkably ſaline. The expreſſed Juice, and Infuſions or Decoctions of the Leaves, are ſaid to be powerfully aperient and diuretic, and in this Intention have by ſome been greatly recommended in hydropic Caſes; half a Dram of the Juice is reckoned a ſufficient Doſe. But the Kali is principally regarded on account of its yielding copiouſly, when burnt, the fixed Alkaline Salt called *Soda* or *Soude.* An impure Soda is prepared from it, about Montpelier, where the Plant is ſaid to be cultivated for this Uſe in the ſalt Marſhes, and a purer Kind at Alicant in Spain, from a ſomewhat different Species of Kali. The Salt called *Kelp* prepared among ourſelves from different marine Plants, contains an Alkali of the ſame Kind, but more impure. The Soda is much milder in Taſte than the common vegetable Alkalies, and is alſo in ſeveral other Reſpects very conſiderably different from them, being of the ſame Nature with the mineral Alkali, or Baſis of Sea Salt. (See *Natron.*) It promiſes to be an uſeful Article of the Materia Medica, and now begins to be introduced into Practice in this Country, as it has long been among the French.

Kina Kina, vel Cortex Peruviana, Offic. Ind. Med. *Arbor febrifugus Peruviana, China Chinæ, & Quinquina, & Gannanaperide dicta,* Raii Hiſt. The Jeſuits-Tree. This is a pretty large high Tree like the Lime-Tree, growing in the inland Parts of Peru, on the Mountains near Loxa, or Loja, in the Province of Quito. Its Bark is brought to us in Pieces of different Sizes, ſome rolled up in ſhort thick Quills, and others flat: the outſide is browniſh, and generally covered in part with a whitiſh Moſs: The Inſide is of a yellowiſh, reddiſh, or ruſty Iron-colour. The beſt Sort breaks cloſe and ſmooth, and looks, when powdered, of a light browniſh Colour, reſembling that of Cinnamon but ſomewhat paler. It has a ſlight Smell approaching as it were to Muſtineſs, yet ſo much of the aromatic Kind as not to be diſagreeable. Its Taſte is conſiderably bitter, aſtringent, very durable in the Mouth, and accompanied with a ſmall Degree of aromatic Warmth. The Spaniards ſay, that the Uſe of this Bark was diſcovered in the following Manner. Near the Town of Loxa, was a Lake ſurrounded with Quinquina Trees, before the Spaniards ſettled in that Country. Theſe Trees being by ſome Accident thrown into the Lake, communicated a bitter Taſte to the Water, ſo that the Inhabitants, who before uſed to drink it, could uſe it no longer. An Indian, however, who had a violent Fever upon him, and conſequently an intenſe Thirſt, finding no other Water, was forced to drink of this, by which he was perfectly cured. He related this Accident to ſome of his Neighbours, who having made the ſame Experiment were alſo cured. Upon this they ſet themſelves to diſcover what had given this febrifugous Quality to the Water of the Lake, and found in the firſt place, that a great Number of Trees had fallen into it; and ſecondly, that, after a certain Time, theſe Trees being rotted in the Water, it loſt its bitter Taſte, and at the ſame time its Virtue; whence they concluded, that its Virtue was owing to the Trees. Then they infuſed all the Parts of theſe Trees in Water, and thus diſcovered that their whole Efficacy reſided in the Bark. This Medicine, however, remained as a Secret to the Spaniards till 1640, when it was diſcovered by a Soldier; who by its Means had the good Fortune to cure the Vice-Queen of Peru, of an Intermittent Fever, which had ſo far baffled the Skill of the Phyſicians,

cians, that her Life was deſpaired of. This was a Circumſtance of ſo ſtriking a Nature, that the Spaniards afterwards uſed it with uncommon Succeſs; and in 1649, Father de Lugo, a Jeſuit, than Procurator General of his Order, brought it to Rome; upon which the Society of Jeſuits began to bring it into Reputation in Europe; by which Means they got a great deal of Money in a ſhort Time, ſince they ſold it for more than its Weight in Gold, and never parted with it but in Powder, in order to diſguiſe it the better. At this Juncture the Phyſicians were greatly divided with reſpect to the Peruvian Bark, ſome looking on it as a divine Medicine, whilſt others believed it dangerous, and even fatal in many Caſes. But notwithſtanding the Oppoſition it met with, it at laſt acquired a great Reputation, which it deſervedly maintains, by Means of the judicious and ſucceſsful Experiments made by the Engliſh Phyſicians. Some alledge that it is certain from Experience, that many Perſons afflicted with Agues, have by this Medicine been hurried into dangerous and incurable Diſeaſes, as ſlow and Hectic Fevers, Cachexies, and others of a ſimilar Nature. But it is to be obſerved, that, before theſe Fevers, the Humours and Viſcera are generally diſpoſed to ſuch Diſeaſes, and that the bad Regimen of the Patient may contribute to their Production. But however noble a Febrifuge the Bark may be, yet it is by no means to be exhibited till the *Primæ Viæ* are cleanſed from the Collection of peccant Humours with which they abound. Nor ſhould it be preſcribed, eſpecially in a conſiderable Quantity, if the Abdominal Viſcera are obſtructed, or infarcted with Blood and Humours, before theſe Obſtructions are opened, and the Infarction removed. Nor is the Cure of Intermittent Fevers to be undertaken with the Bark in manifeſtly plethoric, cacochymic, cachectic, and Hypochondriac Patients, or when critical Evacuations of Blood are ſuppreſſed. Great Caution is alſo neceſſary, if the Fevers themſelves approach to a continual Hectic, or a ſlow Fever; if there is a continual Coſtiveneſs; if the Urine is limpid and without any Sediment; if the Hypochondria are tumid, or an Autumnal, or Winter Fever has already been long protracted. For in ſuch Caſes it is better to moderate the febrile Commotions by gently evacuating and corroborating Medicines, till at laſt, as it frequently happens, the Fits ſpontaneouſly ceaſe, either by a Change of Place, a more exact Regimen, or the Influence of a ſerene and warm Air. It is of great Importance to the proper and ſalutary Uſe of the Bark in what Form, Doſe, Seaſon, and under what Regimen it is to be exhibited. As to the Form, it is moſt commodiouſly given in Subſtance in a proper Vehicle without any Addition. An Emetic, which is in moſt Caſes neceſſary, being taken towards the Approach of a Paroxyſm, that its Operation may be over before the Fit comes on; the Bark is begun at the End of the Paroxyſm or even in the Time of the hot Fit, and repeated in Doſes of half a Dram or more, every third or fourth Hour during the Intermiſſion: After the Fever has been removed, the Medicine is continued for a Time, but more ſparingly, to prevent a Return. In groſs impure Habits, gentle Purgatives are premiſed to the Uſe of the Bark, or given for a Time in conjunction with it: In Agues of the inflammatory Kind, or accompanied with great Heat, a little Nitre is joined or interpoſed: In lax ſpongy Conſtitutions, and a thin watery State of the Blood, the

Bark is aſſiſted by Bitters, Snake-root, Camphor and Chalybeates: Where Obſtructions of the Abdominal Viſcera are apprehended, it is not ventured on without the Addition of fixed Alkaline Salts, Sal Ammoniac and other Aperients. In all Caſes moderate Exerciſe and the drinking of warm Liquids promotes its Effects.

In remitting Fevers, this Medicine is leſs ſucceſsful than in thoſe which have perfect Intermiſſions: In the Decline of long Nervous Fevers or after a Remiſſion, or in thoſe of the low malignant Kind, where the Blood is colliquated and the Strength exhauſted, it proves an excellent Cordial, Corroborant, and Antiſeptic. Peruvian Bark has alſo been found ſerviceable in Gangrenes and Mortifications, and in foul obſtinate Ulcers and running Sores of other Kinds. In theſe Caſes, taken in large and repeated Doſes, it frequently brings on a laudable Suppuration. The like Effects have been obſerved from it in variolous Caſes, where either the Puſtules did not duly ſuppurate, or Petechiæ ſhowed a Diſpoſition to a Gangrene. The principal Symptom in this Diſeaſe that contra-indicates this valuable Suppurant and Antiſeptic, is, great Obſtruction at the Breaſt or a Difficulty of Breathing, which are generally increaſed by this Medicine. In the firſt Volume of the Medical Obſervations and Inquiries lately publiſhed by a Society of Phyſicians in London, there are Inſtances of its being given with Succeſs, in ſeveral Complaints, ſuch as Tumours of the Glands, ſwelled Lips, inveterate Ophthalmiæ, and cutaneous Blotches, proceeding from a ſtrumous Habit. The Bark has been exhibited likewiſe, along with other appropriated Medicines, and often with good Succeſs, for the Cure of periodical Head-achs, hypochondriacal, hyſterical, vertiginous, and epileptic Complaints, and other Diſorders that have regular Intermiſſions. By its Bitterneſs, Aſtringency, and mild aromatic Warmth, it ſtrengthens the whole Syſtem, and proves a Medicine of great Utility in Weakneſs of the Stomach, uterine Fluxes, and ſundry chronical Diſeaſes proceeding from a Laxity and Debility of the Fibres. To ſtrengthen the Solids appears indeed, in all Caſes, to be its primary Operation; and its ſalutary Virtues in different Diſeaſes, to be no other than conſequential Effects of this general Power. In all the Diſtempers where Bark is known to take place, other bitter or aſtringent Medicines, ſingly or combined, have likewiſe been of ſervice, though not equally with this natural Combination of them.

The Virtues of the Bark reſide chiefly in a reſinous Subſtance; hence are compleatly extracted by rectified Spirit. This Subſtance is difficultly obtained by long Coction in Water, and Part of what the Liquor is by heat enabled to take up, begins to ſeparate as ſoon as it is cold. It is however worth Notice than an Infuſion in cold Water contains a conſiderable Share of the Virtues of the Bark, and proves an elegant and efficacious Medicine. Proof Spirit alſo extracts the Virtues of this Drug in tolerable Perfection in the cold: Heat enables it to take up more than it can retain when cold. Of different Subſtances tried for covering the Taſte of the Bark, it is obſerved Liquorice or its Extract anſwers the beſt.

Labdanum, a reſinous Subſtance oozing out of the *Ciſtus Ladanifera*, Offic. *Ciſtus, Lædon Cretenſe*, C. B. Pin. This Gum mollifies, digeſts, maturates, and attenuates, and externally uſed is Anodyne, and good for the

the Tooth-ach, Alopecia, Heart-burn, Pains of the Stomach, and Hyſteric Fits. In Dioſcorides's Time, this Gum was gathered from the Hairs of the Goats, which fed among the Trees which produce it, but at preſent, according to Tournefort, the Greek Monks gather it from the *Ciſtus Ladanifera*, with a Sort of Rakes. It is an excellent Balſamic in Dyſenteries and Hoarſeneſs.

Lacca, Offic. Lac, improperly called Gum Lac; a Sort of Wax of a red Colour, collected in the Eaſt-Indies, by certain Inſects, and depoſited on Sticks faſtened for this Purpoſe in the Earth. It is brought over, either adhering to the Sticks, or in ſmall tranſparent Grains, or in ſemitranſparent flat Cakes: The firſt is called ſtick Lac, the ſecond Seed Lac, and the third Shell Lac. On breaking a Piece of Stick Lac, it appears compoſed of regular Cells like the Honey-comb, with ſmall Corpuſcles of a deep red Colour lodged in them: theſe are the young Inſects, and to theſe the Lac owes its Tincture, for when freed from them its Colour is very dilute. The Shell and Seed Lacs, which do not exhibit any Inſects or cellular Appearance upon breaking, are ſuppoſed to be artificial Preparations of the other: The Seed Sort is ſaid to be Stick Lac bruiſed and robbed of its more ſoluble Parts; and the Shell to be the Seed Lac, melted and formed into Cakes. The Stick Lac therefore is the genuine Sort, and ought alone to be employed for medicinal Purpoſes. This Concrete is of great Eſteem in Germany, and other Countries, for Laxity and Sponginеſs of the Gums, proceeding from Cold, or a ſcorbutic Habit: For this Uſe the Lac is boiled in Water, with the Addition of a little Alum, which promotes its Solution; or a Tincture made from it with rectified Spirit. This Tincture is recommended alſo internally in the Fluor Albus, and in rheumatic and ſcorbutic Diſorders: It has a grateful Smell, and a not unpleaſant, bitteriſh, aſtringent Taſte. The principal Uſe of Lac among us is in certain mechanic Arts as a colouring Drug, and for making ſealing Wax.

Lactuca, Offic. *Lactuca ſativa*, Boerh. Ind. A. Garden Lettuce. It is ſown in Gardens, the Leaves and Seed are uſed. Galen in the Decline of his Age ſuffered very much, by want of Sleep, for which Diſorder he accuſtomed himſelf in the Evening to eat a Lettuce, which was his only Remedy. For a Phrenſy, Delirium, burning Fever, and other like Diſorders, Simon Pauli recommends a double or treble Linen Cloth, well moiſtened in Water of Lettuce, in which purified and cryſtallized Nitre, or *Sal Prunellæ*, has been diſſolved, in the Proportion of half an Ounce to a Pint, to be applied to the Temples, the Coronal Suture, and the Wriſts. Lettuces in general are eſteemed emollient, refrigerating, ſaponaceous, reſolvent, diuretic, and ſomewhat laxative; but are better raw than boiled.

Lamium rubrum, Offic. *Galeopſis, ſive Urtica iners, flore & folio minore*, J. B. Red Archangel. It grows in Hedges by Highways. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed. The Flowers are ſaid to be aſtringent, and beneficial in a Dyſentery, and Hæmorrhages. The Herb bruiſed is reckoned diſcutient, and to be ſerviceable to Wounds, putrid Ulcers, and Inflammations, and is recommended for an Exceſs of the Catamenia.

Lamium album, *Urtica mortua*, Offic. *Galeopſis ſive Urtica iners, floribus albis*, J. B. White Archangel. It grows by Hedge-ſides, flowering in April and May. The Flowers are uſed. The Plant is emollient,

inciding, diuretic, and lithontriptic, and good againſt Hyſteric Fits. The Root is recommended againſt the Jaundice, and the Flowers are accounted good in the *Fluor Albus*.

Lampſana, Offic. *Soncho affinis Lampſana domeſtica*, C. B. P. Nipplewort. It is found in Gardens and Fields, flowering in June and July. It is ſaid to be drying, detergent, and digeſtive, and is eſteemed excellent for curing ulcerated Nipples, from whence it derives its Name Nipple-wort.

Lapathum hortenſe latifolium, C. B. P. *Rhabarbarum Monachorum*, Omic. *Xippolapathum ſativum*, Ger. Monk's Rhubarb. It is planted in Gardens, and grows wild in ſeveral Parts of France, Italy, and Germany. This Root is ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the Virtues of Rhubarb, but in an inferior Degree. It is obviouſly more aſtringent but leſs purgative, and greatly nauſeates the Stomach.

Lapathum acutum, *Oxylapathum*, Omic. *Lapathum folio acuto, plano*, C. B. P. Sharp-pointed Dock. It grows in moiſt Places, and among Ruins and Rubbiſh. The Root and Seed are uſed. Willis recommends the Roots of this Dock in a Diet-drink, as a moſt excellent Antiſcorbutic. And they are ſaid by others to be effectual in a Jaundice, and to cleanſe and purify the Blood, and are good for the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm, and all manner of ſcabby, itchy Eruptions. The Seeds taken in Powder are ſaid to corroborate the Liver, and are recommended in Fluxes.

Lapathum aquaticum folio cubitali, C. B. *Hydrolapthum ſive Herba Britannica*, Pharm. Edinb. Great wild Water Dock. The Roots of this Plant have a ſtrong, bitter and aſtringent Taſte. It is ſuppoſed to be the *Herba Britannica* of the Ancients, formerly celebrated as an Antiſcorbutic. It is certain from Experience that it is a Medicine of very conſiderable Efficacy, both externally in Lotions againſt putrid ſpongy Gums and Ulcerations, and as an internal Antiſcorbutic. Boerhaave aſſures us, that in theſe Caſes he has known many Inſtances of its happy Effects. It is ſuppoſed alſo to be of Service in cutaneous Deſedations different from the true Scurvy, in rheumatic Pains, and in chronical Diſorders proceeding from Obſtructions of the Viſcera.

Lavendula, Offic. *Lavendula latifolia*, C. B. P. *Pſeudo Nardus, quæ vulgo Spica*, J. B. Greater Lavender. It is planted in Gardens, but is rarely met with in England. This Herb is ſtronger both in Taſte and Smell than the narrow, and yields, in Diſtillation, almoſt thrice as much eſſential Oil; but the Flavour both of the Plant itſelf and the Oil is much leſs grateful.

Lavendula anguſtifolia, C. B. P. *Spica Lavendula vulgaris*, Offic. *Pſeudo Nardus quæ Lavendula vulgo*, J. B. Common Lavender, or Spike. This grows wild in the Southern Parts of France and Spain, but is cultivated with us in Gardens, flowering in July. It takes its Name *à Lavando*, Waſhing or Bathing, becauſe it was uſed in Baths on account of its Fragrancy. It is, alſo, called *Spica*, Spike; becauſe among all the verticillated Plants, this alone bears a Spike. Many call it Nard, and perhaps this is the true Nard of the Ancients, which we will not diſpute, ſince we cannot arrive at any Certainty in the Matter. The Flowers of Lavander have a fragrant Smell, to moſt People agreeable, and a bitteriſh, warm, ſomewhat pungent Taſte: The Leaves are weaker and leſs grateful; they are often employed as a Perfume, and medicinally as mild Stimulants, and Corroborants in Vertigoes Palſies, Tremors,

mors, and other Debilities of the Nervous Syſtem, both internally and externally.

Lauro-ceraſus, Offic. Boerh. Ind. A. *Ceraſus folio Laurina*, C. B. P. *Padus exotica folio amplo, craſſo, ſemperviренti*, Rupp. Flor. Jen. Laurel, or Cherry Bay. It has been cuſtomary to mix the Water diſtilled from the Leaves of Laurel with Brandy, or other ſpirituous Liquors, in order to impart to them the Taſte of Ratafia; and it has been very common to uſe Laurel-Leaves in Cookery, to give the ſame Kind of Taſte to Cuſtards, and ſome Sorts of Sweetmeats. But a few Years ago, ſome People at Dublin were manifeſtly poiſoned by drinking Laurel-water; and it has been ſince found, by repeated Trials upon Dogs, that this Laurel-water is the moſt deleterious Poiſon perhaps known, killing almoſt *in Inſtanti*. There is a full Account of theſe Accidents and Experiments in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, which the Curious may conſult. It is ſaid, that the Villainy of certain Dealers in Medicine has been deſtructive to ſome People, by ſubſtituting the Water of Laurel, inſtead of that of black Cherries, on account of the Reſemblance in the Smell of each; and this is not at all unlikely. Hence black Cherry-water has fell into ſome Diſrepute, however innocent; for I am ſatisfied it is as harmleſs as any of the other ſimple Waters, and may be uſed as ſafely, if Experiments made upon Animals with a View of diſcovering the Truth can be depended upon, provided it is only made of the uſual Strength. The Berries of the *Lauro-ceraſus* are eſteemed a good Antiſcorbutic.

Laurus, Offic. *Laurus vulgaris*, C. B. P. *Laurus mas & fœmina*, Ger. The Common Bay-Tree. It is planted in Gardens, flowering in March and April. The Leaves and Berries are uſed. They are heating, drying, and reſolvent. The Berries are principally ordered to provoke Urine, and the Menſes, for Diſorders of the Nerves, Palſy, and Colic, for Pains after Birth, and for Crudities of the Stomach. The Leaves are recommended for the Stinging of Waſps, to diſcuſs Tumours, to provoke the Menſes, to mitigate Pains, and to give Relief in the Tooth-ach.

Lentiſcus, Offic. *Lentiſcus ex Chio, ex qua fluat Maſtiche*, Ind. Med. Tourn. Itin. The Maſtich Tree. It grows plentifully in the Iſland of Scio or Chios, in the Archipelago, flowering in March and April. The Parts uſed are the nodous and brachiated ſmall Branches, which are of the Thickneſs of a Man's Finger, white on the Inſide, but covered with an Aſh-coloured Bark, and of a reſinous Taſte and Smell. The other Part in uſe in Medicine, is the *Reſina Maſtiche*, Offic. Maſtich. It is dry, tranſparent, and of a pale yellow Colour. It flows from an Inciſion made in the Bark of the above-mentioned Tree, and is brought to us in ſmall, and almoſt pellucid Drops, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent Taſte, and of a fragrant Smell. That is to be eſteemed, which is of an agreeable Smell, bright, ſhining, dry, friable, and unadulterated. The Wood is drying and binding, adapted to the Relief of all Sorts of Fluxes, and Falling down of the Anus and Uterus. It is good to ſtop phagedenic Ulcers, to provoke Urine, and to faſten looſe Teeth. The Gum is heating, drying, emollient, and a good Strengthener of the Stomach; it eaſes Vomitings and Nauſeas. It blunts and corrects the Acrimony of Cathartics, ſtrengthens the Head, and the nervous Syſtem; and is good in ſome Kind of Coughs and Spitting of Blood.

Lepidium, Piperitis, Omic. *Lepidium latifolium*, C. B. P. *Raphanus ſylveſtris*

ſylveſtris Officinarum, Lepidium Æginetæ Lobelio, Ger. Emac. Dittander. It grows in moiſt Places near Rivers, flowering in June and July. The Leaves are eſteemed good for the Sciatica; being chewed they cauſe a great deal of Rheum to come from the Mouth, and are therefore recommended for ſcrophulous Tumours in the Throat. The Suffolk Women give them to haſten the Birth, boiled in Ale.

Leucanthemum vulgare, Boerh. Ind. A. *Bellis major*, Omic. *Bellis ſylveſtris caule foliofo major*, C. B. Ox-Eye Daiſy. It grows in Fields and Meadows, flowering in May. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed. A Decoction of the whole Plant being drank is recommended as a ſingular Remedy for an Aſthma, Phthiſis, and Orthopnœa. They are alſo good for Wounds and Ruptures.

Leucoium luteum, Cheyri, Offic. *Leucoium luteum vulgare*, C. B. P. *Keyri ſive Leucoium vulgare luteum*, Park. Theat. *Viola lutea*, Ger. Emac. Wall-Flower. It grows upon old Walls and Buildings, flowering in June. The Flowers are uſed, which are eſteemed cordial, and ſtimulant, good to provoke the Menſes, and give Relief in the Palſy and Apoplexy. There is ſcarce a more effectual Remedy known, than the Wall-Flower, taken twice every Day in warm Beer, for the Jaundice.

Leviſticum, Offic. *Ligufticum vulgare*, C. B. P. Lovage. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. The Roots, Leaves, and Seeds are uſed; being alexipharmic, diuretic, and vulnerary.

Lichen, Xepatica vulgaris, Offic. *Lichen petræus cauliculo pileolum ſuſtinente*, Boerh. Ind. A. Liverwort. It grows in moiſt and ſhady Places, and by the Banks of Rivers. This Plant was formerly celebrated as an extraordinary Hepatic, and uſed in Obſtructions of the Liver, Bladder, and other Diſorders; at preſent it is intirely diſregarded.

Lichen cinereus, Offic. *Lichen cinereus terreſtris*, Raii. *Lichen pulmonarius, ſaxatilis digitatus major cinereus*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Ground Liverwort. It is found upon dry barren Places. This Plant is of late celebrated as a Specific againſt the Bite of a mad Dog, given with Pepper, and, perhaps, not without Reaſon. Tho' Experience convinces us, that many Dogs and ſome Men have died after taking it in due Time, and with all imaginable Regularity.

Lignum Aloes. See *Agallochum.*

Lignum Aſaphaltum, Pharm. Edinb. Calambac Wood. This Wood is brought from the Eaſt Indies in Pieces thicker and leſs ſolid than the *Lignum Aloes*, of a paler Colour, and fainter Smell, bituminous, fat, and reſinous, and of a bitteriſh Taſte. It agrees in Virtues with the *Lig. Agallochum*, for which it is often ſold, but it is weaker.

Lignum Campecherſe, Offic. J. B. *Tſiam Pangam*, Hort. Malt. Log-Wood. It grows in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and is brought from the Bay of Hunduras, as a Material for Dying, and is eſteemed aſtringent, good to fortify the Stomach, and is much celebrated of late for its Virtues in curing a Dyſentery.

Lignum Nephriticum. This is already mentioned under *Glans Unguentaria.*

Lignum Rhodium. See *Aſpalatus.*

Liguſtrum, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Liguſtrum Germanicum.* C. B. P. Privet. It grows in Hedges, flowering all the Summer. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed, which are cooling, drying, aſtringent, and inciding, and good for Inflammations, Putrefactions, and Exulcerations of the Mouth and Fauces, and for a Relaxation of the Uvula, and Bleeding of the Gums.

Lilium

Lilium album, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Lilium album vulgare*, J. B. White Lilly. It is ſown in Gardens, flowering in June. The Root is often applied for ſoftening and ripening of Tumours, for removing Corns of the Feet, being mixed with old Lard, for mollifying the Pudenda in Labour, and for Burns, and the like Caſes. The Flowers are emollient and anodyne.

Lilium rubrum, Mont. Ind. *Xemerocallis*, Offic. *Lilium aureum*, Ger. Emac. Red Lilly. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June, and July. The Leaves bruiſed mitigate Inflammations, of the Breaſts, contracted after Child-birth, and Inflammations of the Eyes. The Root and Leaves are ſucceſsfully applied by way of Cataplaſm to Burns.

Lilium montanum minus, Ger. Emac. Martagon, or Turks Cap. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. The Root is ſubſtituted, in our Shops, in the Room of the yellow Aſphodel. The common People hang it about the Necks of Infants, to facilitate Dentition.

Lilium Convallium, Offic. *Lilium Convallium flore albo*, Park. Lilly of the Valley. It is found in Woods and ſhady Places, flowering in May. The Flowers are eſteemed cephalic, and nervous; and are ſometimes uſed in cold Diſorders of the Head, as the Apoplexy, Palſy, Vertigo, Epilepſy, and in fainting Fits.

Limonia malus, Offic. Park. Theat. *Malus Limonia acida*, C. B. P. *Limon vulgaris*, Tourn. Inſt. The Lemon Tree. It grows in Italy and Spain. The yellow Rind of Lemons is a grateful Aromatic, of common Uſe in ſtomachic Tinctures and Infuſions, and for rendering other Medicines agreeable to the Palate and Stomach. The Juice is a pleaſant Acid, extremely cooling and antiſeptic, allaying Thirſt, and promoting an Appetite, and is good for both common, malignant, and peſtilential Fevers. Lemons provoke Urine, and the Juice being mixed with Salt of Wormwood ſtops Vomitings, and ſtrengthens the Stomach. Of late Years, the Juice of Lemons, perfectly neutralized with Salt of Wormwood, has been very much given in Fevers, and with very good Effect, in the Quantity of about half an Ounce, repeated at due Intervals.

Linaria, Offic. *Linaria vulgaris lutea, flore majore*, C. B. P. Toad-Flax. It grows upon Banks and Hedges, flowering in June and July. The Herb is diuretic, and is principally uſed in the Jaundice, Dropſy, Obſtructions of the Liver, and in a Difficulty of Urine. It is accounted an excellent Remedy for the Piles; and an Ointment made of it is ſerviceable externally in the ſame Complaints.

Lingua Cervina, Phyllitis, Offic. *Phyllitis ſive Lingua Cervina vulgaris*, Park. Harts-Tongue. It grows in ſhady Places, and among Stone Buildings. The Leaves are recommended as vulnerary and aperient. Externally applied it cleanſes Wounds and Ulcers. Exhibited in Powder, it is good for the Palpitation of the Heart, and in uterine Diſorders. Boiled in Wine it is good for the Bite of a mad Dog, and Obſtructions of the Viſcera. It is alſo given in the Rickets and Scorbutic Habits.

Linum, Offic. *Linum ſativum*, C. B. P. Flax. It is ſown in Fields, flowering in June. Flax infuſed in Water, as in Ponds or Rivers, as it is practiſed in order to rot the Stem, and procure the Bark for mechanical Uſes, communicates to the Water a very poiſonous Nature, inſomuch that Cattle which drink of it die; and the Fiſh in ſuch Waters are poiſoned. The Seeds of this Plant, or Linſeed, have an unctuous mucilaginous Taſte, and little Smell;

Infuſions of them are uſed as Emollients, Incraſſants, and Obtunders of Acrimony in Heat of Urine, Stranguries, thin Defluxions on the Lungs and other Diſorders. They afford an expreſſed Oil, which is anodyne, demulcent, and extremely adapted to ſpaſmodic Strictures, relaxes and involves acrimonious Humours; whence it is of extraordinary Service in the moſt deſperate Colics. Stiff and rigid Limbs, being anointed with this Oil, are relaxed and rendered flexible. Linſeed Oil, when freſh drawn, and taken at the Mouth, is very good in a Pleuriſy, and a Cough, to help Expectoration; and, injected in Clyſters, is very proper in the Hæmorrhoids, and indurated Fæces, whence proceed many Colics. Mixed with ſealed and Japan Earth, it is a great Arcanum in the Dyſentery, and a very good Remedy in the Stone. This Oil boiled with Honey clears the Skin and Face of Spots, and all cutaneous Blemiſhes.

Linum Catharticum, Offic. *Linum ſylveſtre Catharticum*, Ger. Emac. *Linum Pratenſe floſculis exiguis*, C. B. P. Purging Flax, or Mill Mountain. It grows upon dry, hilly, and chalky Places, flowering in June and July. The Herb is poſſeſſed of a Cathartic Quality. I once knew an Inſtance of a Man, who took a Purge from a Quack, of an Infuſion of this Plant; which in a few Hours ſwelled him to ſuch a Degree, that his ordinary Cloaths were not by much ſufficient to cover him; and it was with ſome Difficulty, that he was recovered by more gentle Evacuations.

Liquid-Ambar, Offic. C. B. P. *Styrax Aceris folio*, Raii Hiſt. *Platanus Virginiana Styracem fundens*, Herm. Par. Bad. Prod. Liquid Amber. It grows in Virginia, New-Spain, and other Places in the Weſt Indies. The Part uſed is the Reſin, which is a fat liquid Subſtance, of the Conſiſtence of Venice Turpentine, yellow, inclining to red, of an acrimonious Taſte, aromatic, and fragrant. It heats and moiſtens, reſolves and opens Obſtructions; and is an Emollient and Ripener. Its principal Uſe is in Obſtructions, hard Tumours, &c. It is employed in Suffumigations, and the like. Xernander ſays, that this Balſam diſtils from a Tree, either ſpontaneouſly, or from a Wound. Some break up the Branches into ſmall Bits, and, boiling them, ſkim off the Oil that riſes on the Liquor, which they ſell for the true Balſam; and this Liquor is thought by ſome to be the liquid Storax commonly ſold by the Apothecaries and Druggiſts.

Liquiritia. See *Glycirrhiza.*

Lithoſpermum ſive Milium Solis, Offic. *Lithoſpermum vulgare minus*, Park. Theat. Gromwell. It grows in Fields, and by the Path-ways, flowering in May and June. The Herb and Seeds are uſed. It is ſuppoſed greatly to promote the Expulſion of the Stone, cleanſe the Kidneys, and provoke Urine. Boiled in Wine or Water it is of Service in a Gonorrhœa.

Lolium, Offic. *Lolium album*, Ger. Emac. *Gramen Loliaceum Spica longiore*, C. B. P. Darnel. It grows among Corn. The Seed is uſed, which is heating, drying, attenuating, diſcuſſing, and cleanſing. It hurts the Eyes, and creates a Dimneſs, by the acrid Vapours it elevates to the Brain. Hippocrates recommends bruiſed Darnel in Uterine Diſorders, in form of a Fomentation.

Lolium rubrum, Ger. Emac. *Phœnix*, Offic. *Gramen Loliaceum folio & Spica anguſtiore*, Tourn. Inſt. Ray-Graſs, Darnel-Graſs. It grows in Paſtures, and by Path-ways. It is aſtringent and drying; ſtops a Looſeneſs and the Menſes; and re-

ſtrains the Urine. It is ſown in ſome Places as Food for Cattle.

Lujula, See *Acetoſella*.

Lunaria, Offic. *Lunaria minor*, Ger. Emac. *Oſmunda foliis lunatis* Boerh. Ind. Alt. Moon-wort. It grows on hilly Places. The People in Wales apply an Ointment of this Plant to the Reins, which they eſteem as a certain Remedy for a Dyſentery. It is reckoned a Corroborant and Aſtringent.

Lupinus, Offic. *Lupinus ſativus, flore albo*, C. B. P. Lupines. It is ſown in Gardens, flowering in June. The Seed is uſed, which, ground to a Meal, affords a good Food, and is emollient, nutritive, and anodyne; but internally taken, it binds the Belly. For which Reaſon it is ſometimes given with a little Muſcadine, in Dyſenteries.

Lupulus, Offic. *Lupulus mas & fœmina*, C. B. P. *Lupus ſalictarius*, Ger. Emac. Hops. They grow in Hedges, flowering in July and Auguſt. The Leaves, Flowers, and Tendrils are uſed. The Flowers are of a bitter Taſte, and are eſteemed anodyne and diſcutient. Hops are of Service in Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen; they cure a Jaundice, are recommended in Hypochondriacal Diſorders, and provoke Urine and the Menſes. Exernally applied they aſſuage Pains, and are ſerviceable in Contuſions, Luxations, and Tumours. The Tendrils are good to purify the Blood, and are recommended for the Itch, but an exceſſive Uſe of them creates a great Pain in making Water. They are principally uſed for preſerving Malt Liquors, which, by the Addition of this balſamic, aperient, diuretic Bitter, become leſs mucilaginous, more detergent, more diſpoſed to paſs off by Urine, and in general more ſalubrious.

Macis, Mace. See the Article *Nux Moſchata*.

Majorana, Amaracus, Sampſuchum, Offic. *Majorana vulgaris*, C. B. P. Sweet Marjoram. It grows in Gardens, flowering in July. The Leaves and Tops of Marjoram have a pleaſant Smell, and a moderately warm, aromatic, bitteriſh Taſte. They have been chiefly recommended in Diſorders of the Head and Nerves, in uterine Obſtructions, and mucous Diſcharges proceeding from a cold Cauſe, and in the humoral Catarrhs, and Aſthmas of old People. The Powder of the Leaves, their diſtilled Water, and eſſential Oil, are agreeable Errhines in Pituitous Diſorders of the Noſtrils, and of the olfactory Organs.

Majorana Oleracea, Offic. *Majorana hortenſis viridis, tenuior*, C. B. P. Pot Marjoram. It is cultivated in Gardens among other Culinary Herbs, flowering in Summer, and agrees in Virtues with the following.

Majorana ſilveſtris, Park. Theat. *Origanum*, Offic. *Origanum ſylveſtre, Cunila bubula Plinii*, C. B. P. Wild Marjoram. It grows in Hedges and Thickets, flowering in July. The Herb, which is opening and abſterſive, is principally uſed in Obſtructions of the Lungs, Liver, and Uterus. It is of great Service in a Cough, Aſthma, and Jaundice. It increaſes Milk, and expels ichorous Excrements by Sweat. Externally applied, it is frequently put in Baths for the Head and Uterus, and for the whole Body to clear the Skin.

Malva, Offic. *Malva vulgaris, flore majore, flore ſinuato*, J. B. Common Mallows. It grows by Wayſides, flowering in June. The Root, Leaves, and Seed are uſed. The Mallow is looſening, cooling, and mollifying, it being one of the five emollient Herbs. It mitigates Pains, and allays the Sharpneſs of Urine. The Herb is a proper Remedy, firſt, where exceſſive Acrimony requires Demulcents; ſecondly, where too great

great a Stricture requires Relaxation; thirdly, where Pains are to be mitigated. Hence it is effectual for dry and rigid Fibres; for rendering the hard Inteſtines lubricous; and for the Vertigo in thoſe who labour under hypochondriacal Diſorders. It is of Efficacy in Affections of the Lungs and Inteſtines, a Phthiſis, Hoarſeneſs, and Cough. The Flowers are good for Inflammations of the Gums and Uvula. A Cataplaſm of the Herb is commended for the Eryſipelas; and an Infuſion of the Leaves, after the Manner of Tea, relieves an inveterate Heat of Urine; but the principal Uſe of the Herb is in emollient Glyſters, Cataplaſms, and Fomentations.

Malus, Offic. *Malus ſive Pomum*, C. B. P. The Apple Tree. It is cultivated in Gardens and Orchards, flowering in April. Tho' Apples may be hurtful to a cold and humid Stomach, they are very agreeable to a hot and bilious one; and render the Body ſoluble. Almoſt all Apples have a Property in common, that, if their expreſſed Juice be drank with a little Saffron, it becomes an Antidote againſt Poiſons, and expells Worms, or other Animals from the Belly. A Cataplaſm prepared of ſweet Apples is very much recommended for pungent Pains in the Sides, and for Ambuſtions by Gun-powder. There is a Medicine, which frequently occurs in our Practice, which is a Poultice prepared of Apples, and applied to an Inflammation of the Eyes, and it is common to apply a putrid Apple to all Sorts of Tumours and Inflammations of the Eyes. Geſner with good Succeſs adviſed a roaſted Apple opened, and filled with a Dram of Frankincenſe, for a Dyſpnœa, and other Diſorders of the Lungs.

Malus Sylveſtris, Offic. *Mala ſylveſtria quæ & alba, & rubra, & majora & minora*, C. B. P. Crab Tree, or Wilding. It grows in Woods and Hedges, flowering in April. Its Fruits and Juice are the Agreſta of the Shops, called Verjuice, which is vehemently auſtere, acid, and aſtringent, and an excellent Application for Sprains.

Mandragora, Offic. *Mandragora, fructu rotundo*, C. B. P. Mandrake. This is cultivated in Botanic Gardens, flowering in May. The Leaves, the Bark of the Root, and the Fruit are uſed. The Leaves are ſharp-pointed, about a Cubit long, and a Palm and a half broad, of a dark green Colour, and fetid Smell. The Bark of the Root is of a deep Aſh-Colour, white within, and rough without, and of a diſagreeable Smell. The whole Plant is eſteemed ſoporific and narcotic, and according to ſome of a poiſonous Nature, tho' others ſay that the Fruit may be eaten without any ill Conſequence. It is however ſeldom uſed internally; but externally the Juice is recommended againſt Pain, and Redneſs of the Eyes, an Eryſipelas, hard Tumours, and ſtrumous and ſcrophulous Swellings.

Manga, Offic. *Mangas*, Park. Theat. The Mango Tree. This grows in the Eaſt Indies, and the Fruit is brought to us pickled, which is eſteemed to be cooling and moiſtening. According to Garcias, the Stones roaſted cure a Diarrhæa.

Manna. This is produced from the *Mannifera Arbor*, Offic. *Fraxinus rotundiore folio*, C. B. P. The round-leaved Aſh; and is certainly a Juice flowing from the Trunk and larger Branches of this Tree, when the Sun, as is ſaid, enters the Sign Cancer. This Juice is every Year collected in hot and dry Weather, about, or a little before, the Dog Days, and the Auguſt Rains; becauſe, when rainy Weather begins, it ceaſes to flow. There are three Kinds of this Calabrian Manna; one by the Italians

called *Manna di Carpo*, which is the moſt elegant of all, and is either ſpontaneouſly diſcharged from the Trunk, and large Branches of the Tree, in form of a Cryſtalline Liquor, and becomes concreted into Grains, ſome larger and ſome ſmaller, which are, the ſucceeding Day, carefully gathered, leſt they ſhould be again melted by the Rains, or the Fogs; or about the Riſing of the Sun the Bark of the Tree is divided with a Knife, and the diſcharged Liquor is received in Veſſels, put upon Paper, and expoſed to the Sun, in order to be dried. The ſecond Species, by them called *Forcata*, which is obtained by Art, is, by the ſame Trees, after they ceaſe to drop ſpontaneouſly, yielded in the Month of Auguſt, from Inciſions made in the Bark to the Wood. From theſe Inciſions, the Manna flows copiouſly from Noon till ten o'clock at Night, and is next Day expoſed to the Sun in order to be dried; but this Species is leſs eſteemed, on account of its Impurity and yellow Colour. The third Species is called *Manna di Frondi*, and is ſpontaneouſly, by way of Sweat, diſcharged from the Leaves of the Trees, on which the Drops are indurated; but this laſt Species is not very carefully collected, becauſe it is not, without the greateſt Difficulty, to be ſeparated from the Leaves. The Arabians are the firſt who give us any Account of *Manna* as a Cathartic, which they call *Tereniabin*, *Straçoſt*, and *Mel de Cuſuram*. Manna is not only purgative, but alſo poſſeſſed of a correcting and temperating Quality; and therefore it is juſtly to be accounted a Medicine of all others the moſt mild, ſafe, and friendly to Nature. For though, eſpecially when exhibited in large Doſes, it powerfully purges the *Primæ Viæ* from all Sordes, and, in ſome Patients, procures, perhaps, twenty Stools, when three or more Ounces of it are taken; yet ſo wonderful and ſalutary are its Virtues, that it expeditiouſly produces its Effects, without bringing on violent Pain, Loſs of Strength, Ebullition of the Blood, an Augmentation of the Thirſt and Pulſe, or a preternatural Heat. We may, therefore, in general, affirm of Manna, that its Uſe is more extenſive, and its Nature better accommodated to moſt Perſons, than that of any other lenitive or purgative Medicine; ſo that it is poſſeſſed of ſome peculiar Virtues, which are not to be found in other Purgatives. Such is the Nature of Manna, that it expeditiouſly diſcharges from the Body all Kinds of Humours, whether ſerous, bilious, or acid. It corrects and ſheaths up the Acrimony of the bilious Humours; and, which generally happens with other Purgatives, it is neither entangled, nor its Force impaired, by acid Humours; but, by correcting and ſubduing them, rather facilitates their Evacuation by the Anus. Beſides, the Uſe of Manna is ſuited and adapted to all thoſe, who, in conſequence either of their Weakneſs, or the Delicacy of their Nervous Syſtems, cannot bear acrid Medicines, though at the ſame Time their *Primæ Viæ* are to be freed from the *Sordes* lodged in them. Manna is eſteemed a moſt excellent Cathartic in the Diſorders of Children from Acidities, for old People and even pregnant Women, and wherever acid and bilious Juices abound, or whenever there is a great Acrimony of the Humours. It is much recommended in Rheumatic, Arthritic, and Scorbutic Diſorders, in the Chin-Cough; and is ſaid particularly to be of very great Service in Fevers, in Hypochondriac Diſorders, in Colics, the Stone in the urinary Paſſages, or a Suppreſſion and Heat of Urine. F. Hoffman aſſerts, that Manna is generally given in too ſmall Doſes; by which means the

the Sordes contained in the Inteſtines are put in motion, but not carried off, in conſequence of which Flatulencies are excited. He therefore adviſes to give it in the Quantity of three or four Ounces to Adults, and to Infants and Children from two Drams to half an Ounce; and by this means he informs us, that it purges with Efficacy, Safety, and without exciting thoſe Flatulencies, which it raiſes if taken in a ſmall Doſe. In the preſent Practice it is generally acuated with the Cathartic Salts or other Purgatives, and ſometimes diſſolved in the purging mineral Waters. Its Efficacy is ſaid to be greatly promoted by *Caſſia Fiſtularis*. Manna, like Honey diſſolved in Water, will ferment, and produce a vinous Liquor. And I have great reaſon to ſuſpect, that Manna is extremely powerful in diſſolving that Inflammatory Spiſſitude of the Blood and Juices, which is the moſt general Source and Support of Inflammations and Fevers. That Manna is moſt eſteemed which is white, light, recent, and free from all Impurities; that, which is dark-coloured and brown, being old and decayed. The Druggiſts ſometimes adulterate it with Sugar.

Marrubium album, Praſſium, Offic. *Marrubium album vulgare*, C. B. P. White Horehound. It grows frequently in public Roads, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed, which is eſteemed healing, drying, and pectoral. It is recommended in Obſtructions of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, and Uterus, in a Phthiſis, Spitting of Blood, difficult Labour, a Retention of the Lochia, and a Jaundice. The Leaves of this Plant give no Tincture of red to blue Paper; they are very bitter, and have a penetrating Smell. The bitter natural Salt of the Earth, compoſed of marine Salt, Sal Ammoniac, and Nitre, ſeems to be united in this Plant, with a conſiderable Quantity of Sulphur, Phlegm, and terreſtrial Parts. This Plant by the Chymical Analyſis, yields a great deal of acid Phlegm, Oil, and Earth; a little urinous Spirit; ſome concreted, volatile, and a fixed Salt, a little lixivial. Thus it is no wonder, if the white Horehound ſhould be a great Diſſolver, and a good Aperitive; and excellent for thoſe who have the Aſthma or Jaundice. The Juice of this Plant is given to drink, from two Ounces to ſix, for Rheums and ſtubborn Coughs.

Marrubium nigrum, Ballote, Offic. *Marrubium nigrum fœtidum, Ballote Dioſcoridis*, C. B. P. Black Horehound. It grows in Hedges, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed, which is eſteemed good in Hypochondriacal and Hyſterical Diſorders. Boerhaave recommends it as an excellent Uterine, and ſays it is good againſt Apoplectic, Epileptic, and Hyſteric Fits.

Marum, Offic. *Marum vulgare*, Park. Herb Maſtich. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. It is ſudorific, cephalic, and aperient. It is of Service againſt venomous Bites, and a cadaverous Breath. It is hotter than Betony, and not ſo hot as Serpyllum and Thyme, tho' it has the ſame Virtues, only is a little more aſtringent.

Marum Syriacum, Offic. *Marum Syriacum, vel Creticum*, Park. *Majorana Syriaca vel Cretica*, C. B. P. Syrian Herb-Maſtich. This Plant grows naturally in Candia and Syria, but with us is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. It is remarkable that Cats are great Admirers of this Plant, inſomuch that they will eat and deſtroy it, if they can get to it, and rowl themſelves upon it with all the Marks of exceſſive Pleaſure. This Plant is very friendly to Nature. The Leaves have a bitteriſh, pungent, aromatic Taſte, rubbed

a little, they emit an Odour, which affects the Brain like volatile Salt; but in Summer, when ſcorched, and, as it were, burnt by the fervent Heat of the Sun, yields no Smell at all, tho' rubbed ever ſo vehemently. Hence it appears to contain an acidulous volatile Salt, and that nothing in Art or Nature affords the like. This Salt is very good againſt Apoplexies, Lethargies, and Hyſteric and Epileptic Diſorders, provided they proceed from a cold Cauſe. The Spirit, ſprinkled in any Place, diffuſes a moſt grateful Scent; and Paper, impregnated with it, maintains its Fragrancy for a whole Year. Marum has been chiefly uſed as an Ingredient in ſternutory Powders, although it is a Plant of extraordinary Virtues in phlegmatic Diſorders, proceeding from the Stomach, the Anaſarca, and Stomachic and Uterine Complaints. With Spirits of Wine it yields a Spirit far exceeding Hungary Water. It is of Service, alſo, in venomous Bites, a fetid Breath, and is an Ingredient in Theriacal Compoſitions.

Maſtiche, Maſtich. See *Lentiſcus.*

Matricaria, Parthenium, Offic. *Matricaria vulgaris ſimplex*, Park. Feverfew. It grows in Hedges, flowering in June. It is called *Matricaria*, from *Matrix*, becauſe it is of ſingular Efficacy in Diſeaſes of the Matrix. It is, alſo, called *Parthenium*, from παρθένος, a Virgin, for the ſame Reaſon. It has a peculiar Smell, and is proper in all cold Diſeaſes of the Uterus; and has a more bitter, oleous, and acrid Taſte than Chamomile, as ſavouring ſomewhat of Camphire and Caſtor. Hence it is of Service in provoking the Menſes, expelling the Reliques of the Secundines, falſe Conceptions, and the Lochia, when retained by a cold Cauſe. Its Virtues conſiſt in an inflammable, aromatic, and highly volatile Oil. It is made the ſame Uſe of as Chamomile; and Baths for the Feet are prepared from it, in order to provoke the Menſes. Feverfew, in Clyſters, diſcuſſes Flatulencies; and is of excellent Service in Surgery, for diſcuſſing Tumours and Contuſions. It is recommended for the Dropſy. It purges by Urine, and ſometimes by Stool. It is alſo recommended in putrid Fevers, for the Stone in the Kidneys, for a Vertigo, and for the Gout.

Mechoacana alba, Offic. *Mechoacan*, J. B. *Bryonia, Mechoacana alba*, C. B. P. White Mechoacan. It is brought to us from America. The Root is uſed, which purges pituitous, aqueous, and ſerous Humours from all Parts of the Body, and eſpecially from the Head, and nervous Syſtem, and from the Breaſt. The Spaniards prepare from it a white Fæcula, called by them *Lac Mechoacannæ*, half an Ounce of which is a Doſe, powdered and mixed in Broth. That is to be eſteemed which is recent, white, and ponderous.

Mechoacana nigra. See *Jalap.*

Meconium. The concreted Juice of the Poppy, in which Senſe it is the ſame as Opium.

Melilotus, Offic. *Melilotus Officinarum Germaniæ*, C. B. P. *Trifolium odoratum, ſive Melilotus vulgaris, flore luteo*, J. B. Melilot. It grows in Hedges and among Corn, flowering in July. Melilot takes its Name from μέλι, Honey, and λωτὸς, a celebrated Plant among the Ancients, not from its ſweet Taſte, for the Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit are bitter; but becauſe there is no Plant from which the Bees gather ſweeter Honey, or more in Quantity. The Leaves and Flowers are aromatic and emollient, and therefore reckoned among internal Pectorals; but they are more uſed outwardly, in emollient, diſcutient, and anodyne Fomentations and Cataplaſms, on which Accounts they are ſerviceable

viceable in all Sorts of Inflammations, particularly of the Uterus, Teſtes, and Anus, as well as in Nephritic, and Arthritic Pains. It formerly gave name to one of the officinal Plaſters, to which it imparted a green Colour and an unpleaſant Smell, without adding to its Efficacy.

Meliſſa, Offic. *Meliſſa hortenſis*, C. B. P. Baulm, Baum, or Balm. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. This Plant, formerly celebrated for extraordinary cephalic, cordial, ſtomachic, uterine, and other Virtues, is now juſtly ranked among the milder Corroborants. It has a pleaſant Smell, ſomewhat of the Lemon Kind, and a weak aromatic Taſte, of both which it loſes a conſiderable Part on being dried. Infuſions of the Leaves in Water, ſmell agreeably of the Herb, but diſcover no great Taſte, though, on being inſpiſſated, they leave a conſiderable Quantity of a bitteriſh and ſomewhat auſtere Extract. The Infuſions are ſometimes drank as Tea in chronical Diſorders proceeding from Debility and Relaxation, and ſometimes acidulated with Lemon Juice, as a Diluent in acute Diſeaſes. Baum Leaves, bruiſed and held to the Noſe, in Paroxyſms of Hyſteric Diſorders, afford conſiderable Relief. A medicated Wine prepared of this Herb is highly beneficial in Gouty Rheumatiſms, and Arthritic Pains, provided it is daily uſed. A Decoction of the Leaves corroborates lax Gums. It is beneficial in Crudities of the Stomach, Obſtructions of the Menſes, and a Retention of the Lochia. It removes the fetid Smell of the Breath, and is ſerviceable to thoſe who labour under a Retention of Urine. Externally, it is uſed in Cataplaſms, Baths for the Feet, poiſonous Stings, and other Misfortunes of a like Nature.

Melo, Offic. *Melo vulgaris*, C. B. P. Muſk-Melon. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June. The Seed is uſed, which is one of the greater cold Seeds. It is eſteemed Hepatic and Nephritic, good for Coughs, Conſumptions, and Fevers, and is ſerviceable in the Strangury, and Heat of Urine, and to allay Thirſt: In other Reſpects it agrees with the other great cold Seeds.

Mentha, Offic. *Mentha anguſtifolia ſpicata*, C. B. P. *Mentha Romana*, Ger. Emac. Spear-Mint. It grows in Gardens, flowering in July. This Herb has a ſtrong, agreeable, aromatic Smell, and a bitteriſh, roughiſh, moderately warm Taſte. It is in general Uſe as a Reſtringent, Carminative, and Stomachic, either in Subſtance, or infuſed in Water, Wine, or Brandy; is highly beneficial whether uſed internally, or externally, in ſtopping Hiccups, Vomitings, immoderate Fluxes, and Colics. After the previous Uſe of Purgatives, inveterate Gonorrhæas and a Fluor Albus have been happily removed only by means of Spirituous Mint-Water, exhibited in due Quantities. It is beneficial to Patients afflicted with Atrabilarious and Hyſteric Diſorders. In bloody Dyſenteries, the Herb bruiſed, and applied to the Abdomen, is a ſovereign Remedy. It is beneficial in the Scurvy, provokes Urine, and the Menſes. Of the tender Tops is prepared an Oil, of which an Elæoſaccharum and Balſam are made, which are highly beneficial againſt Convulſions proceeding from a cold Cauſe; and are excellent for the Cure of Contuſions and Wounds. This Plant alſo kills Worms.

Mentha aquatica, Siſymbrium, Offic. *Siſymbrium*, J. B. *Mentha rotundifolia paluſtris, ſeu aquatica major*, C. B. P. Water-Mint. It grows in moiſt Places, flowering in July. The Herb is uſed, which agrees in Virtues with the former. This Plant

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was by an illiterate London Quack eſteemed ſo powerful a Specific againſt the Stone, that, when he had Occaſion to exhibit it for that Purpoſe, he retired to his Cloſet, and cut it ſo ſmall, that it was no eaſy Matter to diſcover what Plant it was. At laſt a ſmall Quantity of the Seed of this Arcanum came into the Hands of Dr. Watſon, who ſowed it in his Garden, and the Produce revealed the Secret. This Mint is juſtly recommended againſt Pains of the Stomach. For which Reaſon the Water diſtilled from it, is by ſome called Colic-Water.

Mentha Piperis ſapore, Offic. *Mentha paluſtris ſpicis brevioribus & habitioribus, foliis oblongis, ſapore Piperis*, Raii Hiſt. Pepper-Mint. It is found about Ditches and watery Places, flowering in Auguſt. This Species has a more penetrating Smell than any of the other Mints; and a much ſtronger and warmer Taſte, pungent and glowing like Pepper, and ſinking, as it were, into the Tongue. It is a Medicine highly beneficial in flatulent Colics, Hyſterics, Depreſſions, and other like Complaints; exerting its Activity as ſoon as taken into the Stomach, and diffuſing a glowing Warmth through the whole Syſtem; yet not liable to heat the Conſtitution near ſo much as might be expected from the great Warmth and Pungency of its Taſte.

Mercurialis, Offic. *Mercurialis mas & fœmina*, J. B. French-Mercury. It grows in Gardens, flowering in Summer. J. Bauhine and others found ſomething nitrous in this Plant. It is of an herby Taſte, a little ſaltiſh, and gives no Tincture of red to blue Paper. The Syrup made with its Juice is laxative and aperitive. The Water, in which it has been macerated cold for twenty four Hours, is given for the Dropſy, Cachexy, and Green-ſickneſs. This Plant is uſed in Semicupiums for the Suppreſſion of the Terms; being very emollient. It is alſo good to ſoften Tumours.

Meſpilus, Offic. *Meſpilus Germanica folio Laurino, non ſerrato, ſive Meſpilus ſylveſtris*, C. B. P. The Medlar Tree. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in May. The Fruit and Seed are uſed. The Fruit is cooling, drying, and of an auſtere Taſte. It is very aſtringent and binding, and injurious to the Stomach, eſpecially whilſt hard. When ſoftened, they are leſs aſtringent, not ſo injurious, and quickly rot, and then only they are eatable. They are uſed both externally and internally, in Diarrhæas and Dyſenteries. The Seed is accounted good for the Gravel and Stone.

Meum, & Meum Athamanticum, Offic. *Meum foliis Anethi*, C. B. P. Spignel. It grows in Meadows and Paſtures, flowering in June. The Seed has the ſame Virtues as that of Fennel, but is more balſamic, and recommended in an Aſthma, where there is an Adheſion of ſlimy and viſcid Matter, provided there be no Inflammation. Chewed in a Morning faſting, it corrects a fetid Breath, and ſtrengthens the Gums.

Milium, Offic. J. B. *Milium ſemine luteo*, C. B. P. Millet. The Seed is uſed, which is of extraordinary Service in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, and Exulcerations of the Kidneys. Made into a Cataplaſm, it is anodyne and reſolvent. It potently provokes Sweat and Urine.

Millefolium, Offic. *Millefolium vulgare album*, C. B. P. Yarrow. It grows in Paſtures, flowering in June. The Leaves are uſed. This Plant is a little acrid, bitter, aromatic, and gives a conſiderable Tincture of red to blue Paper. The acid Part of the natural Salt of the Earth, diſengaging itſelf of the other Principles thro' the Texture of this Plant, forms,

forms, with the terreſtrial Parts, an aluminous Salt united with a little eſſential aromatic Oil. This Plant is vulnerary, reſolvent, and aſtringent. It is uſed in Ptiſans, and Infuſions, after the Manner of Tea. Some boil its Leaves in Broths, to ſtop all Sorts of Hæmorrhages, and eſpecially the irregular Flux of the Piles, or Fluor Albus. The Water of Yarrow is recommended by ſome for the Epilepſy; and Wine or Mead, impregnated with this Plant, are good for all Sorts of regular Fluxes.

Morſus Diaboli, Succiſa, Offic. *Morſus Diaboli vulgaris, flore purpureo*, Park. *Succiſa glabra*, C. B. P. Devils Bit. It grows in Meadows, flowering in Auguſt. The Leaves, Flowers, and Roots are uſed. It is alexipharmic and vulnerary, and in other Reſpects it agrees with the Scabioſa. The Leaves are bitter, and give a deep Tincture of red to blue Paper. The Root, which is bitter and ſtyptic, ſtains blue Paper with a ſtill deeper Red.

Morus, Offic. *Morus fructu nigro*, C. B. P. The Mulberry Tree. It is cultivated in Gardens, and the Fruit is ripe in Auguſt. The Bark of the Root and the Fruit are uſed; the former of which is heating, drying, and aſtringent, good to open Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and helps the Jaundice. The ripe Fruit is refrigerating, and ſomewhat looſening; it allays Thirſt, and excites an Appetite, and is recommended by ſome for the Scurvy. An agreeable Syrup made from the Juice, is kept in the Shops.

Muſcus pulmonarius, Offic. C. B. P. *Muſcus pulmonarius ſive Lichen arborum*, Park. Tree Lungwort, Oak Lungs. It grows upon Trees, and eſpecially upon Oaks, and is of an earthy and aſtringent Taſte. The whole Plant is uſed. It is drying and aſtringent, good to ſtop Bleeding, and to agglutinate recent Wounds; and is eſteemed by the common People good for Diſorders of the Lungs.

Muſcus pixidatus, Offic. J. B. *Muſcus pyxoides*, C. B. P. Cup Moſs. This Moſs is found upon dry barren Places. The whole Plant is uſed, and eſteemed a Specific in the Whooping Coughs of Children.

Myrobalani, Myrobalans. Dried Fruits of the Plum Kind, brought from the Eaſt Indies. Of this there are five Sorts; the firſt is the *Myrobalanus Inda nigra*, Offic. Indian or black Myrobalans. This Fruit is more ſlender and narrow than any of the reſt, with eight Ridges upon the Superficies. They are rough, ſolid, and hard, and black both within and without, of a ſubacid, rough, and aſtringent Taſte. The ſecond is the *Myrobalanus Citrina flava*, Offic. Citron or yellow Myrobalans. This is an oblong, round, pentagonal, rough Fruit, of a Citron Colour, including an angular Stone, under a carnous Bark. The third is the *Myrobalanus Chebula*, Offic. Chebule Myrobalans. This is an oblong rough Fruit, with five Ribs on the Superficies, including an oblong, thick, and cavernous Stone, under a carnous Bark. It is of a roughiſh Taſte, and the largeſt of all the Myrobalans. The fourth is the *Myrobalanus Bellerica*, Offic. Belleric Myrobalan. This is a round and ſomewhat angular Fruit, about the Size of a large Gall, containing a hard Stone, under a carnous Bark. It is of a ſubacrid and aſtringent Taſte. The fifth is the *Myrobalanus Emblica*, Offic. Emblic Myrobalan. This is a roundiſh black Fruit, flat at each End, ſexangular, and eaſily ſeparating into ſix Parts, containing an hexagonal, round, white Stone, divided into ſix Cells. Geoffroy ſays, that they purge gently, and ſtrengthen the Inteſtines at the ſame time:

time; and therefore are very proper in Diarrhæas and Dyſenteries, and make a good Succedaneum for Rhubarb, only the Doſe muſt be larger; and they may, likewiſe, be very conveniently mixed with Rhubarb. In the preſent Practice however they are totally diſregarded and even expunged from the College Catalogue of Officinals.

Myrrha, Offic. C. B. P. Myrrh. This is a reſinous, dry, and hard Subſtance, of a brown, or reddiſh, yellow Colour, of a ſubacrid, bitter, aromatic Taſte, and fragrant Smell. It is of a heating, drying, opening, and ſubaſtringent Nature, and is ſaid to attenuate, maturate, diſcuſs, and reſiſt Putrefaction. It is principally uſed in Obſtructions of the Uterus, to promote the Menſes, accelerate Delivery, and procure a Diſcharge of the Lochia and Secundines. It is alſo recommended for Infarctions of the Lungs, Hoarſeneſs, Coughs, Quinſeys, Pleuriſies, Colics, and for the Worms. Externally applied it is ſaid to cure Wounds and Ulcers. The Committee of the College of Phyſicians, employed to form the laſt Diſpenſatory, abſolutely deny, that it is ſo difficult to diſſolve Myrrh in Water or Wine, as is generally imagined; but affirm, on the contrary, that boiled in Water it diſſolves freely, and, while the Water is boiling hot, keeps almoſt intirely ſuſpended; but when the Water is cold, about one third only, or leſs ſubſides, much the greater Part remaining united with the cold Water. This Water evaporated leaves a Gum diſſolvable again in Water, but will not give ſo much as a Tincture to Spirit. Spirit will take up a great Part of what precipitates from the Decoction, the reſt ſeeming to be Dregs. They alſo aſſert, that macerating Myrrh with Salt of Tartar will not enable Spirit to diſſolve more of the Myrrh, than this reſinous Part now mentioned; and the ſame Quality may be extracted by Spirit from the whole Myrrh without any ſuch Preparation. A Quantity of Myrrh, firſt powdered, being divided into two equal Parts, one reſerved by itſelf, and the other macerated with Salt of Tartar for more than half a Year, then both ſet in the ſame Heat with equal Quantities of Spirit, each of theſe Tinctures, by evaporating equal Portions of them, were found impregnated with the ſame Quantity of Reſin from the Myrrh.

Myrrhis, Offic. *Myrrhis major vel Cicutaria odorata*, C. B. P. Sweet Cicely. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. The Leaves are uſed. It has the Taſte of Cloves, is uſed in Sallads, and has the aperitive, exhilarating, diuretic, and demulcent Virtues of the Clove; and is a very great Antiſcorbutic, the expreſſed Juice being taken in Whey, to the Quantity of ſome Ounces. A Cataplaſm, prepared of the Leaves, is applied to the *Perinæum* and *Oſſa Pubis*, for Bruiſes by Falls, and for Contuſions. It is an excellent Remedy in a Suppreſſion of Urine from a Spaſm of the Bladder, or its Sphincter, and to provoke the Menſes, or diſcuſs Tumours. It may be exhibited in a Pleuriſy, as, alſo, in a Peripneumony, with Whey and Honey, in order to reſolve the Phlegm.

Myrtus, Offic. *Myrtus communis Italica*, C. B. P. Common Myrtle. It is a Native of the Southern Parts of Europe, from whence the Shops have been uſually ſupplied with the Berries called *Myrtilli*, which rarely come to Perfection in our Climate, nor does the Shrub bear our ſevere Winters without Shelter. The Berries of the Myrtle recommended in Uterine and Alvine Fluxes, and other Diſorders from Relaxation and Debility, appear to be among the mild Reſtringents or Corroborants: The

Leaves have likewiſe a manifeſt Aſtringency, and yield, when rubbed, a pretty ſtrong aromatic Smell, agreeable to moſt People.

Napus dulcis, Bunias, Offic. *Napus ſativa*, C. B. P. Navew Gentle. It is ſown in Gardens. The Root is uſed in the Kitchen, and the Seeds in Phyſic, which are ſaid to be heating, drying, abſterging, aperitive, and digeſtive.

Napus ſylveſtris ſive Bunias, Park. Rape. It grows among Corn, and on the Sides of Ditches, flowering in the Summer. Rape Oil is expreſſed from the Seeds of this Sort, which is cultivated for this Purpoſe in ſeveral Parts of England. The Cake remaining after Expreſſion retains the Acrimony of the Seeds.

Napus ſylveſtris Cretica, C. B. P. *Pſeudo Bunium*, Offic. Candy wild Navew. It is found in the Iſland of Crete. The Herb is uſed, which according to Dioſcorides cures Gripes, Stranguries, and Pains of the Sides. It alſo diſcuſſes ſcrophulous Tumours, if mixed with Salt and Wine, and applied to them by way of Ointment.

It is a Controverſy hotly agitated among the Literati, whether the Seeds of the *Napus dulcis*, or thoſe of the *Napus ſylveſtris*, ought to be an Ingredient in the Compoſition of Venice Treacle. The Matter in Debate ſeems hardly worth a Diſcuſſion.

Nardus Celtica, Offic. J. B. *Nardus Celtica Dioſcoridis*, C. B. P. Celtic Spikenard. The Roots with the Leaves are uſed. The Roots are fibrous, hairy, and black, and have upon them ſmall Leaves of a green-yellow Colour, of an acrid bitter, and aromatic Taſte, and of a fragrant Smell, ſomewhat weighty. As it agrees in Genus and external Appearance with Valerian, ſo it ſeems to agree in Virtues. The Plant is heating and drying, and correſponds in Virtues with the Indian Spikenard; but is more effectual in provoking Urine, ſtrengthening the Stomach, and diſcuſſing Flatulencies. Outwardly it is an Ingredient in the Compoſition of Malagmas and Ointments.

Nardus Indica & Spica Nardi, Offic. *Nardus Indica vulgaris*, J. B. Indian Spikenard. The Root is a Congeries of ſmall, tough, reddiſh, brown Fibres of the Thickneſs of one's Finger, of a bitter acrid, and aromatic Taſte, and of a grateful Smell. That is beſt which is recent, light, having long Hairs upon it, and of a bitter Taſte. It is brought from the Eaſt-Indies, and Alexandria. It is heating, drying, attenuating, aſtringent, nephritic and ſtomachic. It is principally uſed as an Ingredient in the Theriaca.

Naſturtium aquaticum, Offic. *Naſturtium aquaticum ſupinum*, C. B. P. *Siſymbrium aquaticum*, Tourn. Inſt. Water-Creſſes. It grows in watery Places, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed, which is heating, drying, attenuating, and aperitive; and is principally recommended for the Stone and Gravel, for Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Menſes. It is reckoned a Specific in the Scurvy, and cures all Diſeaſes proceeding from a Viſcidity and Ropineſs of Blood. In theſe Intentions it is moſt effectual if the expreſſed Juice is taken to the Quantity of four Ounces, two or three Times a-day.

Naſturtium hortenſe, Offic. *Naſturtium hortenſe vulgatum*, C. B. P. *Naſturtium vulgare*, J. B. Garden-Creſſes. It is ſown in Gardens, flowering in June. The Garden Creſs is an uſeful diatetic Herb in ſcorbutic Habits, Viſcidities of the Juices, Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and for promoting Digeſtion, nearly of the ſame Quality with the Water-Creſs, but milder. The Seeds are conſiderably more pungent than the

the Leaves, and agree in their general Qualities with those of Mustard.

Nicotiana, Petum, Tabacum, Offic. *Nicotiana major latifolia,* C. B. P. *Hyoscyamus Peruvianus,* Ger Emac. Tobacco. The Indian Name of this Plant is Picelt. It is a Native of America, where it grows spontaneously in great Plenty. With us it is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. The Leaves are the Part used in Medicine, which are said to absterge, incide, and resolve; to be somewhat astringent, and to resist Putrefaction. It is a strong Sternutatory, and Apophlegmatic; and is Narcotic, Vulnerary, and Emetic. The Edinburgh Dispensatory has given a Syrup of Tobacco; but this Plant is in general so Emetic, Cathartic, and Narcotic, that I think the internal Use of it is never to be allowed, tho' a Water distilled from the green Leaves is much recommended for dislodging Stones in the Urinary Passages. Monardes informs us, that the Indians use the Leaves of Tobacco for curing Wounds; and esteem them an efficacious Remedy in the Head-achs, Hemicraniums, Flatulencies, Stiffness of the Neck, a Tetanus, and Pains of the whole Body, arising from a cold Cause, if applied to the Part affected. The Juice also of Tobacco is much recommended to preserve the Teeth and Gums, and to cure the Tooth-ach. The Leaves are, farther, esteemed effectual in Hysterics, applied to the Navel and Region of the Uterus; and, in Pains of the Joints, and œdematous Tumours, warm Leaves of Tobacco, or a Cloth dipped in the Juice, are said to be very effectual. Applied to pestilential Carbuncles, these Leaves are said to induce a Crust, and promote a Cure; and to be a present Remedy for the Stings and Bites of Venomous Animals, and for that Poison with which the Cannibals tinge their Arrows. A Drop or two of the Oil of Tobacco put upon the Tongue of a Cat immediately kills it. Diemerbrock highly recommends the Use of Tobacco in the Plague, asserting that, both at London and Nimeguen, when the Plague raged, those Houses that sold Tobacco escaped the Infection. We learn from the Edinburgh Medical Essays, that Tobacco, beat well with Vinegar or Brandy into a Mash, and applied in a Linen Bag on the Stomach, occasion strong Vomiting, and has sometimes very good Effects in removing Hard Tumours of the Hypochondria. Smoaking and Chewing of Tobacco have been esteemed of Service in Disorders, where the Glands of the Fauces have abounded with Lymph, or where the Constitution in general has been too much loaded with Serum; and the same has been said to relieve some Asthmatic Patients, which is not unlikely, both on account of its Narcotic Quality, and because it evacuates a Part of the superfluous Serum. But this can be no Reason for its habitual Use, especially in those who have no occasion for it; for in such I apprehend it does a great deal of Prejudice, by drawing off the Saliva, which Nature providently prepares, to dilute, and in some measure to dissolve the Aliments taken into the Stomach. Besides, it excites a perpetual Thirst, and tempts the Person, who smoaks or chews, to drink more than is sufficient for any good Purposes in the Constitution. I have known several People brought into Dropsies and Consumptions by too profuse Discharges of the Saliva, excited by smoaking or chewing Tobacco; and, upon the whole, I esteem it extremely prejudicial, unless when it can be made subservient to any good Medicinal Purposes; and then, like Opium, it should be used when required

quired only, and left off immediately, when the Neceſſity for it ceaſes. And the ſame may be ſaid of Tobacco, conſidered as a Sternutatory, which may anſwer ſome Purpoſes as a Medicine, but it is ſure to be prejudicial, when rendered habitual by way of Amuſement. But the greateſt Uſe of Tobacco in Medicine is in Clyſters. For the Smoak of Tobacco, conveyed into the Inteſtines, either by an Inſtrument contrived on Purpoſe, or blown in by means of a common Tobacco Pipe, will ſtimulate ſtrongly, ſo as to procure Stools, when every other Method of doing it has failed. Hence it is of Service in the Iliac Paſſion and ſome Species of Ruptures, attended with obſtinate Coſtiveneſs, and may be employed to very good Purpoſes in other Diſorders, where a ſtrong and ſudden Stimulus is required.

Nicotiana minor, C. B. P. *Tobacco Anglicum*, Park. *Priapeia quibuſdam, Nicotiana minor*, J. B. *Engliſh* Tobacco. It is ſown in Gardens, flowering in July and Auguſt. The Leaves are uſed, which agree in Virtues with Henbane. The Leaves of this Plant are frequently ſold by the Herb-Women for the Mandragora or Mandrakes, and ſometimes for the common Tobacco.

Nigella, Gith, Offic. *Nigella flore minore ſimplici, candido*, C. B. P. Fennel Flower. It is ſown in Gardens, flowering in July. The Seed is attenuating, and opening, and was formerly uſed in reſolving, and expectorating the Mucilage of the Lungs, for increaſing Milk, for provoking Urine and the Menſes, and againſt the Bites of venomous Animals; it was alſo recommended in quartan and quotidian Fevers. The Plant is ſaid to be lithontriptic and anthelmintic; but the Uſe of it, as well as of the Seeds, ſeems to be intirely laid aſide.

Nigellaſtrum, Offic. *Lychnis ſegetum major*, C. B. P. *Pſeudo-Melanthium*, J. B. Cockle. It grows among Corn, flowering in June and July. The Seed is extolled by ſome as vulnerary.

Nummularia, Offic. *Nummularia major lutea*, C. B. P. *Nummularia Centimorbia*, J. B. Money-wort. It grows in watery Places, flowering in May. The Herb is uſed, the Juice of which partakes of the Nature of Beccabunga. For it has a ſaponaceous, aromatic, and balſamic Taſte. Hence, it works the ſame Effect as Scurvy-Graſs, mixed with Sorrel, which we uſe when we are apprehenſive of ſpitting of Blood. For this Reaſon it is proper in all Sorts of Scurvy, where the Humours are to be rendered more fluid without danger of too great a Reſolution, or Tenſion; for Inſtance, in an exceſſive Flux of the Menſes, where a total Stop would be ſucceeded by an Inflammation, and yet the immoderate Evacuation requires to be reſtrained, for which Purpoſe this Herb is very proper. For the Scurvy, Dropſy, and Jaundice, take an Ounce or two of the Juice in the Morning faſting; it is opening, and purges by Stool and Urine.

Nux Moſchata, Offic. *Nux Moſchata, Nux Myriſtica, Nuciſta*, Mont. Exot. The Nutmeg-Tree. It grows ſpontaneouſly in the Iſland of Banda, in the Eaſt Indies, in great Plenty. It is as large as a Pear-Tree, bearing fragrant Leaves ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the Peach-Tree. The Fruit is about the Size of a ſmall Peach, covered with a ſoft juicy Hull like a Walnut. Immediately under this is found the Mace, which cloſely adheres to the ſubjacent hard, woody Shell, which incloſes the Nutmeg. The Nutmeg is a moderately warm, grateful, unctuous Spice, ſuppoſed to be particularly uſeful in Weakneſs of Appetite, and

the Nauſea and Vomitings accompanying Pregnancy, and in Fluxes; roaſted with a gentle Heat, it is reckoned to ſit eaſier on the Stomach, and to be more aſtringent. The ſame Virtues with thoſe of Nutmegs are aſcribed to Mace; but becauſe its Parts are more ſmall and minute, it is thought to operate more effectually, and to be poſſeſſed of a more penetrating Quality than Nutmegs. The *Oleum Nucis Moſchatæ*, or as it is improperly called, *Oil of Mace*, is the Oil of the Nutmeg by Expreſſion. That is beſt which is brought from the Eaſt-Indies in China-Jars, of a thick and pinguious Conſiſtence, of the Colour of Mace, and of a fragrant Smell; but this is ſeldom met with in the Shops. Inſtead of it we generally meet with another Sort brought from Holland, in ſquare Maſſes, of a harder Conſiſtence, a paler Colour, and leſs fragrant Smell; but this is not near ſo good as the former. The genuine Oil of Mace by Expreſſion is made in the Eaſt-Indies, from the Mace whilſt recent, whence it is brought to us in Glaſs-Bottles, but it is a very rare Commodity. What is genuine is liquid, of a red Colour, ſmelling ſtrongly of Mace, of a pungent Taſte, and ſomewhat thicker at the Bottom of the Veſſel than at the Top. What is commonly ſold for Oil of Mace in the Shops, is a Kind of factitious Oil, or Unguent, made of Sheeps Suet, Palm Oil, and the like Ingredients, ſcented and coloured with Oil of Nutmeg. This is by no means equal to true Oil of Mace in Efficacy, and ought to be a very cheap Ingredient, as it is pretty inſignificant.

Nux Piſtachia; *nucleus e fructu piſtaciæ*, Raii. Piſtachio. A moderately large Nut, containing a Kernel of a pale greeniſh Colour, covered with a rediſh Skin. The Tree which produces it, grows ſpontaneouſly in Perſia, Arabia, and ſeveral Iſlands of the Archipelago: It bears likewiſe the Colds of our own Climate, ſo as to have produced Fruit not inferior to that which we receive from abroad. Piſtachio Nuts have a pleaſant, ſweet, unctuous Taſte, reſembling that of Almonds. They are ranked amongſt the Analeptics, and are by ſome much eſteemed in certain Weakneſſes, and in emaciated Habits.

Nux Vomica, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Nux Vomica, in Officinis*, C. B. P. Vomic Nuts. Theſe grow in Malabar, but are not, or at leaſt ought not to be, uſed in Medicines, for they are extremely narcotic and virulent, exciting Inquietudes, Rigors, Convulſions, Horrors, Tremors, and an irregular Reſpiration. They are principally uſed for poiſoning Dogs, Cats, Crows, and other Animals, by a Barbarity peculiar to Mankind.

Nymphæa alba, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Nymphæa, Nenuphar*, Chab. White Water-Lilly. It grows in Rivers, and flowers in July. The Root, Leaves, and Flowers are uſed in Medicine. The Root refrigerates and dries, and the Leaves and Flowers cool and moiſten. The Leaves are ſaid to be a good Application for hot Tumours and Inflammations. The Roots are frequently uſed in cooling Ptiſans, for a Heat of Urine, and Inflammation of the Kidneys and other Bowels. There was a Syrup prepared of this Plant, ſaid to be a little narcotic.

Nymphæa lutea, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Nymphæa major lutea*, C. B. P. This grows frequently in Rivers, flowering in July. The Root, Leaves, and Flowers are uſed, which agree in Virtues with thoſe of the preceding.

Ocymum. See *Baſilicum.*

Oenanthe Petroſelini folio, veneno-ſa, Offic. *Oenanthe ſucco vinoſo, Cicutæ facie Lobelii,* J. B. *Filipendula Cicutæ facie,* Ger. Emac. Hemlock-Dropwort. It is very frequent in watery Places, eſpecially about Bath, flowering in June. The Plant is extremely poiſonous and malignant, eſpecially the Root, which however uſed to be ſold by the Herb-Women in London, for the Roots of Piony. The Plant is ſo poiſonous, that, if taſted, it cauſes immediate Death with Convulſions, as it happened at the Hague, where two Men went out a Simpling, and, finding this Plant, taſted it. One of them was immediately taken with Convulſions, and died on the Spot; the other ſoon after. Such Inſtances we have in Stalpart Vander Wiel's Obſervations, where Perſons have died within two Hours, after only taſting this Plant, which affects the Brain, ſo as to cauſe Convulſions, and is ſo quick in Operation, as ſcarce to give Time for a Remedy. The Root has an acrid unpleaſant Taſte; it yields at firſt a milky Juice, but afterwards a yellow virulent, poiſonous, and fetid one. The Plant, taken inwardly, immediately excites an extreme Pain in the Stomach, with ſuch violent Convulſions, that the Jaws become immoveable, and a frequent Hiccup ſucceeds, with fruitleſs Efforts to vomit, and a copious Hæmorrhage from the Ears. The only Remedy in this Caſe is for the Patient to ſwallow great Quantities of Oil, Butter, or Milk, that the acrid Particles may firſt have their Points ſheathed, and afterwards be evacuated by the lower Paſſages.

Olea, Offic. *Olea ſativa,* Ger. Emac. The Olive-Tree. This is a large Tree growing in hot Countries, flowering in June. The Leaves are refrigerating, drying, and aſtringent, and are principally uſed in profuſe Fluxes of the Belly, and of the Uterus; they are alſo eſteemed a good Application in an Herpes. The Fruit, or Olives, are pickled and brought to us, being gathered before they are ripe. We have generally of two Sorts, the Spaniſh Olives, which are as large as a Plum, and are ſomewhat bitter; and the Lucca Olives, which are leſs, but milder. Theſe, eaten at the Beginning of a Meal, are ſaid to increaſe the Appetite, to render the Belly ſoluble, and to dry and comfort a Stomach when too moiſt. An Oil is expreſſed from the immature Olives, which is called Omphacinum, which is eſteemed refrigerating, drying, and aſtringent. But the Oil, expreſſed from the ripe Fruit, is of more general Uſe, being what we call Olive, or Sallad Oil. It is brought to us of different Degrees of Fineneſs; that extracted by light Preſſure, and an inferior Sort obtained from the remaining Magma, heated and preſſed more ſtrongly. It is moiſtening, emollient, digeſtive, and vulnerary. It relaxes the Belly, is good for Dryneſs, and Strictures of the Breaſt, mitigates Gripes, mollifies, relaxes the Urinary Paſſages, and abſterges and heals Eroſions. It has lately been found by Experience, to be an abſolute Cure for the Bite of a Viper, if well rubbed into the Part wounded, before the Fire, and is at leaſt as effectual as the Oil of the Viper. Now as the Viperine Poiſon acts, by coagulating the Blood in the Veins from the Part firſt affected towards the Heart, Oil in this Caſe muſt produce its ſalutary Effects, by preventing ſuch Coagulation. This Circumſtance, together with the frequent Uſe of Oils and Unctions, among the ancient Phyſicians, eſpecially thoſe of the Methodic Sect, makes me ſtrongly ſuſpect, that the external

external Uſe of Oil may be very powerful in preventing Coagulations of the Blood, when it is diſpoſed to run into Concretions from other Cauſes beſides the Bite of a Viper.

Oleaſter, Offic. *Olea Sylveſtris*, Ger. Emac. The Wild Olive-Tree. It grows ſpontaneouſly in Italy, Spain, and many other Countries, and the Leaves are uſed, which in Virtues agree with thoſe of the preceding Olive.

Olibanum, & Thus maſculum, Ind. Med. *Thus, ſive Olibanum*, Offic. C. B. P. Frankincenſe, or Olibanum. This is a gummy reſinous Subſtance, of a pale yellow Colour, ſomewhat hard and pellucid, formed into ſmall Drops like Maſtick, of a bitteriſh reſinous Taſte, and fragrant Smell. It drops ſpontaneouſly from the Tree which produces it, and is tranſported to us from Turky and the Eaſt-Indies. That, which is in ſmall Drops, is preferable to the other Kinds. It is heating, drying, and ſubaſtringent. It is principally uſed internally, againſt various Diſorders of the Head and Breaſt; as, alſo, againſt Fluxes and Hæmorrhages of the Uterus, Coughs, Vomitings, Spittings of Blood, Diarrhæas, and Dyſenteries. Externally, Fumigations of it corroborate the Head. It is of Service in Catarrhs, incarns hollow Ulcers, and brings them to a Cicatrix. It conglutinates recent Wounds, eſpecially thoſe of the Head. It cures Chilblains, and mitigates malignant Ulcers, not only of the Anus, but, alſo, of other Parts. It, alſo, removes Redneſs and Inflammation of the Eyes, and carries off beginning Warts and Impetigo's. It is ſuppoſed to be the Incenſe uſed by the Ancients in their religious Ceremonies, and is ſtill employed for that Purpoſe in the Temples of the Chineſe; although it is not the Subſtance now known by that Name in the Shops. With regard to the Tree which produces this Subſtance, we have no certain Account.

Omphacium. The Juice of unripe Grapes. The Antients uſed to expoſe the Grapes to the Sun ſome Days, and then preſs out their Juice into large Vats; and, in the Time of Dioſcorides, they uſed to let it ſtand in them, expoſed to the Sun, till moſt of the Humidity was exhaled, and the Remainder inſpiſſated into a Rob. This Dioſcorides recommends, with Honey and Paſſum, for Ulcers and Relaxations of the Tonſils, Uvula, Mouth, and Gums; and for Purulencies of the Ears; for Dyſenteries, and Uterine Fluxes, in Clyſters, or Injections. He farther ſays, it clears the Sight, and cures Aſperities of the Angles of the Eye; and that it is good for a recent Spitting of Blood, from a Rupture of a Veſſel; but, in this Caſe, it muſt be taken in a ſmall Quantity, becauſe it corrodes powerfully.

Ophioglooſſum, Offic. J. B. *Ophioglooſſum vulgatum*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Adders-Tongue. It grows in Meadows, and moiſt Paſtures; and the whole Plant is uſed, which is eſteemed an admirable Vulnerary both internally taken and externally applied. It is particularly recommended in Ruptures.

Opium. This is an inſpiſſated Juice, of a blackiſh brown Colour; ſometimes reddiſh, of a bitter Taſte, and a very faint diſagreeable Smell. The Greeks diſtinguiſhed two Kinds of it; one got by wounding the *Papaver album*, Offic. the other by Expreſſion. The Opium, which we have, is of the firſt Kind; and as it was cultivated formerly in Egypt, near the City of Thebes, it has acquired the Name of Opium Thebaicum. If we may believe Kempfer, all the Opium, now uſed in the Eaſt, is what tranſudes ſpontaneouſly

from the Plants in Natolia, and other Places. But Mr. Tournefort, and ſeveral other modern Travellers, could find no ſuch Opium among the Turks, all that they met with being the ſame with what is brought to us in ſoft Lumps. The Effects of Opium are always narcotic, whether taken inwardly, or applied externally; and it has been found to cauſe Sleep, when given in a Clyſter, better than when taken by the Mouth. When applied to the Eyes and Ears, it has cauſed Blindneſs and Deafneſs; and Galen relates, that an Opium Plaſter, laid on a Gladiator's Head by a Stratagem of his Enemy, killed him in a little Time afterwards. Opium does not make the Pulſe quicker or harder, than it was before; but only greater, and heats very much; cauſing an Itching in the Skin, and ſometimes Sweat. It is obſerved of the Turks, who are killed in Battle, that as ſoon as their dead Bodies are removed from the Places where they fall, they begin to bleed, their Blood being made more fluid by the Opium which they take. By this Rarefaction of the Blood in the Veſſels, the Nerves, which lie near theſe Veſſels, are compreſſed. And thus the Courſe of the animal Spirits is ſtopt, as is, alſo, the Secretion of many Fluids, ſuch as the Bile and Urine, which occaſions Coſtiveneſs, and the making of very little Water. Opium, in all Probability, acts by its narcotic Sulphur. And accordingly we obſerve all Vegetables, which contain an Oil of this Kind, ſuch as Nutmeg, Saffron, and the like, produce in the Body an Effect of the ſame Nature with that of Opium. Pitcairn was of Opinion, that the Effects of Opium were owing to its volatile Salt; but it ſeems to contain that Principle in too ſmall a Quantity for ſuch Operations. And indeed it muſt be confeſſed, that the ſurpriſing Effects of this Drug on the human Body, cannot fairly be deduced from any of its ſenſible Properties. When a Perſon has taken too great a Quantity of Opium, the firſt thing to be done is to empty the Veſſels by copious Bleeding, if the Patient's Strength can bear it. The next Thing is to drink acid Liquors, ſuch as Vinegar, Lemonade, Syrup of Berberries, and ſuch like. Smelling to Vinegar, and all Aromatics, is alſo proper; and, if the Stupor be very great, Scarifications ought to be made, and Vinegar and Salt ſprinkled upon the ſcarified Parts. Bliſters and ſharp Clyſters anſwer the ſame Effect. The Rules to be obſerved in taking Opium are theſe: (I.) If the Patient be plethoric, he ought not to take Opium, till he has loſt ſome Blood. (II.) It ought not to be given in the Time of the Menſes and Lochia of Women, nor during the uſual Flux of the Hæmorrhoids in Men, becauſe it ſtops all theſe natural and healthful Evacuations. Neither ought Opium to be given in every Diarrhæa, becauſe, if it be critical, the Stoppage thereof may be very hurtful. In colliquative Diarrhæas, by impairing the Tone of the Fibres, it does conſiderable Harm. It muſt, alſo, be very improper in a Suppreſſion of Urine; and the general Rule is, that, when the Suppreſſion of any one Evacuation by Opium is foreſeen, other Evacuations, eſpecially by Bleeding, ought to ſucceed. (III.) Opium ought never to be taken on a full Stomach, becauſe it hinders Digeſtion, and proves, commonly, emetic. The Digeſtion ought, therefore, to be completed at the Time of taking it; and the ſame Thing is to be ſaid of all other Narcotics, which given unſeaſonably, and for a long Continuance of Time, quite deſtroy the Appetite, bring on Hickups,

Hickups, Nauſeas, and habitual Vomitings. (IV.) Perſons, who begin to take Opium, ought to venture only on a very ſmall Quantity at firſt, becauſe the Effects of the ſame Quantity on different Perſons are very different; and there is no Way to determine, but by Experience, how much any Perſon can bear. Half a Grain has been found to cauſe Sleep for twenty-four Hours together, to a Perſon, who, afterwards, required half a Dram to produce half that Effect. For it is a certain Obſervation, that they, who accuſtom themſelves to take Opium habitually, muſt often increaſe the Doſe, otherwiſe it gradually loſes its Effect on them. And the elder Geoffroy knew a Woman who took ſeventy-two Grains every Day, merely to eaſe the Pain of a cancerous Breaſt. The common Quantity among the Turks is a Dram in a Day; but ſome take much more. The Antients were extremely cautious in giving Opium; but in the Beginning of the laſt Century, Felix Platerus, a learned Phyſician of Baſil in Switzerland, began to bring the Uſe of it in Vogue. Sylvius de le Boe perfected what Platerus began; and, from that Time, many of the moſt famous Phyſicians in Europe, ſuch as Sydenham, and others, found, by certain Experience, that it was one of the moſt valuable Medicines in the World, when prudently adminiſtred, in calming the too violent Motion of the Blood, and eaſing Pain. There are, however, ſtill ſome very great Men, who continue Enemies to Opium; and among theſe M. Stahl has declared himſelf, in his Diſſertation *De Impoſturis Opii*. They are averſe to it for the Ends juſt mentioned, for fear of ſuſpending the Criſes, which commonly happen after violent Pains, ſuch as thoſe of the Gout and Rheumatiſm. And, in acute Diſtempers, in which the Fluids are violently agitated, they apprehend, that, by giving Opium to diminiſh theſe Motions, they only threw a Veil over the Diſtemper, which hinders them from obſerving its true Genius, and the Tendency of Nature in the Courſe of it. Of this they cite Pleuriſies as an Example; and they are certainly in the right, not to give Opium in that Diſeaſe. But notwithſtanding all the Strength of theſe and other Reaſons, againſt the Uſe of Opium, and the Authority of thoſe who advance them, this Medicine is undoubtedly very proper on many Occaſions, as in great Want of Sleep, violent Spaſms, in Complaints proceeding from great Irritation, whether occaſioned by draſtic Medicines, or from other Cauſes, in great Defluxions, in ſtubborn Coughs, in a Fit of the Stone, and a Retention of the Secundines on account of a Stricture of the Uterus; for, by removing Pain and Stricture, it relaxes the Part, and affords a Paſſage to the Body which ought to come away. Opium contains about five Parts in twelve of gummy Matter, four of reſinous, and three of earthy or other indiſſoluble Impurities. Several late Writers have endeavoured to correct Opium, by roaſting it, by Fermentation, long Digeſtions, and other Proceſſes. The Effects of which ſeem only to be the diminiſhing its ſtrength; an end that may be as effectually anſwered by decreaſing the Doſe.

Opoponax. Offic. A concrete gummy reſinous Juice, obtained from the Roots of an umbelliferous Plant, *Panax Heracleum*, which grows ſpontaneouſly in the warmer Countries, and bears the Colds of this. The Juice is brought from Turky and the Eaſt-Indies, ſometimes in round Drops or Tears, but more commonly in irregular

irregular Lumps. of a rediſh yellow Colour, on the Outſide, with Specks of white, inwardly of a paler Colour, and frequently variegated with large white Pieces. It mingles with Water by Triture, into a milky Liquor, which, on ſtanding, depoſits a Portion of reſinous Matter, and becomes yellow. It has a ſtrong diſagreeable Smell, and a bitter, acrid, ſomewhat nauſeous Taſte. It is an attenuating and aperient Medicine, in hypochondriacal Diſorders, Obſtructions of the abdominal Viſcera, and Suppreſſions of the menſtrual Evacuations from a Sluggiſhneſs of mucous Humours, and a want of due Elaſticity of the Solids: In theſe Intentions it is an uſeful Ingredient in the *Pilulæ Gummoſæ* of the Shops. It may be given by itſelf in the Doſe of a Scruple, or half a Dram: a whole Dram proves, in many Conſtitutions, gently purgative.

Origanum Creticum, Offic. Ger. Emac. *Origanum ſylveſtre ſive vulgare*, Park. Theat. Origany of Crete, flowering in June. The Flowers are uſed principally in Obſtructions of the Lungs, Liver, and Uterus. They are ſometimes uſed alſo in nervine and antirheumatic Baths; and the Powder of the dried Herb as an Errhine. The Oil of Origanum is extremely hot, and ſeldom uſed inwardly, except for the Tooth-ach; in which Caſe it is put upon ſome Lint, or Cotton, and applied to or held near the Part affected.

For an Account of common *Origanum*, ſee *Majorana*.

Orobanche, Offic. *Orobanche major*, *Caryophyllum olens*, C. B. P. *Orobanche, ſive Rapum Geniſtæ*, Ger. Emac. Broom-Rape. It grows in gravelly and dry Places, flowering in June and July. The Herb dried and pulverized is accounted a Remedy for the Pains of the Colic; and being preſerved, or its Syrup, is of excellent Uſe in ſplenetic and hypochondriac Diſorders; and an Ointment prepared of the ſame is good to ſoften hard and ſchirrhous Tumours.

Orobus, Offic. *Orobus ſylvaticus foliis oblongis, glabris*, Tourn. Inſt. *Aſtragalus ſylvaticus*, Ger. Emac. Wood-Peaſe, or Heath-Peaſe. It grows in woody Places, and in Thickets, flowering in April. The Tubera of the Root is uſed by the Scottiſh Highlanders, in the ſame Diſorders of the Thorax for which Liquorice is proper. The Seed of this Plant on account of its farinaceous and mucilaginous Quality, anſwers to Fenugreek, in mollifying and maturating Abſceſſes; and, by Virtue of its diuretic Salt, which it contains in common with other leguminous Plants, it is of Service in provoking Urine, and expelling Gravel.

Oryza, Offic. C. B. P. Rice. This is a Food of at leaſt two thirds of Mankind. It is the Grain principally uſed in all Parts of the Eaſt-Indies, in Perſia, in the Mogul's Country, in Turky, and all over Africa, beſides what is now conſumed by the Europeans and Americans. By this it ſhould ſeem to be an exceeding wholeſome Aliment. It is ſomewhat reſtringent, and for that Reaſon is preſcribed in Dyſenteries, the Cœliac Paſſion, Diarrhæas, and wherever there is too great a Solubility of the Belly. It has been ſaid, that living too much upon Rice, is injurious to the Eyes, and inclines to Blindneſs. But this I look upon as a vulgar Error, depending entirely upon an Obſervation made by the Sailors, that Fowls carried on Ship-board from the American Continent to Jamaica, which are fed on Rice during the Voyage, are ſubject to become blind. But nothing is more common, than to aſcribe Effects

Palma Oleoſa, Offic. *Palma Guineæ*, J. B. *Arbor exotica fructu Dac-* and a Species of Sugar, by the Inhabitants called Jagra, prepared from

Effects to wrong Cauſes; and this is probably owing to ſome other Cauſe, in which Rice is in no Degree concerned. I don't find, that the Inhabitants of thoſe Countries, where Rice is the almoſt conſtant and only Food, are more ſubject to Blindneſs than the Europeans.

Oſmunda regalis, Filix florida, Offic. *Oſmunda regalis ſive Filix florida*, Park. Oſmund-Royal. It grows in marſhy boggy Places, and in moiſt Woods. The Root is uſed in Medicine, which is blackiſh without, and white within, of a ſubacrid and ſomewhat bitter Taſte, and grateful Smell. It is in much Eſteem, in Ruptures and Ulcers, and is reckoned a Specific in the Rickets.

Oxalis, Sorrel. See *Acetoſa*.

Oxyacantha. See *Spina Alba*, or Haw-thorn.

Oxycoccus, Offic. *Oxycoccus ſive Vaccinia paluſtria*, J. B. *Vitis Idæa paluſtris*, C. B. P. Moor-Berries. This Plant grows in marſhy and putrid Soils, flowering in June. The Fruit is accounted cooling, ſtrengthening, and alexipharmic.

Oxylapathum, Sharp-pointed Dock. See *Lapathum*.

Oxys. A Name for the *Acetoſella*, or Wood-Sorrel.

Pæonia mas, Offic. *Pæonia mas præcocior*, J. B. Male Piony. It grows in Gardens, flowering in May, and is ſaid to take its Name from Pæon, a Phyſician, who with this Plant, as Homer ſays, cured Pluto, when he was wounded by Hercules. The Root, Flowers, and Seeds of this Plant diſcover, by the Taſte, an aromatic and ſomewhat aſtringent Quality, attended with a Viſcidity. The Roots, Flowers, and Seeds, are looked upon as lightly anodyne and corroborant; to the laſt of which Virtues, from their ſenſible Qualities, they have ſome Claim. They have, however, been principally celebrated in nervous Affections, inſomuch that Nurſes, *&c.* have the Root hung about the Necks of Children, to prevent an Epilepſy; and the Seeds ſtrung as Beads, to make a Necklace for the ſame Purpoſe.

Pæonia, fœmina, Offic. Female Piony.

Pæonia, Offic. Common Piony.

Pæonia flore albicante, Offic. White flowered Female Piony. Theſe three laſt Species of Piony grow in Gardens, flowering in May, and agree in Virtues with the *Pæonia mas*, or Male Piony.

Paliurus, Offic. *Paliurus Dodonæi*, Tourn. Inſt. *Rhamnus folio ſubrotundo fructu compreſſo*, C. B. P. Chriſt's Thorn. It is a Native of Italy, flowering in May and June; the Fruit being ripe in Autumn. The Leaves, Root, and Fruit are uſed. The Leaves and Root are aſtringent, and the Fruit is ſaid to be ſo powerfully inciding, as to diminiſh the Stone in the Bladder, and promote Excretions from the Breaſt and Lungs.

Palma, Ger. Emac. *Palma major*, C. B. P. *Indis Mahaindi*, Herm. Muſ. Zeyl. The Palm, or Date-Tree. It grows in Egypt, and other hot Countries. Unripe Dates, both in Aliments and Decoctions, are by the Egyptians uſed againſt Spitting of Blood, and for ſtopping immoderate Evacuations, the Hæmorrhoids, as alſo for curing ſimple Ulcers and Wounds. For the Cure of theſe Diſorders, they are frequently exhibited in the Form of a Syrup. Dates, when perfectly ripe, at which time they are highly ſweet, and ſomewhat aſtringent, are employed amongſt the Egyptians and Africans, as an Article of Food; medicinally they are recommended in a Hoarſeneſs, Coughs, Dyſpnæas, Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies. A Decoction of them is, alſo, frequently injoined for promoting the Eruption of the Small Pox.

Palma

in inveterate Pains of the Head, a Vertigo, Epilepſy, Stupor, Lethar-

coridi, nigrum Plinio, C. B. P. Black Poppy. It is ſown in Gardens

Palma Oleoſa, Offic. *Palma Guineæ*, J. B. *Arbor exotica fructu Dactylis ſimilis*, C. B. P. The Palm-Oil-Tree. This Tree grows ſpontaneouſly in Guiney and the Cape de Verd Iſlands, from whence it has been tranſplanted into Jamaica and Barbadoes. The only Part of it uſed is its Oil, or rather a thick Ointment of an Orange Colour, and fragrant Smell, obtained from the Fruit in the following Manner. To the Pulp taken out of the Kernels, they add a large Quantity of boiling Water. They then for a long time agitate the Pulp in a Kettle over the Fire, till it is intimately mixed. Then taking the Kettle off the Fire, they let the Matter ſtand, till its more feculent Parts ſubſide to the Bottom. They then ſkim off the Oil floating on the Surface of the Water; and when that is done, they repeat the ſame Operation by pouring boiling Water on it again. This Oil is beſt when recent, not rancid, of an Orange-colour, a fragrant Smell, and of the Conſiſtence of Butter. Externally uſed, it is anodyne, ſtrengthens the Nerves, allays Arthritic Pains, removes Wearineſs, and relaxes contracted Parts.

Palma Indica, coccigera, anguloſa, C. B. P. *Coccus*, Offic. *Palma nucifera arbor*, J. B. *Nux Indica arbor*, Ger. Emac. The Coco, or Cocoa-Nut Tree. It is produced in both Indies. From this Tree is extracted a Liquor by the Indians called Suri, and by our ſeafaring People Toddy, which, when drank, intoxicates like Wine. It is of a grateful Taſte, reſembling that of a Mixture of ſweet, ſaline, and acid Subſtances. When 'tis newly extracted, 'tis pretty ſweet; but, in Proceſs of Time, becomes more acid, and of a whitiſh, ſomewhat green, or pale Colour. From this Liquor is diſtilled a Water, or Spirit, which burns in the Fire. There is, alſo, a Vinegar, and a Species of Sugar, by the Inhabitants called Jagra, prepared from it. The Liquor, or Wine of Suri, is ſaid to be highly beneficial to phthiſical Patients, and thoſe who labour under any Diſorders of the Kidneys, or a Difficulty of diſcharging their Urine. The Shell, which ſtript of its Covering, is commonly as large as an Oſtrich's Egg, is lined with a white Subſtance or Kernel, about the third of an Inch in Thickneſs, ſomewhat reſembling ſweet Almonds both in Taſte and other Properties; within this is contained a Quantity of a limpid colourleſs Liquor, extremely pleaſant and cooling. This Kernel often ſerves the Banyans in India, eſpecially when they travel, inſtead of Food, and the Milk, as it is called, ſupplies them as Drink. The Liquor is proper for extinguiſhing Thirſt in Fevers, for cleanſing the Eyes, and for waſhing the Skins of Women. It, alſo, purifies the Blood, cleanſes the Stomach, and Urinary Paſſages, and removes Diſorders of the Breaſt. It is of a grateful Taſte, affords much Nouriſhment, and is an excellent Drink in Biliary Fevers.

Panax Herculeum, Offic. *Panax Heracleum majus*, Ger. Emac. *Panax coſtinum*, C. B. B. *Paſtinacea Oluſatri folio*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Hercules's All-heal. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious, flowering in June. From the Stalk of this wounded, eſpecially near the Root, during the Summer Months, a Juice flows which concretes ſpontaneouſly, and is called in the Shops *Opoponax*. [See Page 201.] The Roots of this Plant are ſaid, by thoſe who import it, to be effectual in all cold Affections of the Brain and Nerves; for Diſorders of the Breaſt, and tormenting Pains of the Stomach; for all Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and Diſeaſes of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Womb; on which Account they are of Service in

infuſed a Night in White Wine, are recommended againſt the Anaſarca.

Persica Pyrus, Offic. *Pyrus ſive* ed with Balſam of Capivi, in Gonorrhæas, after ſufficient Evacuations. The Decoction already mentioned has, alſo, done Wonders in

in inveterate Pains of the Head, a Vertigo, Epilepſy, Stupor, Lethargy, Convulſions, Palſies, Aſthma, Coughs, Jaundice, and Dropſy.

Papaver album, Offic. *Papaver hortenſe ſemine albo, ſativum Dioſcoridi, album Plinio*, C. B. P. *Papaver ſativum*, J. B. White Poppy. The Poppy is found wild in ſome Parts of Europe, and ſeveral Varieties of them, in regard to the Flowers, are produced by Culture in our Gardens. The Heads, Stalks, and Leaves have an unpleaſant Smell and a bitteriſh, biting Taſte, of the ſame Kind with thoſe of Opium. Their Smell and Taſte are lodged in the milky Juice which abounds chiefly in the cortical Part of the Heads. The white being the largeſt is the Species cultivated in the Eaſtern Countries, by the Preparers of Opium, and for medicinal Uſes in this. The Leaves, Flowers, Heads and Seeds, together with the condenſed Juice, called Opium, are uſed. The Herb, Heads, and Seeds refrigerate and moiſten, and are principally ordered to promote Sleep, in Affections of the Breaſt, and Lungs, particularly in a Cough and Hoarſeneſs. They are alſo uſed in Fluxes of the Belly, and are excellent Ingredients in Fomentations, intended to mitigate Pain and induce Sleep. For the moſt ſevere Pain of an Ophthalmy, Sennertus preſcribes, as an effectual Remedy, an Emulſion of the Seeds of Poppy, with Milk, Water of Lettuce, and Decoction of Fenugreek. Many have erroneouſly ſuppoſed the Seeds to be like the other Parts of the Plant, narcotic. It is, however, certain, that in whatever Diſorders they are ſerviceable, it is intirely owing to their emollient, and not to their anodyne Quality.

Papaver nigrum, Offic. *Papaver hortenſe nigro ſemine, ſylveſtre Dioſcoridi, nigrum Plinio*, C. B. P. Black Poppy. It is ſown in Gardens, flowering in June. The Leaves, Flowers, Tops, and Seeds are uſed, which agree in Virtues with the former.

Papaver rubrum, Rhœas & erraticum, Offic. *Papaver erraticum majus ἐριὰς Dioſcoridi, Theophraſto, & Plinio*, C. B. P. Red Poppy, or Corn Roſe. It grows among Corn, flowering in June. The Flowers are reckoned anodyne, but are chiefly uſed on account of their red Colour. Theſe Flowers are glutinous, and give much ſuch a faint red Colour to blue Paper as the Solution of Opium, by which it ſeems, the Salt of the one is analogous to that of the other. But in Opium, this Salt is mixed with a great deal of fetid Oil; whereas, in the red Poppy, the Proportion of the Oil is much leſs than of the viſcous Phlegm. The Flowers of this Plant are emollient, and good for Expectoration in Defluxions of the Breaſt, in Rheums, and in a dry Cough. They ſtanch Blood, and are gently ſudorific.

Paradiſi Grana, Grains of Paradiſe. See *Cardamomum*.

Paralyſis, Offic. *Primula veris odorata flore luteo ſimplici*, J. B. *Verbaſculum pratenſe odoratum*, C. B. P. Cowſlips or Paigles. It grows in Meadows, flowering in April. It is drying and heating, and has ſomething of an acrimonious and bitteriſh Taſte; it is, alſo, ſomewhat aſtringent, and has an anodyne Virtue. The principal Uſes, to which it is applied, are in Cephalic Diſorders, the Gout, and other Pains, and Affections of the Joints.

Another Species of *Cowſlip* is the *Herba Petri*, Offic. *Paralyſis altera odorato flore pallido, Polyanthos*, Park. Great Cowſlips, or Oxſlips. They grow in Woods and Thickets, flowering in April. The Leaves, infuſed

The Herb is uſed, which is greatly commended in ſcrophulous Diſorders. A Phyſician, whom I knew, P. The common Pompion. It is ſown in Gardens, and upon Dunghills, flowering in June. The Fruit

infuſed a Night in White Wine, are recommended againſt the Anaſarca.

Pareira Brava, Offic. *Butua ſive Pareira brava Luſitanica*, Geoff. Tract. Wild-Vine. The Root is commonly about the Bigneſs of the little Finger, though ſometimes larger. It is of a brown Colour, wrinkled both ways on the Surface; but its inner Subſtance is fibrous, like the Thymelæa. Zanoni ſays, that when cut tranſverſely it repreſents the Sun, and its Rays; but this Conceit is without Foundation. It is of a ſweetiſh Taſte, with a diſagreeable Mixture of Bitter, and without any Smell. Authors pretend that this Root comes from Braſil, for this Reaſon, becauſe we get it from the Portugueſe. But it is much more probable, that it is of Eaſt India Growth. For a Surgeon ſent it from Surat to M. de Juſſieu, by the Name of Boutua Root; and wrote, that it grew along the Coaſt of Malabar. This Root is much celebrated by the Portugueſe, as an Alexipharmic, and an Antidote againſt all poiſonous Plants. It is undoubtedly a very good Diuretic, and very proper in Nephritic Colics. The Way of uſing it is: Boil about a Quarter of an Ounce, ſcraped or raſped, in two or three Pints of Water, till reduced to a Pint; of which the Patient is to drink a Glaſs every half Hour, in a warm Bath, his Body being before prepared by Bleeding and Clyſters. A ſmall Quantity of the Syrup of the five opening Roots may be added to the Decoction; and, by this Method alone, Geoffroy the Elder cured the great Abbé Bignon of a Stone Colic, and made him void a very large Stone. When given in a large Doſe, it heats conſiderably. It ſeems to act by diſſolving the ſlimy Matter contained in the Kidneys and Bladder; and has been given with great Succeſs, mixed with Balſam of Capivi, in Gonorrhæas, after ſufficient Evacuations. The Decoction already mentioned has, alſo, done Wonders in Hepatic Colics, ariſing from an Obſtruction of the Orifice of the Gall Bladder, a Glaſs being drank every three Hours, to the Quantity of a Quart. The Portugueſe uſe this Root powdered for Quinſeys, and Diſeaſes of the Thorax.

Parietaria, Helxine, Offic. J. B. *Parietaria Officinarum & Dioſcoridis*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. Pellitory of the Wall. It grows upon Walls. It abſterges, and is ſomewhat aſtringent and cooling. It is ſeldom uſed internally; yet ſome commend it in Diſorders of the Breaſt, for the Strangury, the Dropſy, and the Stone. Externally applied it is good for Tumours, the Eryſipelas, Burns, and for Wounds. Dioſcorides affirms, that it lenifies and reſolves, and is good to ſtop Tetters, and ſpreading Ulcers. They applied it, in his Time, to the Parts affected with the Gout. They gave the Juice to drink in an old Cough, made a Gargariſm of it for the Diſeaſes of the Throat; and injected it into the Ears to appeaſe their Pain. Cæſalpinus ſays, it provokes Urine, and opens the Kidneys. Tragus very much commends the Decoction to remove Obſtructions of the lower Belly. Camerarius preſcribes it bruiſed with Vinegar, and applied hot to the Teſtes, in Caſe of Ruptures. There ſeems however to be no great Foundation for ſuch Virtues; the Plant appearing to have very little Activity, being rather oleaginous than medicinal: To the Taſte the Leaves and their Juice are nearly herbaceous and watery.

Paronychia rutaceo folio, Offic. *Paronychia foliis inciſis*, Park. *Sedum Tridactylites tectorum*, C. B. P. Rue. Whitlow-graſs. It grows upon Walls, and old Buildings, flowering in May.

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The Herb is uſed, which is greatly commended in ſcrophulous Diſorders. A Phyſician, whom I knew, ſays Boyle, was ſent for to a ſcrophulous Patient in whoſe Throat he found a Tumour ſo large, and ſo unluckily ſeated, that, greatly compreſſing the Oeſophagus, it rendered Deglutition exceedingly difficult. The Tumour was, alſo, hard and ſtubborn, ſo as not to be diſcuſſed, nor brought to Suppuration. Whence the Patient was put in imminent Danger of being ſtarved. In this Strait, the Phyſician, remembring the Character I had given of Whitlow-graſs, ſent about the Country to get all that could be procured; and firſt gave a little of it, in the Form of Infuſion, in ſuch liquid Aliments as the Patient was able, though with great Difficulty, to get down; and having by this Means, after ſome Time, gradually made the Deglutition more eaſy, he gave the Remedy in greater Plenty, to impregnate the whole Maſs of Blood and Juices of the Body with the Virtue of the Herb, whereby the Tumour was at length diſſolved, and the Patient cured.

Parthenium. See *Matricaria.*

Paſſulæ. See *Uva.*

Paſtinaca, Offic. *Paſtinaca latifolia ſativa*, C. B. P. Parſnip. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. The Root is uſed in the Kitchen, and the Seed in Phyſic. The Seeds are heating and drying, provoke Urine, and diſcuſs Flatulencies.

Pentaphyllum, & Quinquefolium, Offic. *Pentaphyllum ſive Quinquefolium vulgare repens*, J. B. Cinquefoil, or five Fingers. It grows by Hedges, flowering in the Summer. The Root and Herb are uſed. It is vulnerary, and aſtringent, good for all Kinds of Fluxes, and Hæmorrhages. It is ſerviceable in Spitting of Blood, and in ſome Kinds of Coughs.

Pepo, Offic. *Pepo oblongus*, C. B. P. The common Pompion. It is ſown in Gardens, and upon Dunghills, flowering in June. The Fruit is uſed in the Kitchen, and the Seed in Phyſic, tho' but ſeldom. It agrees in Virtues with the Cucumber.

Perſica Malus. Offic. J. B. *Perſica molli carne*, C. B. P. The Peach-Tree. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in March, and the Fruit is ripe in September. Preſerved Peaches are extremely grateful to ſick Perſons, eſpecially to ſuch as are afflicted with Thirſt, and Dryneſs of the Tongue, for they ſtrengthen at the ſame time they refrigerate; whence they are of excellent Service in all hot Diſtempers. Braſſavola uſed to give his Patient a Peach or two roaſted under the Aſhes. Amatus affirms it to be a moſt delicious Food, and extremely grateful to ſick Perſons. The Leaves, on account of their Bitterneſs, being boiled in Beer, or Milk, deſtroy and expel Worms in Children. Galen ſays, that they work the ſame Effect, being bruiſed, and applied to the Navel. Parkinſon affirms, that they purge gently, if taken in a ſufficient Quantity. The Flowers operate in the ſame Manner, and more effectually than Damaſk Roſes. For which Purpoſe there is prepared of them a Conſerve, to be taken chiefly in the Morning faſting. The recent Flowers, ſays Matthiolus, not only purge but provoke Vomiting; and, eaten in Sallads, prove Hydragogues in Dropſies; but not without diſordering the Patient. The diſtilled Water is a Coſmetic.

Perſicaria acris, J. B. *Perſicaria non maculata, Hydropiper*, Offic. Lake-Weed, Arſmart, or Water-Pepper. It grows in watery Places. The Leaves are uſed, and outwardly applied are good for Wounds, and indurated Tumours, and for inveterate Ulcers. It is a very potent Diuretic, and the diſtilled Water of it is commended

mended for the Stone, and to cleanſe ſordid Ulcers. It is of a very acrid and burning Taſte, and gives a lively Tincture of red to blue Paper.

Perſicaria maculata, Offic. *Perſicaria mitis*, J. B. Spotted Arſmart. It grows in watery, and moiſt Places, flowering in July and Auguſt. The Leaves are uſed, which are of an aſtringent and ſubſaline Taſte. They are recommended for Inflammations and recent Wounds. Tournefort aſſures us (in the Memoirs of the French Academy, 1703) that it is one of the beſt Vulneraries and Antiſeptics he knows, and that a Decoction of it in Wine ſtops Gangrenes in a ſuprizing Manner. The preſent Practice however has no Dependance on it.

Peruvianus Cortex. See *Kina Kina.*

Pes anſerinus, Offic. *Atriplex dicta Pes Anſerinus*, J. B. Gooſe-Foot. It grows upon Dunghills, flowering in July. The Herb is uſed, which is eſteemed Uterine, and Antihyſteric.

Petaſites, Offic. *Petaſites major & vulgaris*, Tourn. Inſt. Butter-Bur. It grows in watery Places, flowering in March. The Root is uſed, which is eſteemed ſudorific and alexipharmic. It is recommended in Hyſteric Fits, Coughs, and Aſthmas. It kills the flat Worms in the Inteſtines, and excites Urine, and the Menſes. Externally applied it is good for Buboes, and malignant Ulcers.

Petroſelinum vulgare, Offic. *Apium hortenſe, ſive Petroſelinum vulgo*, C. B. P. Parſley. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June. The Root, Herb, and Seeds are uſed. The Root is one of the five opening Roots, and is oblong, thick, white, of a ſubacrid Taſte, and of a fragrant aromatic Smell. Parſley is attenuating, opening, detergent, and diuretic; and is principally uſed in Obſtructions of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Gall Bladder.

Peucedanum, Offic. *Peucedanum Germanicum*, C. B. P. *Peucedanum, Pinaſtrellum, Fæniculum porcinum*, Merc. Bot. Hogs-Fennel. It grows in marſhy Ditches, flowering in July. The Root is uſed. It is commended by the Antients for diſcuſſing inflammatory Diſeaſes; for which Purpoſe, they preſcribe a Decoction of the Root in Water, ſweetened with Honey, and drank warm. Hence it is very proper for reſolving a Pleuriſy and Peripneumony, when they may be removed by an Anacatharſis, or Expectoration. They preſcribe it, alſo, for bloody Urine, and the Stone or Gravel in the Kidneys. It provokes Urine, is an excellent Reſolver of Phlegm, and cleanſes the Kidneys of every Thing which adheres to them. It is commended as of Service in the Beginning of a Cataract, and in a Redundance of Phlegm, and as an excellent Reſolver and Diſcuſſer of all Obſtructions. The Root is very good for the Hyſteric Paſſion; and is poſſeſſed of a balſamic, deterging, and gently heating Virtue; and is of extraordinary Service in cleanſing Wounds and Ulcers.

Phellandrium, Offic. *Phellandrium vel Cicutaria aquatica quorundam*, J. B. *Cicuturia paluſtris*, Ger. Emac. Water-Hemlock. It grows in Ditches and Ponds, flowering in the Summer. It is ſweet ſcented and aromatic, and of excellent Service, where a gentle Diſſipation of Humours is required. It is of Uſe in Surgery, for diſcuſſing inflammatory and cold Tumours, and is ſaid to reſiſt a Gangrene. Nor can any thing be more ſafely applied to Scirrhous and cancerous Tumours. It is alſo commended for Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, being uſed in the Form of a Cataplaſm. The Leaves are commend-

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ed by Blancard in virulent Inflammations of the Penis; internally it is an Emetic.

Piloſella, Auricula muris, Offic. *Piloſella major, repens birſuta,* C. B. P. Common Mouſe Ear. It grows in dry Paſtures, flowering in June, and July. It is aſtringent, and binding, and is reckoned a good Sternutory, and Vulnerary. Its Uſe is recommended in Fluxes of the Belly, and Uterus, and in Hernias. Externally uſed as a Gargariſm, it is commended for Ulcers of the Mouth. The Powder of it is good for Hæmorrhages of the Noſe, and its Juice is recommended for the *Herpes Miliaris.* It is very bitter, and reddens blue Paper a little. The Mouſe-Ear is alſo vulnerary, and deterſive. An Infuſion of it in Wine or Water is good for the Jaundice, and to prevent the Dropſy. Pena and Lobel ſay, it is admirable for the Stone.

Pimpinella, & Sanguiſorba, Offic. *Pimpinella, Sanguiſorba minor birſuta lævis,* C. B. P. *Sanguiſorba minor,* J. B. Burnet. It grows in hilly Paſtures, flowering in June. This *Pimpinella* has the Appellation of *Sanguiſorba* to diſtinguiſh it from the *Pimpinella Saxifraga,* which is of a very hot Nature; but the Plant, we are now treating of, is gently aſtringent, aromatic, and very beneficial in a Relaxation of the Fibres, and a too thin and fluid State of the Blood. It is preſcribed in an immoderate Flux of the Menſes, to be eaten with Bread and Butter, or drank like Tea; infuſed in Wine, it is commended where a Laxneſs of the Part requires Adſtriction; and there is ſcarce, among Vulneraries, a better Plant for repreſſing a Flux of Blood in an Hœmoptoe. It is of ſingular Virtue in the Dyſentery, both by correcting the Acrimony of the Dyſenteric, or peccant Matter, and by gently aſtringing the relaxed Fibres of the Inteſtines. The Leaves infuſed in Wine, or common Water, are good for the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys.

Pimpinella Saxifraga, Offic. Burnet Saxifrage. It grows in Woods, flowering in June. Of this there are three Sorts, but ſo much alike in their Effects that they are allowed to be uſed indifferently. The Roots of Pimpenella have a hot pungent Taſte, and emit, when freſh, an acrid Vapour like Horſe-Radiſh or Muſtard Seed, but weaker. Their Virtue is extracted partially by Water, and compleatly by rectified Spirit. This Root is in great Eſteem among the Germans, as a warm ſtimulating reſolvent, aperient and diaphoretic Medicine, in Weakneſs of the Stomach from viſcid Phlegm, Infarctions of the Breaſt, Tumours and Obſtructions of the Glands, Impurities of the Blood, and in general wherever tenacious Humours are to be attenuated or the fluid Secretions promoted. It is an uſeful Sternutatory, and is alſo employed as a Maſticatory for ſtimulating the ſalival Glands; and in Gargariſms for diſſolving viſcid Mucus in the Fauces.

Pinus, Offic. *Pinus ſativa,* C. B. P. *Pinus oſſiculis duris, foliis longis,* J. B. The Pine Tree. It grows common in Italy. The Bark and Leaves of all the Species of Pine Trees are refrigerating and aſtringent. Whence they are of Service in Dyſenteries, and an immoderate Flux of the Menſes. The Decoction or Infuſion of Pine-Tree Tops in Beer, or any other proper Liquor, is ſuppoſed to be very effectual for the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder, and for the Scurvy, and other Affections of the Thorax. The Nuclei, or Kernels, are moderately hot and moiſt, and are maturating, lenient, agglutinating, reſolvent, and fatning. They are principally uſed

in a Conſumption, Cough, Strangury, and Acrimony of the Urine. The Reſin which concretes about the Cones is of the ſame Uſe.

Pinus ſylveſtris, Pinaſter, Offic. *Pinus ſylveſtris*, C. B. P. The Mountain Pine. This Tree grows in divers Parts of Germany; and agrees in Virtues with the former. From this Tree is got what is called, *Common Turpentine*, which is whitiſh, thick, and opake, like Honey, of a ſtrong Smell, and uſed principally by Farriers. From this is diſtilled the Oil of Turpentine, the finer and more volatile Part thereof, and what comes firſt, being called the *Spirit:* What is left at the Bottom of the Still is the common Roſin; which, if taken out, before it be drawn too high, and then waſhed in Water by a peculiar Method, is what we call white, or yellow Roſin. The black Roſin is the ſame, more evaporated, and not waſhed at all. The common Frankincenſe is reputed to be the native Roſin of this Tree, or the *Reſina Pini*, which is of a whitiſh yellow Colour, whereof ſome Pieces are ſoft, and whitiſh, and others hard, brittle, and more yellow. There is but little of this to be got pure at preſent, being adulterated by common yellow Roſin, by ſome Way that crafty Dealers have found out. The black and yellow Roſin are much of a Nature, being uſed in Ointments and Plaſters. It is ſaid, that the Burgundy Pitch of the Shops, is made of this Turpentine, after it has been boiled ſome time, and before it has arrived to the Hardneſs of Roſin. This is done as is ſaid, in Saxony, where the white Roſin is made by boiling the Turpentine in large Veſſels, without Diſtillation. See *Pix Burgundica.*

Piper. Pepper. Of this there are two Sorts, mentioned as Officinals, by the Colleges both of London and Edinburgh; the *Piper Nigrum*, or Black Pepper, and the *Piper Album*, or White Pepper. Mr. Dillon, a celebrated Phyſician, and Author of the Hiſtory of the Inquiſition of Goa, aſſures us, that all the Difference between the white and black Pepper is, that the latter has its Skin, whereas the former is decorticated by beating it before it is entirely dry, or by ſuffering it, after it is dry, to ſoak for ſome time in Water. Pepper is an aromatic Fruit, of an heating and drying Quality, produced in Grains commonly, and uſed in Sauces and Seaſonings. This Fruit, ſo well known in Europe, is produced by a Plant or Shrub, which grows in various Parts of the Eaſt-Indies. The Plant which bears it is weak and creeping; a Circumſtance which obliges thoſe who cultivate it, to plant it at the Foot of large Trees, ſuch as the Areca, and Cocoa Nut-Tree. Its Leaves in Figure reſemble thoſe of Ivy, but are leſs green, more yellow, of a ſtrong Smell, and pungent Taſte. The Pepper comes forth in ſmall Cluſters, like our Currants; and the Grains, of which theſe Cluſters are compoſed, at firſt appear green; then they become red, in Proportion as they ripen; and at laſt black, or ſuch as they come to us, after they are left expoſed to the Heat of the Sun for ſome time. Though Pepper is produced in various Parts of the Indies, yet it grows moſt copiouſly between Rajapour, and the Cape of Camarin. The Pepper of Malabar, or that produced between Mount Ely and the ſouthern Extremity of the Coaſt, is ſomewhat ſmaller than the other, but produced in ſuch large Quantities, that Europe is principally ſupplied with it. Of theſe pungent hot Spices, the black Sort is the hotteſt and ſtrongeſt, and moſt commonly made Uſe of for medicinal, as well as culinary Purpoſes.

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They both ſeem to heat the Conſtitution more than ſome other Spices that are of equal Pungency on the Palate; and from thoſe Spices they differ in this, that their Pungency does not reſide in the volatile Parts, or the eſſential Oil, but in a Subſtance of a more fixed Kind, which does not riſe in the Heat of boiling Water: For, on inſpiſſating a Decoction of Pepper, though the aromatic Parts fly off, its Pungency is retained in the mucilaginous Extract. Rectified Spirit extracts compleatly the active Matter of the Pepper. The Tincture is extremely hot and fiery, and, on being inſpiſſated, leaves an Extract of ſtill a more burning Heat.

Piper Longum, Offic. *Piper Longum Orientale*, C. B. Long Pepper. The Fruit of an Eaſt-Indian Plant, of the ſame Genus with that which produces the black Pepper, of a cylindrical Figure, about an Inch and a half in length, having numerous minute Grains diſpoſed round it in a kind of ſpiral Direction. Good long Pepper ſhould be recent, well nouriſhed, large, weighty, difficult to be broken, without Rubbiſh, or a Mixture of Earth. This Spice is hotter and more pungent than either of the preceding Kinds; and intirely agrees with them in pharmaceutic Properties.

Piper Jamaicenſe, Phar. Lond. *Piper Jamaicenſe, ſive Pimenta*, Phar. Edinb. *Amomum*, Phar. Wirtemb. Jamaica Pepper, Pimento, or All-Spice. The dried aromatic Berry of a large Tree, growing ſpontaneouſly in the mountainous Part of Jamaica, called by Sir Hans Sloane, *Myrtus arborea, aromatica, foliis laurinis*. The Smell of this Spice reſembles a Mixture of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs; its Taſte approaches to that of Cloves, or a Mixture of the three foregoing; whence it has received the Name of All-Spice. The Shops have been for ſome Time accuſtomed to employ this Aromatic as a ſuccedaneum to the more coſtly Spices, and from them it has been introduced into our Hoſpitals. The College have given it a Place in their late Diſpenſatory, and direct a ſimple water to be diſtilled from it, which poſſeſſes the Flavour of the Pimento in great Perfection. It yields a large Quantity of a pleaſant eſſential Oil, which, like that obtained from the Eaſtern Spices, ſinks in Water. Rectified Spirit extracts its Pungency and Flavour, and elevates nothing in Diſtillation.

Piper Indicum. See *Capſicum*.

Piſtacia. The Piſtachio, or Piſtic Nut. See *Nux Piſtachia*.

Piſtolochia, Offic. *Piſtolochia vulgatior*, Park. Theat. *Ariſtolochia, Piſtolochia*, C. B. P. Buſhy rooted Birthworth. It grows ſpontaneouſly in Italy, France, and Spain, flowering in the Summer. The Root is uſed, which agrees in Virtues with the Ariſtolochia.

Piſum, Offic. *Piſum vulgare parvum album, arvenſe*, J. B. Common white Peas. They grow in Fields and Gardens; and the Seed is uſed, but oftener in the Kitchen than in the Shops. Broth made with Peas not only renders the Body ſoluble, but, alſo, procures a more free and copious Evacuation of the Lochia. It is alſo beneficial in nephritic Pains, according to Simon Pauli. Some alſo, with Succeſs, uſe a Decoction of Peas, in order to cure cutaneous Diſorders and Pimples.

Pix liquida. Tar. A thick, black, reſinous, very adheſive Juice, according to Pliny, obtained by ſetting Fire to Billets, or old fat Pines or Firs. The firſt Running was Tar, the latter, or thicker Running, was Pitch. Theophraſtus is more particular. He tells us, the Macedonians

donians made huge Heaps of the cloven Trunks of thoſe Trees, wherein the Billets were placed erect beſide each other: That ſuch Heaps or Piles of Wood were ſometimes a hundred and eighty Cubits round, and ſixty, or even an hundred, high; and that, having covered them with Sods of Earth, to prevent the Flame from burſting forth, (in which Caſe the Tar was loſt) they ſet on Fire thoſe huge Heaps of Pine or Fir, letting the Tar and Pitch run out in a Channel. The Method uſed by our Colonies in America, for making Pitch and Tar, is, in effect, the ſame with that of the ancient Macedonians, as appears by the Account given in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Tar differs from the Turpentine, or native reſinous Juice of the Trees, in having received a diſagreeable empyreumatic Impreſſion from the Fire, and in containing, along with the pungent, bitter, terebinthinate Matter, a Portion of the Acid which is extricated from the Wood by the Heat, and likewiſe of its gummy or mucilaginous Matter. By the Mediation of theſe Principles, a Part of the terebinthinate Oil and Reſin becomes diſſoluble in watery Liquors, which extract little or nothing from the purer Turpentines. Tar was by the Antients eſteemed good againſt Poiſons, Ulcers, and the Bites of venomous Creatures; alſo for phthiſical, ſcrophulous, paralytic, and aſthmatic Perſons. Water boiled upon Tar, ſo ſtrongly recommended by the Biſhop of Cloyne, is ſaid to have been of great Service, as a Pectoral, Balſamic, Stomachic, Alterative, and Reſtorative; and it ſhould ſeem, that the Encomiums, beſtowed on this Medicine, are not abſolutely without Foundation. Though it is undoubtedly very far inferior to the Character that has been given of it, it is apparently capable of anſwering important Purpoſes, as a deobſtruent, balſamic Solution, moderately warm and ſtimulating; ſenſibly raiſing the Pulſe, and increaſing either Perſpiration, or the groſſer Evacuations. It is ſaid ſome late Inſtances have occured of its good Effects in Diſorders of the leprous Kind.

Pix Arida, Phar. Lond. Dry or Stone Pitch. This is the *Pix Liquida* exſiccated by Heat: In this Proceſs, a Part of the acid and the more volatile Oil are diſſipated along with the aqueous Moiſture; and hence the Product proves conſiderably leſs active. It is made Uſe of only in external Applications, as a warm, adheſive, reſinous Subſtance.

Pix Sicca Navalis, Phar. Edinb. This is generally allowed to be the ſame with the foregoing dry Pitch, or inſpiſſated Tar. According to Geoffroy, it is compounded of a ſtrange Mixture of Tallow, Tar, Palimpiſſa, and an artificial black Pitch; which artificial Pitch is itſelf compoſed of Tar and Palimpiſſa; and this Palimpiſſa is no other than an inſpiſſated Tar; ſo that, notwithſtanding this Shew of Compoſition, the Reſult is only a Mixture of Pitch with a little Tallow. Some alſo contend that the *Pix Navalis* ſhould be ſcraped off from Ships; but this, we believe, is ſeldom or never uſed.

Pix Burgundica, Offic. Burgundy Pitch. This is of a ſolid Conſiſtence, yet ſomewhat ſoft, of a reddiſh brown Colour, and more agreeable in Smell than either of the foregoing. Geoffroy relates that it is compoſed of Gallipot (a ſolid whitiſh Reſin which ſeparates from ſome of the *Terebinthinæ* as they run from the Tree) melted with common Turpentine and a little of its diſtilled Oil. Dale informs us, from the Relation of a Gentleman, who

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ſaw the Preparation of this Commodity in Saxony, (from whence we are chiefly ſupplied with it) that it is no more than the common Turpentine boiled a little.

Plantago vulgaris Septinervia, Offic. *Plantago latifolia ſinuata*, C. B. P. Great Plantain. It grows by Way Sides. The Root, Leaves, and Seed are uſed, which are heating, and drying, hepatic and vulnerary, and are principally uſed in all Sorts of Fluxes. The Leaves are bitter, aſtringent, and give a faint red Colour to blue Paper; the Roots give it a deeper, and are only aſtringent. This Plant, as a mild Reſtringent and Corroborant, is of excellent Uſe in a Diarrhæa, Hæmorrhages, and Diſeaſes of the Eyes. The bruiſed Leaves are good to cleanſe, and conſolidate old Wounds and Ulcers. Their Juice is very proper in intermitting Fevers, and in a Phthiſis. A Decoction of the Leaves is good for Diſeaſes of the Fauces.

Plantago anguſtifolia, Quinquenervia, Offic. *Plantago anguſtifolia major*, C. B. P. Rib-Wort. It grows in Paſtures, and the Herb is uſed, which agrees in Virtues with the *Plantago vulgaris*. A Dram of the Powder of its Leaves, given in Conſerve of red Roſes, is commended by Boyle, for the Cure of Tertians.

Plantago aquatica, Offic. J. B. *Ranunculus paluſtris Plantaginis folio ampliore*, Tourn. Inſt. Water-Plantain. It grows in watery Places, flowering in June. It is of a penetrating and acrimonious Taſte. Schwenckfield ſays, that it cures the falling down of the Anus, and mitigates the Redneſs and Inflammation of the Gout, and the Pain of the Head, proceeding from a cold Cauſe; and is a Remedy for Spitting of Blood, and Voiding it by Urine. The Leaves bruiſed, and applied to the Breaſts, are a ſovereign and approved Secret, as Timach aſſures us, for ſuddenly diſſolving, and drying up the Milk therein.

Polemonium, Offic. *Polemonium vulgare cæruleum*, Tourn. Inſt. *Valeriana Græca*, Ger. Emac. *Valeriana cærulea*, C. B. P. Greek Valerian, or Jacob's-Ladder. This Plant grows in Woods, flowering in Summer. The Herb itſelf, and its Roots, are uſed. The Root, drank in Wine, is reckoned good againſt the Bites of venomous Animals, and Dyſenteries. When drank in Water, it is ſaid to be beneficial in Dyſuries, and Iſchiadic Pains. A Dram of it, exhibited in Vinegar, proves ſerviceable to Patients labouring under Diſorders of the Spleen. When chewed, it mitigates Tooth-achs. The Herb is vulnerary.

Polium montanum, Offic. *Polium montanum album*, C. B. P. White Poley-Mountain. This plant is produced in Italy and France, flowering in Summer. The Herb is uſed, which ought to be choſen recent and odorous. It provokes Urine and the Menſes, aſſiſts Dropſical and Icteric Patients, and is beneficial in the Bites of venomous Animals. It is alſo of an inciding and aperient Quality.

Polygala, Offic. *Polygala vulgaris*, C. B. P. *Polygalon multis*, J. B. Milkwort. It grows frequently in dry Meadows, flowering in July. The Herb is uſed. Its bitter Taſte proves it to be of an hot and drying Quality. Its Leaves, boiled in Wine, purge Bile by Stool.

Polygonatum, Sigillum Solomonis, Offic. *Polygonatum latifolium vulgare*, C. B. P. Solomon's-Seal. It grows in Woods, flowering in May. It is vulnerary and aſtringent, good to ſtop Fluxes, and to conſolidate fractured Bones. The Leaves of

Solomon's Seal are insipid, and have something glutinous in them, which gives slight Nauseas. The Roots are sweet, a little acrid and glutinous, and give a faint red Colour to the blue Paper; and the Leaves more faint. This Plant seems to contain a viscous Phlegm, mixed with a great deal of Oil. Schroder affirms, that fourteen or fifteen Berries of Solomon's Seal provoke Vomiting; and they say, that one Dram of its Root has the same Effect. The distilled Water clears the Face, and beautifies the Complexion. The Decoction of the whole Plant cures the Itch, and the like cutaneous Diseases.

Polygonum, Centinodium, Offic. *Polygonum latifolium,* Tourn. Inst. Common Knot Grass. It grows in gravelly Places; and the Herb is used, which refrigerates and inspissates, and is good for old Ulcers and Noma's. This Plant has an herby, glutinous Taste, and a little Acid. It gives a deep Tincture of Red to blue Paper. The Juice, Decoction, or Infusion of it in Wine, is given as a Remedy for the Dysentery, Piles, Spitting of Blood, and all Sorts of Hæmorrhages. The Leaves bruised are reckoned vulnerary.

Polypodium Quercinum, Offic. *Polypodium vulgare,* C. B. P. Polypody of the Oak. It grows upon Walls and old Houses, amongst Rubbish, and upon the Roots and Trunks of Trees; that which grows upon the Oak is most esteemed. The Root is the Part used in Medicine, which, in the Phrase of the Antients, is said to purge off adust Bile and Phlegm. It is useful in Obstructions of the Mesentery, Liver, and Spleen, and Hypochondriac and Scorbutic Disorders thence arising. It purges but slowly, and for that Reason is seldom taken alone. It is generally given in Decoction or Infusion.

Populus nigra, Offic. C. B. P. The Black Poplar. It grows in watery Places, and by the Sides of Rivers. The Eyes or young Buds, gathered in April, are used in Medicine. They abound with a yellow, unctuous, odorous, balsamic Juice, which they readily impart, by Maceration or Digestion to rectified Spirit. This is excellent for old Looseneſſes, and internal Ulcers. The Dose is Half a Dram, or a Dram, taken Morning and Evening in a Spoonful of warm Broth. They were formerly an Ingredient in an officinal Ointment, which received its Name from them; at present they are less regarded than perhaps they deserve.

Populus alba, Offic. Park. The Abele, or White Poplar. It grows in watery Places; and the Bark is used both inwardly and outwardly in the Sciatica, Strangury, and Burns.

Populus tremula, Offic. C. B. P. *Populus Lybica,* Ger. Emac. The Asp, or Aspen Tree. It grows in Woods, and in moist watery Places; and the Leaves are supposed to agree in Virtues with those of the black Poplar Tree.

Porrum, Offic. Park. Leeks. They are cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June; and are much more used in Cookery than in Physic. The Roots, Leaves, and Seeds are said to be very heating, drying, attenuant, aperient, inciding, and resolvent. This Plant contains a fetid, oily, volatile Salt. Whence its Bulb, being bruised, causes a Distillation of Tears from the Eyes and Nostrils. For this Reason, it is proper in Cases where a Stimulant is required; but is injurious to those who abound too much with Blood, or whose Blood is of too loose a Contexture; as when it is voided by the urinary Passage, by an Hæmoptoe, or by the Hæmorrhoidal Veins.

Portulaca, Offic. *Portulaca, latifolio*

folia ſativa, C. B. P. Purſlane. It grows in Gardens, flowering in July. The Seeds are one of the four leſſer cold Seeds. This Plant affords an excellent Aliment and Medicine. Its Parts are very ſucculent, and the Juice remarkably aperient, and cooling, whence it is of Service in all acute inflammatory Diſeaſes. Being eaten in Salads in the Summer Seaſon, it mitigates the Bile, and prevents Diſorders which may be juſtly apprehended from an Exceſs of that Humour. It is likewiſe of Service in malignant putrid Fevers, Heat of Urine, and the Stone in the Kidneys. The Juice is of great Efficacy in a Conſumption. The whole Plant is ſo full of Juice, that if you compreſs and rub the Leaves between your Fingers, they will almoſt ſpend themſelves wholly in Juice; or if you bruiſe a Pound of the Leaves, and ſqueeze out all the Juice, there will ſcarce remain a Dram of ſolid Subſtance.

Portulaca maritima, Offic. *Halimus ſive Portulaca marina*, C. B. P. Common Sea Purſlane. It is found in the Salt Marſhes, flowering in July and Auguſt. The Leaves and tender Branches, pickled after the Manner of Samphire, are uſed by the Engliſh, as well as the Dutch, in Sauces, for exciting an Appetite. It is an hot Plant, and is by ſome commended as a Coſmetic.

Prunella, Offic. *Prunella major folio non diſſecto*, C. B. P. Self-Heal. It grows in Paſtures, flowering in June and July. Its principal Uſe is in Wounds, eſpecially of the Lungs, in Coagulations of Blood, in the Quinſey, and other Affections of the Mouth and Fauces; it is, alſo, recommended in all inflammatory Diſtempers, Hæmorrhages, and Dyſenteries, and in ſpitting and voiding of Blood by Urine. Its Virtues nevertheleſs do not appear to be very great: To the Taſte it diſcovers a very ſlight Auſterity or Bitterneſs, which is more ſenſible in the flowery Tops, than in the Leaves, though the latter are generally directed for Medicinal Uſe.

Prunus Brignolenſis, Offic. The Prunello. It grows principally in Provence, from whence the Fruit is imported to us; which is ſaid to refrigerate and moiſten, without increaſing the Number of Stools. It is frequently given in Fevers, as a grateful Cooler.

Prunus Damaſcena, Offic. The Damaſk Prune. It grows in Syria. The Fruit or Plums are uſed, which are dried, and brought from Syria to Venice. Theſe are eſteemed much better than the common Prunes; but are ſeldom to be met with in the Shops. They are refrigerating, moiſtening, and laxative, allaying the Acrimony of the Humours, moiſten the Tongue, and extinguiſh Thirſt.

Prunus Gallica, Offic. The common Prune. This Plant is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in April. It is tranſported dry to us from Provence and Languedoc. They are alſo emollient, lubricating, and laxative, and poſſeſſed of the ſame Virtues as the former.

Prunus ſylveſtris, C. B. P. *Prunellus ſylveſtris*, Offic. The Sloe or Black-Thorn. It is very frequent in Hedges, flowering in April. The Bark, Flowers, Fruit, and inſpiſſated Juice, commonly called *Acacia Germanica*, are uſed in Medicine. The Bark, Fruit, and Acacia, are drying, aſtringent, and incraſſating, and are uſed in Fluxes of the Belly and Uterus internally, and externally in Gargariſms, and Uterine Baths. The Bark has alſo, by ſome, been recommended in Intermittent Fevers. The Flowers, of an agreeable Smell and bitteriſh Taſte, appear to have a Laxative Virtue, and reſolve and bring away the Gravel

of the Kidneys. See *Acacia*. The Leaves of the Sloe-Tree are bitter, a little ſtyptic, glutinous, and give a ſaint Tincture of Red to blue Paper; but the Fruit gives it as deep a Red as Alum. They are a little ſour, and ſo extremely auſtere and ſtyptic as not to be eatable till thoroughly mellowed by Froſts. Matthiolus made uſe of the Decoction of the Fruit and Root for Ulcers of the Mouth and Throat. The Juice of the Fruit aſſuages Inflammations of the Eyes. The Syrup is preſcribed by Wittichius, made with ſeveral Infuſions of the Flowers of this Tree, as a good Purgative.

Pſyllium, Offic. *Pſyllium vulgare*, Park. Theat. Fleawort. It is cultivated in Botanic Gardens; and the Seed are ſaid to evacute Bile, and to mitigate the Acrimony of the Humours, by its mucilaginous Quality. For this Reaſon it is uſed in Dyſenteries, and Corroſions of the Inteſtines. Its Mucilage is good to aſſuage Inflammations of the Eyes.

Pulegium, *Pulegium latifolium*, C. B. *Mentha aquatica ſeu Pulegium vulgare*, Tourn. Penny-royal; the Leaves. This Plant grows ſpontaneouſly in ſeveral Parts of England, upon moiſt Commons, and in watery Places; trailing upon the Ground, and ſtriking Roots at the Joints. Our Markets have been for ſome time ſupplied with a Garden Sort, which is larger than the other, and grows upright: This is called by Mr. Dale *Pulegium erectum*. Pennyroyal is a warm, pungent Herb, of the aromatic Kind, ſimilar to Mint, but more acrid and leſs agreeable: it has long been held in great Eſteem, and not undeſervedly, as an Aperient, and Deobſtruent, particularly in Hyſteric Complaints, and Suppreſſions of the uterine Purgations. For theſe Purpoſes, the diſtilled Water is generally made uſe of, or what is of equal Efficacy, an Infuſion of the Leaves. It is obſervable, that both Water and rectified Spirit extract the Virtues of this Herb by Infuſion, and likewiſe elevate them in Diſtillation.

Pulegium Cervinum, *pulegium anguſtifolium*, C. B. Harts Pennyroyal; the Leaves. This Species is met with, though not very often, in our Gardens. It is ſomewhat ſtronger, yet rather more agreeable, than the foregoing, both in Taſte and Smell.

Pulmonaria maculoſa, Offic. *Symphytum maculoſum ſive Pulmonaria latifolia*, C. B. P. Spotted Lungwort, or Sage of Jeruſalem. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in April. The Leaves were eſteemed good to conſolidate and heal Ulcers of the Lungs in Conſumptions, and Spitting of Blood. Externally it was reckoned a good Application for Wounds. It does not however appear that they are intitled to much Notice.

Pyrethrum, Offic. *Pyrethrum flore Bellidis*, C. B. P. Pellitory of Spain. It is imported from the Eaſtern Parts. The Root of Pellitory of Spain, held between the Teeth, helps the Tooth-ach, by drawing forth the cold watery Rheum. It, alſo, helps the Palſy of the Tongue, and the Loſs of the Voice conſequent thereto. The Root is about a Finger thick, hard and of a yelloviſh brown Colour on the outſide and whiter within, and of a very hot burning Taſte.

Pyrethrum verum, Offic. *Pyrethrum umbelliferum*, C. B. P. True Pellitory of Spain. It is a Native of the warmer Climates, but with us is cultivated in the Gardens of Botaniſts, flowering in the Summer. The Root is about an Inch thick, of a dark yelloviſh Colour, externally, and internally black, of a very acrid and hot Taſte. This Root held in the Mouth is excellent for removing the Tooth-ach, by carrying off the watry Rheum which cauſes

cauſes it, and is uſed in Lethargic Diſorders and a Palſy, to very good Purpoſes.

Pyrola, Offic. *Pyrola rotundifolia major*, C. B. P. Winter-Green. It grows on mountainous and woody Places, flowering in June. The Herb is refrigerating, and drying, aſtringent, and conſolidating. It is an excellent Vulnerary, both externally and internally uſed.

Pyrus, Offic. *Pyrola ſativa*, C. B. P. The Pear-Tree. It is frequently cultivated in Gardens and Orchards, flowering in April. The Fruit is uſed, which is cooling, and aſtringent.

Quercus, Offic. *Quercus cum longis pediculis*, C. B. P. *Quercus ſive Robur*, Chab. The Oak. It grows in Woods and Hedges, and the Bark of the Tree, the Buds, the Leaves, the Acorns, and their Cups are uſed, which are all eſteemed refrigerating, drying, and aſtringent; and for this Reaſon are recommended in Fluxes of the Belly, Uterus, and Weakneſs of the Genital Organs.

Ranunculus, Offic. *Ranunculus repens flore luteo ſimplici*, J. B. Crowfoot. It grows in Meadows, and flowers in May. The Herb, which is quite harmleſs, is often boiled with other Pot-herbs in April.

Ranunculus bulboſus, Offic. *Ranunculus tuberoſus major*, J. B. Bulbous Crowfoot. It grows in Meadows, and flowers in May. The Plant and Root are both uſed. The Herb is cauſtic; the Root, in conſequence of its burning Quality, excites Puſtules and Exulcerations, and is ſometimes employed in corroding penſile Warts, and other Excreſcencies of the like Nature; but when dried it loſes all its Virtues.

Rapa, Offic. *Rapa Sativa rotunda*, Boerh. Ind. A. *Rapum ſativum rotundum*, J. B. Turneps. They grow in Gardens and Fields, and are uſed more in Kitchens than Apothecaries Shops. They are accounted a wholeſome Food; demulcent and ſomewhat laxative and diuretic; but liable in weak Stomachs to produce Flatulencies. The Juice, preſſed out after boiling, and mixed with Sugar, is good in Coughs and Diſorders of the Breaſt.

Raphanus ruſticanus ſeu Armoracia Cochlearia folio cubitali, Tourn. Horſe Radiſh. This Plant is ſometimes found wild about River Sides, and other moiſt Places; for medicinal and culinary uſes, it is cultivated in Gardens; it flowers in June, but rarely perfects its Seeds in this Country. Horſe-radiſh Root has a quick pungent Smell, and a penetrating acrid Taſte; it nevertheleſs contains in certain Veſſels a ſweet Juice, which ſometimes exudes upon the Surface. By drying it loſes all its Acrimony, becoming firſt ſweetiſh, and afterwards almoſt inſipid: if kept in a cool Place, covered with Sand, it retains its Qualities for a conſiderable Time. The Medical Effects of this Root, are to ſtimulate the Solids, attenuate the Juices, and promote the fluid Secretions: It ſeems to extend its Action through the whole Habit and affect the minuteſt Glands. It has frequently done good Service in Scurvies and other chronic Diſorders proceeding from a Viſcidity of the Juices or Obſtructions of the excretory Ducts; in Dropſies, particularly thoſe which ſometimes follow Intermittent Fevers. Both Water and rectified Spirit extract the Virtues of this Root by Infuſion, and elevate them in Diſtillation: Along with the aqueous Fluid, an eſſential Oil ariſes, poſſeſſing the whole Taſte and Pungency of the Horſe-radiſh. The College have given us a very elegant Compound Water, which takes its Name from this Root. The Seeds are opening,

opening, but taken by themſelves, they excite a Nauſea.

Rapiſtrum, Offic. *Rapiſtrum flore luteo*, C. B. P. *Sinapi arvenſis præcox ſemine nigro*, Tourn. Inſt. Charlock. It is frequently found among Corn, flowering in the Summer. The Seed is uſed. It is of a drying, deterſive, and ſomewhat digeſtive Quality, and provokes Urine.

Rapunculus, Campanula eſculenta, Offic. *Rapunculus eſculentus*, C. B. P. *Rapuncium parvum*, Ger. Emac. Rampions. It grows by the Sides of Ditches, flowering in July. The Root is uſed in the Kitchin and the Seeds in the Shops. The Seeds are recommended for Defluxions of the Eyes, and the Juice for Pains in the Ears. The Root is eſteemed an agreeable Ingredient in Spring Sallads, and is ſaid to excite an Appetite; it is ſometimes eaten boiled. If taken with long Pepper, it has the Reputation of increaſing Milk.

Rhabarbarum, Offic. C. B. P. *Rhabarbarum lanugineſum ſive Lapathum Chinenſe longifolium*, Munt. Herb. Brit. *Rhabarbarum ſeu Rheum Officinarum*, Geoff. Tract. True Rhubarb. It grows ſpontaneouſly in the Provinces of Xenſi and Suchen in China, on the Confines of Muſcovy and Perſia, and in ſome Parts of Tartary; and has lately been raiſed in ſome of our Gardens, where it is found to grow with Vigour in the open Ground. The true Rhubarb firſt puts out large downy Leaves, then ſmall Carnation flowers in the Form of Stars, and after this comes the Seed. The Root newly drawn from the Earth is thick, fibrous, and blackiſh on the Surface, and of a red marble Colour within. When dried it changes Colour, and becomes yellow without, and of a Nutmeg Colour within. It ought to be choſe new, in ſmall compact Pieces pretty ſolid and ponderous, of an aſtringent Taſte, ſomewhat bitter, and of an agreeable aromatic Odour. When good, it will tinge Water almoſt like Saffron; and, when broke, it appears of a lively Colour, inclining a little to Vermilion. Some Druggiſts have the Art of diſguiſing their decayed Rhubarb, by giving it a yellow Tincture; but the Cheat is eaſily diſcovered by handling it. For the yellow Powder, made uſe of to do it, will thus ſtick to the Fingers. Rhapontic is often mixed with Rhubarb, and ſent over from the Levant. But this Impoſition alſo may be diſcovered, becauſe Rhubarb is ordinarily in Pieces, almoſt round, the internal Grain or Lines whereof are tranſverſe; whereas Rhapontic is in long Pieces, the internal Lines whereof, which are reddiſh, growing longitudinally; and, beſides, Rhubarb, upon chewing it, leaves no Clammineſs in the Mouth as Rhapontic does. Rhubarb is one of the beſt and mildeſt Cathartics in the whole *Materia Medica*; it operates without Violence or Irritation, and may be exhibited with Safety even to pregnant Women and Children. Beſides its purgative Quality, it is celebrated for an aſtringent one, by which it ſtrengthens the Tone of the Stomach and Inteſtines, and proves uſeful in Diarrhœæ and Diſorders proceeding from a Laxity of the Fibres. Rhubarb, in Subſtance, operates more powerfully as a Cathartic, than any of the Preparations of it. Watery Tinctures purge more than the ſpirituous ones; whilſt the latter contain in greater Perfection the aromatic, aſtringent, and corroborating Virtues of the Rhubarb. The Doſe, when intended as a Purgative, is from a Scruple to a Dram or more.

The Turkey Rhubarb is, among us, univerſally preferred to the Eaſt India Sort, though this laſt is for ſome Purpoſes at leaſt equal to the other; it is manifeſtly more aſtringent, but has ſomewhat leſs of an aromatic

aromatic Flavour. Tinctures drawn from both with rectified Spirit, have nearly the ſame Taſte: on diſtilling off the Menſtruum, the Extract left from the Tincture of the Eaſt India Rhubarb proved conſiderably the ſtrongeſt. They are both the Produce of the ſame Climate, and probably the Roots of the ſame Plant taken up at different Seaſons, or cured in a different Manner.

Rhamnus Catharticus, Spina Cervina, Offic. *Rhamnus ſolutivus ſive Spina infectoria vulgaris*, Park. Theat. *Rhamnus Catharticus*, Boerh. Ind. Buckthorn. It grows in Woods and Hedges, flowering in May, and producing ripe Fruit in September. It purges Bile, Phlegm, and all ſerous Humours, and conſequently is of great Efficacy in a Cachexy, Dropſy, and Gout. The only Uſe of the Berries is to make a Cathartic Syrup.

Rhaponticum, Offic. *Rhaponticum folio Lapathi majoris glabro Rha & Rheum Dioſcoridis*, C. B. P. True Rhapontic. It grows wild on the Mountain Rhodope in Thrace, from whence it was brought by Alpinus in 1610, and is now common in Phyſic Gardens, flowering in May. This was the Rhubarb of the Ancients, and differs but little from the true Rhubarb; only this is ſomewhat more acrid, leſs ſolid, and of a ſomewhat deeper yellow Colour. With regard to its purgative Qualities, it is not ſo powerful; but as to its aſtringent Virtues it is much ſtronger. It is of ſingular Efficacy in Diarrhæas, and Dyſenteries.

Rhodia Radix, Offic. C. B. P. *Anacampſeros radice Roſum ſpirante major*, Tourn. Inſt. Roſe-wort. It grows on hilly Places, flowering in the Spring. The Part uſed is the tuberous and brittle Root, which is of a dark brown Colour on the Outſide, and whitiſh within, and of a roſy Smell and Taſte. This Root is heating and drying, and cephalic; its principal Uſe is in Pains of the Head.

Rhus Obſoniorum, Sumach, Offic. *Rhus folio Ulmi*, Boerh. Ind. A. *Sumach ſive Rhus Obſoniorum & Coriarium*, Park. Theat. Common Sumach. It is cultivated with us in the Gardens of the Curious, but grows ſpontaneouſly in Italy, Spain, and Turkey. The Part uſed is the Berries, which are refrigerating, drying, and aſtringent; good in all Kind of Fluxes, whether of the Belly, Uterus, or Hæmorrhoids; externally applied it reſiſts Putrefaction and a Gangrene.

Rhus Virginianum, C. B. P. *Sumach ſive Rhus*, Ind. Med. Virginian Sumach. This is a Native of Virginia, but is notwithſtanding found with us in the Gardens of the Curious. The Berries is the Part uſed, which does not differ in Qualities from the preceding Species.

Ribes, Ribeſia, Offic. *Groſſularia multiplici acino, ſive non ſpinoſa hortenſis, rubra, ſive Ribes Officinarum*, C. B. P. Red Currants. They grow in Gardens, and flower in April. The Berries are dulco-acid, refrigerating, and ſubaſtringent, and are very good for the Stomach. They are chiefly uſed in Fluxes of the Belly, and Dyſenteries. They eaſe the Colic, and are ſerviceable in bilious Fevers. They reſiſt Putrefaction, and allay Thirſt. Their Sharpneſs will ſometimes occaſion pricking in the Stomach; but that may be eaſily prevented by the Addition of a little Sugar. A cooling moiſtening Jelly is alſo made of them, which is uſed in Phyſic and in Food, being very agreeable to the Taſte, which, mixed with Water, is given with Succeſs to feveriſh Patients.

Roſa Canina, Cynoſbatos, Cynorrhodon, Offic. *Roſa Sylveſtris Canina, Cynorrhodon, Cynoſbatos*, Mont. Ind. *Roſa Sylveſtris vulgaris, flore odorato incarnato*, Elem. Bot. Common Briar,

Briar, or Dogs-Rose. It grows in Hedges, and flowers in June. It agrees in Qualities with the Garden Rose, but is a greater Astringent. The Fruit, the only Part of the Dog-rose used in Medicine among us, is agreeably dulco-acid, and stands recommended as a cooling Restringent, in bilious Fluxes, Sharpness of Urine, and hot Indispositions of the Stomach.

Rosa Damascena pallida, Offic. *Rosa Provincialis sive Damascena*, Ger. *Rosa Damascena flore pleno*, Boerh. Alt. The Damask Rose. This elegant Flower is frequent in our Gardens. Its Smell is very pleasant, and almost universally admired; its Taste bitterish and subacrid. In Distillation with Water, it yields a small Portion of a butyraceous Oil, whose Flavour exactly resembles that of the Roses. Damask Roses, besides their cordial aromatic Virtue which resides in their volatile Parts, have a mildly purgative one, which remains entire in the Decoction left after the Distillation: This, with a proper Quantity of Sugar, forms an agreeable laxative Syrup, and is generally given to Children, and Persons of weak Constitutions. It is an Ingredient in the *Aqua Rosarum*, *Syrupus Rosarum solutivus*, and *Mel solutivum*.

Rosa Rubra, Offic. *Rosa Rubra multiplex*, C. B. P. *Rosa rubra Anglica*, Park. Parad. The red Rose. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in June. The red Rose has very little of the fine Flavour of the pale Sort: To the Taste it is bitterish and subastringent. The Astringency is greater before the Flower has opened; and in this State they are chosen for Medicinal Use as a mild Corroborant in a Loss of Appetite, Fluxes, and other Disorders proceeding from Debility or a Relaxation of the Fibres. Of these are formed several useful Medicines, as the *Conserva Rosarum*, *Saccharum rosaceum*, *Mel rosaceum*, and the *Tinctura Rosarum*.

Hoffman, in his Treatise *de Præstantia remediorum domesticarum*, justly observes, that Roses are of singular Service in Medicine. For the Water distilled from them, by means of its fragrant Oil, is highly beneficial, whether given inwardly or externally applied; for recruiting Strength, and mitigating Pains and Inflammations in all hot Distempers. The Conserve of Roses in consequence of its cordial and astringent Virtues is greatly beneficial to Phthisical and Hectic Patients. The Vinegar of Roses mixed with the Spirit and Water of Roses, with the Addition of Nitre and a little Camphire, makes an Epithem, which, when applied to the Head, he from Experience found to be of uncommon Efficacy in removing obstinate Head-Achs, preventing Deliriums, as also stopping immoderate Hæmorrhages of the Nose.

Rosmarinus; *Rosmarinus hortensis angustiore folio*, C. B. Rosemary; the Leaves, Tops, and Flowers. This is a Native of Spain, Italy, and the Southern Parts of France. Rosemary has a fragrant Smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish Taste, approaching to those of Lavender: The Leaves and tender Tops are strongest; next to these the Cup of the Flower; the Flowers themselves are considerably the weakest, but most pleasant. Aqueous Liquors extract great Share of the Virtues of Rosemary Leaves by Infusion, and elevate them in Distillation; along with the Water arises a considerable Quantity of essential Oil, of an agreeable, strong penetrating Smell. Pure Spirit extracts in great Perfection the whole aromatic Flavour of the Rosemary, and elevates very little of it in Distillation; hence the resinous

reſinous Maſs left upon abſtracting the Spirit, proves an elegant Aromatic, very rich in the peculiar Qualities of the Plant. The Flowers of Roſemary give over great Part of their Flavor in Diſtillation with pure Spirit; by watery Liquors, their Fragrance is much injured; by beating, greatly impaired. Roſemary, with Reſpect to its Virtues, bears a near Affinity to Spike and Lavender; and, conſequently to its abounding with a penetrating balſamic Oil, it is very good in all cold Diſorders of the Head, and Debilities of the Nervous Syſtem. The Leaves bruiſed and made up in the Form of a Paſte, and ſwallowed, ſtrengthen the Stomach, and rouſe the Spirits. Put into a Bath they are excellent againſt Barrenneſs; externally they ſtrengthen the Nerves, prevent Gangrenes, and reſolve cold Humours.

Rubia Tinctorum, Offic. *Rubia tinctorum ſativa*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Rubia major ſive Hortenſis*, Park. Theat. Madder. It grows in Fields and Gardens. The Plant is accounted reſolvent, aperient, and vulnerary, and chiefly uſed in Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and particularly the Uterus. Hence it is good in the Jaundice, Dropſy, Obſtructions of the Urine, and Coagulations of Blood. The Dyers uſe it for preparing a red Colour.

Rubus Vulgaris, Offic. *Rubus Vulgaris ſive Rubus Fructu nigro*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Rubus Vulgaris major*, Park. Theat. The Bramble, or Blackberry Buſh. It grows in Hedges and Thickets, and flowers in May, and produces its ripe Fruit in Auguſt. The Part in Uſe is the Leaves, tender Sprouts, and Fruit, which are drying and aſtringent. The Fruit is temperately cooling and ſubaſtringent. It may be of Service in bilious Fluxes, Vomitings, and Hæmorrhages of the Uterus and Noſtrils. Externally applied it is good in Aphthæ and other Diſorders of the Mouth as a Detergent.

Rubus Idæus, Offic. *Rubus Idæus ſpinoſus, fructo rubro*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. J. B. The Raſpberry Buſh. With us they are cultivated in Gardens, but grow ſpontaneouſly in ſome Parts of Wales, and the North. It flowers in May, and the Fruit is ripe in June, which is the only Part uſed. Raſberries have a pleaſant grateful Smell and Taſte, are cordial and ſtrengthen the Stomach, and are accounted good to prevent Miſcarriages. They are of a moiſtening and cooling Nature, and like the other Summer Fruits, when ripe are of Service in bilious Diſorders. They are likewiſe eſteemed antiſcorbutic and antinephritic.

Ruta, Offic. *Ruta major hortenſis latifolia*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Ruta ſativa vel hortenſis*, J. B. Garden Rue. Rue is planted in Gardens, and the Leaves and Seed are uſed. The whole Plant has a very ſtrong unpleaſant Smell, and a penetrating pungent Taſte. It was greatly eſteemed by the Ancients, which will appear by its being the principal Baſis of the famous Antidote of Mithridates. It abounds with a highly penetrating Oil, capable of ſtimulating the moſt languid Fibres to a briſker Motion, and conſequently imparting an additional Strength to them. The Leaves of Rue mixed with recent Butter, and eaten in a Morning with Bread, are beneficial to thoſe who abound with Phlegm, and an excellent Preſervative againſt the noxious Influences of a moiſt and vapid Atmoſphere, and the contagious Miaſmata of Epidemical Diſorders. The Leaves bruiſed with Pepper, common Salt, and ſtrong Vinegar, and applied to the Arteries of the Carpus, provided the morbid Matter is before duly managed,

naged, excellently check the febrile Impetus; and are often uſed with more Efficacy and leſs Danger in ſtopping obſtinate quartan Fevers than internal Aſtringents, and the ſo much celebrated Peruvian Bark. Strong Wine Vinegar, richly impregnated with the Juice of Rue, applied to the Mouth and Noſtrils, is not only an excellent Preſervative againſt the Contagion of epidemical Diſorders, but alſo more effectual in preventing Deliquiums than all the cephalic rich balſamic and apoplectic Spirits. It provokes the Menſes, and expels the Lochia, Fœtus, and Secundines, and drank in the Morning inſtead of Tea, and the Vapour received into the Eyes, ſharpens the Sight. The Herb is of Service in the Epilepſy, lethargic Diſorders, and the flatulent Colic. Externally uſed it is good for cold, humid, and watery Tumours. An Extract made by rectified Spirit, contains, in a ſmall Compaſs, the whole Virtues of the Rue; this Menſtruum taking up by Infuſion all the Pungency and Flavour of the Plant, and elevating nothing in Diſtillation. With Water, its peculiar Flavour and Warmth ariſe; the Bitterneſs, and a conſiderable Share of the Pungency remaining behind.

Sabina, Offic. *Sabina folio Tamariſci Dioſcoridis*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Sabina vulgaris*, Park. Theat. Savine. It is cultivated in Gardens, but ſeldom produces Fruit. The Tops are uſed, which are of a hot, drying, opening, and attenuating Quality, inciding, and diſcutient. They are a powerful Provoker of the Menſes, expel the Fœtus, and provoke Urine. Externally applied, they are good in all uterine Diſorders. Mr. Ray recommends the Juice of Savine mixed in Milk and ſweetened, as an excellent Deſtroyer of Worms; and, beaten into a Cataplaſm with Hog's-Lard, it cures ſcabby Heads in Children. Boerhaave aſſerts, that a Water, prepared from Savine by frequent Cohobations, is a moſt excellent Emmenagogue, and Promoter of the Hæmorrhoids; and that the Chymical Oil of Savine is a potent Provoker of the Menſes, when the Retention proceeds from Languor and Debility.

Sabina baccifera, J. B. *Sabina folio Cypreſſi*, Boerh. Ind. Alt. *Sabina baccifera major*, Park. Theat. Berried Savine. This Species, as well as the former, is cultivated in Gardens. The Herb is uſed which is inciding, attenuating, powerfully provoking the Menſes, and Secundines, and kills Worms.

Saccharum, Sugar. This is produced from the *Arundo Saccharina*, J. B. *Arundo Saccarifera*, C. B. P. *Canna Saccharifera*, Ogilb. Chin. *Tubæ & Tacomaree, Braſilienſibus*, Mareg. The Sugar-Cane. Sugar is an artificial Concrete, prepared from the Juice of this Cane, by boiling it gently in Copper Veſſels. This occaſions the lighter Feculencies to riſe to the Top, from whence they are ſcummed off; while the more ponderous ſubſide to the Bottom of the Veſſel. The purified Syrup is then mixed with a due Portion of Lime Water, and gently boiled; which diſpoſes it to granulate, or form ſaline Concretions. Theſe are ſeparated from the more liquid Parts by ſuitable Contrivances. By this Means, the Juice of the Cane is made to aſſume the Form of coarſe Sugar. This is ſtill further purified, by the Addition of Quick-Lime, and repeated Coction. When it is, by theſe Means, brought to a due Conſiſtence, it is poured out into conical earthen Moulds, having a Perforation at their ſmaller End, which is placed lowermoſt. Through this Hole, the Moloſſes, or coarſer Syrup, drains, while the purer Sugar is left behind,

behind, in a ſolid Maſs, or Loaf. Sugar appears on all Trials compleatly neutral, mingling uniformly with Solutions of other ſaline Subſtances, whether acid or alkaline, and makes no Alteration in the Infuſions of the coloured Flowers of Vegetables. A weak Solution of Sugar, expoſed to a gentle Warmth, ſoon loſes its Tranſparency, ferments, and is converted into a genuine Wine, which upon Diſtillation yields a pure inflammable Spirit. If the Fermentation is promoted or continued for a ſufficient Length of Time, an excellent Vinegar is formed. Sugar, thrown upon live Coals, emits a copious Fume, and at length burns with a clear Flame, leaving behind it an earthy Subſtance. Diſtilled in a cloſe Veſſel, it yields an acid Spirit, and an Empyreumatic Oil, a black Coal remaining at the Bottom of the diſtilling Veſſel; from which, after it is thoroughly calcined, may, according to Geoffroy, be obtained a ſmall Portion of fixed Salt. Sugar, boiled along with Vegetables, imbibes their reſinous and mucilaginous Subſtance. Ground with diſtilled Oils, it renders them perfectly miſcible with Water. It produces an intimate Union of oleous and pinguious Parts with Water; hence appears the Reaſon why ſome both among the Ancients and Moderns, uſed to mix Honey, Sugar, Figs, and dried Grapes with the Food intended to fatten old Animals. Hence alſo appears the Reaſon, why either Honey or Sugar, mixed with Milk, prevents its Elaboration into Butter. For the Sugar more firmly unites with the Phlegm the numerous oleous Particles in the Cream; whereas, in order to the churning of Butter, or its Collection into one Maſs, theſe ought rather to be ſeparated and disjoined from each other. Hence we may alſo learn, that Sugar is not ſo unfriendly to the Mixture of the Vital Fluids, as is commonly believed; ſince it neither induces any Change in the Blood, Milk, or Serum, when mixed with them, but rather, by ſtimulating the Inteſtinal Fibres, facilitates the Excretion of the Fæces by Stool. And as it greatly promotes the Union of the oleous with the aqueous Parts of the Aliments, hence 'tis probable, that it greatly contributes to the Generation of a large Quantity of Chyle. This accounts for the uſual Method of fattening Capons and Geeſe, by mixing a little Honey, Sugar, or Salt with Wheaten or Barley Meal for their Food. It has been a Point much diſputed, whether Sugar in general is wholeſome or otherwiſe. According to ſome it is temperate, heating, emollient, reſolvent, purgative and calculated to reſiſt Putrefaction, good for the Stomach, Lungs, and Breaſt, for Coughs and all Diſeaſes of the Thorax, promotes Expectoration, ſoftens internal Tumours, cleanſes Ulcers of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Inteſtines, and hinders all corroſive Subſtances from acting eaſily on the internal Parts. According to others it is injurious to ſcorbutic, hypochondriac, hyſteric, cachectic, and feveriſh Patients, if uſed in conſiderable Quantities. Others aſſert, that it ſoon becomes aceſcent in the Stomach and *Primæ Viæ*; that it weakens Digeſtion, and produces Flatulencies, impairs the Appetite, and generates Gripes and Dyſenteries. It is alſo ſaid to lay a Foundation for the Piles; and ſome foreign Phyſicians have aſcribed the frequent Conſumptions in England to the copious Uſe of Sugar. General Experience, however, has not ſhown that it produces thoſe Effects in any remarkable Degree; and perhaps it is the moſt innocent and inoffenſive, as well as the moſt ſimple Sweet. Sugar, in ſome meaſure, differs in Medicinal Virtues according

cording to its Degree of Fineneſs. Thus the Muſcovado, or Sugar firſt procured from the Cane, is more relaxing and purgative, and conſequently more proper in Clyſters, and cathartic Syrups. The Caſſonada, or Sugar once refined from the former, is ſomething leſs relaxing, and more proper for internal Uſes. The Loaf Sugar, or Caſſonada ſtill further refined, is ſaid to be more deterſive. They both cut Phlegm, promote Expectoration, and animate the Blood; but they excite Vapours and the Tooth-ach. They who uſe much Sugar are ſaid to be liable to Fevers, and to rotten Teeth. In Braſil, the Skimmings of Sugar are given to the Hogs, by which they are ſoon fattened, and their Fleſh becomes very delicate. Sugar Candy, or Cryſtals of Sugar, is of three Kinds, white, yellow, and red, which are only the three former Sorts boiled to a due Conſiſtence and ſuffered to cryſtallize. White Sugar Candy comes from the Loaf-Sugar, yellow from Caſſonada, and red from the Muſcovado. Sugar Candy is moſt proper in Colds, becauſe it melts ſlowly, and thereby gives Time to the Saliva to mix with it; and thus to blunt the Acrimony of the Phlegm.

There is another Species of Sugar called Maple Sugar, which is produced in Canada and New England; in which Countries the Natives collect the Juice that runs from a Kind of Maple-Tree, by Inciſions, and then evaporate that Juice to the Conſiſtence of Sugar, which while it remains unctuous, is better for internal Uſe than any other Kind; and the famous Syrup of Maiden-Hair of Canada is made with it. As it is brought to us, it is of a greyiſh Colour, and taſtes like other Sugar.

Sagapenum, Offic. Park. Theat. *Sagapenum Veterum*, J. B. Sagapenum: a Gum-Refin brought to us from Alexandria; is attenuating, aperient, and purges viſcid, thick, and ſerous Humours from the Stomach, Inteſtines, Uterus, Reins, Brain, Nerves, Joints, and Breaſts; in conſequence whereof it is good in a Dropſy, inveterate Coughs, Aſthmas, Cephalalgias, Spaſms, Epilepſies, Palſy, Tremors of the Limbs, in Obſtructions and Tumours of the Spleen, and Colic Pains, and provokes the Menſes and Urine. It may be taken in the Form of Pills, from a few Grains to a Scruple or half a Dram; in Doſes of a Dram it looſens the Belly.

Sagou, Offic. *Palmam referens Arbor Farinifera*, C. B. P. *Zagu ſeu Arbor Farinifera*, Jons. Dendr. Sago Tree, Indian Bread, or Libby Tree. It grows in ſeveral Places of the Eaſt-Indies, and the Pith of the Tree is uſed; which, being well beat in a Mortar with Water, forms an Emulſion, the Fæcula of which dried is Sago. It is a very kindly and nouriſhing Food, never fermenting in the Stomach, and very proper in Hectic Fevers. It is very much uſed in England.

Salix, Offic. *Salix vulgaris alba arboreſcens*, C. B. P. Common Willow. It grows in watry Places, and by the Sides of Brooks. The Leaves are refrigerating, and ſomewhat aſtringent. Outwardly they are of Service in Hæmorrhages from Wounds, or from the Noſtrils, and the like Diſorders; and are of Service in Baths for the Feet, in order to procure Sleep, and cool the Heat of Fevers. The Aſhes of the Bark of this Tree are effectual for extirpating Warts and Corns.

Salſaparilla, Offic. *Smilax aſpera Peruviana ſive Salſaparilla*, C. B. P. *Ivapecanga vulgo Sarſaparilla herba*, Piſon. Sarſaparilla is a very noted Root, which began to be very much celebrated, about the ſame time with the China-Root, as appears from an Epiſtle of Veſalius. It

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is imported from ſeveral Countries of America, and eſpecially from Peru, Mexico, and Brazil, where it is ſaid to grow ſpontaneouſly, and plentifully, even in the Hedges. It is generally believed to be the Root of a Plant, the ſame with the *Smilax Aſpera*, or very near akin to the Smilax. Hence it is called by the Spaniards *Sarſa-parilla*, or *Zarza-parilla*, (that is, *a ſmall Vine reſembling the Bramble*) which is the Name they give the *Smilax Aſpera*. This Opinion is alſo favoured by Experience. For it is certain, that the Roots of our *Smilax Aſpera* very nearly reſemble in Figure thoſe of Sarſaparilla, and almoſt equal them in Virtue; ſince we are aſſured by Fallopius, that he made uſe of the Roots of the *Smilax Aſpera* gathered in Italy, with happy Succeſs, and cured Multitudes of the *Lues Venerea*. It is inferior indeed to Guaiacum, but it is generally ſuppoſed to be much ſuperior in Virtue to China-Root, and even to exceed Guaiacum itſelf, when after a Courſe of Mercurial Inunctions, and drinking Decoctions of Guaiacum, the Patient is ſtill moleſted with Ulcers, Rhagades about the Anus, Tophs, Nodes, Ganglia, and Gummata; but eſpecially with Rheumatic Pains, either fixed or wandering and owing their Original to the Venereal Infection, in which latter Caſe it is eſteemed a Specific. Sarſaparilla is prepared in Decoction, after the ſame Manner as China, that is, by cutting ſix Ounces of the Root into ſmall Bits, and macerating them a whole Day in eight Pints of common Water; after which they boil them over a gentle Fire, in a double Veſſel well cloſed with a Lid, till one third, or half, be evaporated. Of this Decoction the Patient is to take a Glaſs, that will hold ten Ounces, very early in Bed; what remains ſerves during the reſt of the Day for ordinary Drink, and this Courſe is continued for twenty or twenty-four Days.

Salvia hortenſis major, Offic. *Salvia major vulgaris*, Park. Theat. Common Sage. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June, and the Leaves and Flowers are uſed. The Leaves and Tops of Sage are moderately aromatic and corroborant; their Smell is pretty ſtrong and not diſagreeable; their Taſte ſomewhat warm, bitteriſh, and ſubaſtringent: With a Solution of chalybeate Vitriol, they ſtrike a deep black Colour. They give out their Virtue both to watery and ſpirituous Menſtrua, moſt compleatly to the latter. Sage takes its Name *Salvia*, from *Salvus*, ſound, healthy, on account of its ſuppoſed ſalubrious Qualities; whence the Queſtion in the old Verſe:

Cur moriatur Homo, cui Salvia creſcit in Horto?

Why dies the Man, whoſe Garden Sage affords?

Drank after the Manner of Tea, it is gently aſtringent, ſtimulates the Fluids, and corroborates and dries the Fibres. It is of Service in the Gout, Vertigo, Leucophlegmatia, and Chloroſis, or Cachexy of Virgins. A weak Infuſion of the Leaves with the Addition of Lemon Juice is an agreeable Drink in Fevers; a ſtrong Decoction in Diſorders of the Mouth and Fauces proves an uſeful Gargariſm. Sage was by the Antients eſteemed alexipharmic, ſudorific, and eſpecially cephalic, but it was only in cold Diſeaſes, where Phlegm abounded. The diſtilled Water, and the Conſerve of the Flowers, were uſually exhibited as Preſervatives againſt all Sorts of Poiſon. A Conſerve of Sage is very proper for a Weakneſs of the Stomach in Women. For thoſe of that Sex, who

have for Years together laboured under an Infirmneſs, or Debility of the Stomach, are ſaid to have been cured by taking for ſome time half a Dram of this Conſerve.

Salvia hortenſis minor, Offic. *Salvia minor aurita & non aurita*, C. B. P. Sage of Virtue. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed, which agree in Virtues with the former.

Salvia folio tenuiore, C. B. P. *Salvia Indica*, Ger. Emac. Spaniſh Sage. It is cultivated in Gardens, and the Leaves are uſed, which agree in Virtues with thoſe of the common Sage.

Sambucus, Offic. *Sambucus vulgaris*, J. B. Common Elder. It grows in Hedges, flowering in May. The Bark, Leaves, Flowers, and Berries are uſed. The Bark of Elder has very little Taſte or Smell; it is recommended as a very efficacious Hydragogue in Dropſical Diſorders, operating both upwards and downwards. Its Decoction or expreſſed Juice, in ſmall Doſes, is alſo reckoned good Deobſtruents and Aperients in different chronical Diſorders. The Leaves, of a faint unpleaſant Smell, and a ſtrong very nauſeous bitter Kind of Taſte, are ſaid to be purgative and emetic like the Bark. They are celebrated externally againſt Burns and Imflammations, and for theſe Purpoſes an Ointment is prepared from them in the Shops. The Flowers have an agreeable Flavour, which they impart in Diſtillation to Water. The Berries have a ſweetiſh and not unpleaſant Taſte, and yield on Expreſſion a fine purpliſh Juice, which inſpiſſated either with or without an Addition of Sugar, is called Rob of Elder. The Flowers and Rob of Elder are highly and juſtly eſteemed by the common People. For the former are with great Succeſs externally applied for alleviating all eryſipelaceous Swellings, Toothachs, and Gouts; as alſo for ſoftening Abſceſſes and hard Tumours, produced by coagulated Milk. The Water of theſe Flowers, in conſequence of its Anodyne Quality, is of ſingular Efficacy in all Diſeaſes, where the Pain is intenſe, and where there is an Inflammation of the internal Parts. It is likewiſe employed as an agreeable Coſmetic. The Rob is, as it were, the Panacea of the Country People; who uſe it as the beſt Preſervative, and the ſafeſt Medicine in the Beginning of Diſeaſes, mixing it either with warm Ale, or Elder Flower-Water. For it not only provokes the Excretions by Stool and Perſpiration, but it is alſo poſſeſſed of an anodyne Quality. It is of excellent Service both in recent and long protracted Coughs, and before the Paroxyſm of Intermittent Fevers. The frequent Uſe of this Rob generally mitigates, and ſometimes ſtops the Impetus of theſe Fevers, provided the Crudities of the *Primæ Viæ* have been previouſly treated with Laxatives and Correctors.

Sambucus humilis, Ger. Emac. *Ebulus, Chamæacte*, Offic. *Sambucus humilis, ſive Ebulus*, C. B. P. Dwarf-Elder, or Dane-wort. It grows in Path-ways, flowering in June. The Leaves are a little bitter, and the Fruit more ſo. The Leaves are emollient and reſolvent, and are uſed as a Cataplaſm for the Gout, and all Kinds of Tumours. The young Shoots and Bark are purgative. Half an Ounce of its Seeds, infuſed in a Glaſs of White Wine, is a proper Remedy for Hydropical Perſons. The Oil expreſſed from the Seed is ſweetening and reſolvent. This Herb is a Succedaneum to the former. The Leaves of the Ebulus, being bruiſed and applied, are no leſs effectual in curing Combuſtions than thoſe of the Sambucus.

bucus. The Berries, as well as thoſe of the former, dye the Hair.

Sandaracha, Offic. *Vernix Arabum.* This is a Gum Reſin, which flows from the *Cedrus Lycia major*, Dodon. It is attenuant and reſolvent, but it is ſeldom uſed in Phyſic, though very much by the Varniſhers, being firſt diſſolved in Spirit of Wine. It is ſometimes confounded with Juniper Gum, and is very different from that Kind of Orpiment, which was the Sandaracha of the antient Greeks.

Sanguis Draconis. Dragon's Blood. This is already ſpecified under the Article *Draco Arbor.*

Sanicula, Offic. *Sanicula ſive Diapenſia*, Ger. Emac. Sanicle. It grows in Woods and Hedges, flowering in May. The Leaves are principally uſed. Sanicle is greatly commended by the French and Walloons, as good for Inflammations. Bauhine thinks it proper in hot Diſeaſes of the Kidneys. It is a uſeful Plant in a Languor, and Decays, from a Viſcouſneſs of the Humours. It is of a penetrating, balſamic, Virtue. For it has an acrid Sort of a Fragrancy, in which conſiſts its Virtue; it leaves an aſtringent Taſte in the Mouth. It is ſerviceable in Hernias, and Hæmorrhages, and in diſcuſſing Tumours, by Reſolution or Diſſipation, the Leaves being bruiſed, and applied with Wine or Vinegar. The Decoction is taken inwardly to diſſolve grumous Blood, and is good in Fractures, where Purgation and Abſterſion are required.

Santalum citrinum. Yellow Saunders. Yellow Saunders is the Wood of a certain Tree, called Sarcante, in the Iſland of Timor; which, when ſeparated from the Integuments, are in ſolid, thick Billets, of a yellow Colour, of a bitteriſh aromatic Taſte, and fragrant Smell. This Commodity is brought from China and Siam, and the Tree itſelf is tall, like a Walnut Tree, but bears Fruit reſembling Cherries. Yellow Saunders derives its fragrant Smell, and aromatic Taſte, from the Reſin, contained in it, and which is eaſily extracted, by infuſing the Shavings of it in a ſufficient Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine. By Digeſtion, a very yellow Tincture is extracted from it; which, when inſpiſſated over a gentle Fire, after the Spirit is abſtracted, conſtitutes a liquid Balſam of a darkiſh Colour, and grateful Taſte, and which, in Conſiſtence and Colour, almoſt approaches to Peruvian Balſam. And if this Balſam is again diſſolved in highly rectified Spirit of Wine, it makes a Balſamic Eſſence of ſingular Virtue. The Eſſence of Yellow Saunders is, according to Hoffman, highly beneficial in Diſorders, ariſing from a Weakneſs, and Want of Tone in the nervous and membraneous Parts. For which End, it may either be uſed by itſelf, or jointly with the Eſſence of Aloes-Wood, or Amber. The Wood is aperitive, hepatic, and cordial; of Uſe in a Lipothymy, Palpitation of the Heart, and Obſtructions of the Liver, and the like Diſorders.

Santalum album. White Saunders, a Wood brought from the Eaſt Indies, in Billets, about the Thickneſs of a Man's Leg, of a pale whitiſh Colour, and, according to many, procured from the ſame Tree with the yellow Sort. Greateſt Part of it, as met with in the Shops, has no Smell or Taſte, or any ſenſible Quality that can recommend it for Medicinal Purpoſes.

Santalum rubrum, Offic. Red Sanders. It grows in the Eaſt-Indies, beyond the River Ganges. The Part in uſe is the Wood, or rather the Heart, ſeparated from the outer Integuments, the Bark and Wood, and of a ſolid, denſe, ponderous, and red Subſtance. This Species of

Saunders is ſaid to be refrigerating and aſtringent. Whatever Virtues, therefore, are by the Arabians aſcribed to the ſeveral Sorts of Saunders, againſt preternatural Heats, and the like Diſorders, belong in a more eſpecial Manner to Red Saunders.

Santonicum & Semen Sanctum, Offic. *Sementina*, Ger. Emac. *Lumbricorum Semen vulgare, & Matthioli*, J. B. Wormſeed. It is brought from Alexandria. Theſe Seeds are ſmall, oblong, yellow, and of an acrid, bitter Taſte, and a diſagreeable Smell. They ſeem to be formed of ſmall Scales, incloſing each other. Theſe Seeds are in great Reputation, for their Virtues in killing Worms.

Saponaria, Offic *Saponaria major lævis*, C. B. P. *Lychnis ſylveſtris, quæ Saponaria vulgo*, Tourn. Inſt. Sope-Wort. It grows near Rivers, tho' but ſeldom, flowering in July. The Herb and Roots are uſed. It is accounted attenuating, aperitive, and ſudorific. It is uſed in the Aſthma, to provoke the Menſes, and in the *Lues Venerea*.

Sarcocolla, Offic. C. B. P. Sarcocol. This is a Gum Reſin which is brought from Perſia, in ſmall whitiſh Grains, with a few of a reddiſh Colour, mixed among them, of a viſcid, and ſomewhat bitteriſh Taſte, with a ſweetiſh Reliſh. Chuſe what is recent, of a Colour inclining to Paleneſs, (for the old and ſtale is reddiſh) of a bitter Taſte, a porous and glutinous Subſtance. It is healing, drying, aſtringent, conſolidating, conglutinating, digeſtive, and maturating. Its principal Uſes are, in deterging, conſolidating, and cicatrizing Wounds, whence it has its Name. It is of excellent Service in Rheums, an Albugo, or Films, affecting the Eyes. For which Purpoſes it is maccrated five Days in Aſſes or Womens Milk; and, being mixed with Roſe Water, with a little Sugar, is applied to the Eye-Lids. It is an Ingredient in Anacollema's, for Hæmorrhages of the Noſe.

Saſſafras, Offic. Park. Theat. *Arbor Saſſafras Monardi*, Pluk. Phytog. *Arbor ſive Lignum Pavanum*, J. B. *Anhuiba ſive Saſſafras Braſilienſium*, Piſon. The Saſſafras-Tree. Much about the ſame time, with the other anti-venereal Woods and Roots, was imported the Wood called Saſſafras, from ſeveral Parts of America, but principally from Florida, where the Natives call it *Pabamwe*, as we are told by F. Coreal, *Voy. aux Ind. Occid.* Saſſafras is of a reddiſh Colour, inclining to white, ligneous, of a light and rare Subſtance, contained under a thin Bark, which is aſh-coloured without, and ſanguineous within, of an acrimonious, ſweetiſh, and aromatic Taſte; and of a fragrant Smell; whence it is uſually called *Lignum Fœniculi*, or *Fœniculatum*, Fennel-Wood. There was prepared, and uſed, a Decoction of Saſſafras, after the ſame Manner as the Decoctions of China, and Sarſaparilla. But as Saſſafras comes next to China, in Virtue of curing the Symptoms of the Venereal Diſeaſe, ſo it is very much inferior in that Reſpect, to Guaiacum and Sarſaparilla. It has been the Cuſtom for a long time paſt, to take the two Woods, Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, with the two Roots China and Sarſaparilla, (which are all of a like Nature and Virtue) and boil them together, generally without any Cathartic, but ſometimes with the Leaves of Sena, which was the Faſhion ſince the Year 1550, as we are informed by Braſſavolus, *de Radicis Chinæ uſu*. Of theſe Drugs in Conjunction, then, were prepared Decoctions and Bocheta, which were ſometimes only diaphoretic and diuretic, but ſometimes cathartico-diuretic, and very commonly known by the

the Names of *Ptiſanæ Sudoriferæ*, or *Ptiſanæ e Lignis ſudorificis*. The Proportions of the Ingredients were various, according to the different Intentions which were to be anſwered. Saſſafras is alſo uſed as a mild Corroborant, Diaphoretic and Sweetner, in ſcorbutic, cachectic and catarrhal Diſorders. For theſe Purpoſes, both the volatile and the fixed Parts, the diſtilled Oil and the watery Extract, have been given with Succeſs. The ſpirituous Tincture, or Extract, which contain both, appear to be the moſt elegant Preparations. Infuſions made in Water from the cortical or woody Parts, raſped or ſhaved, are commonly drank as Tea. In ſome Conſtitutions, theſe Liquors, by their Fragrance, are apt, on firſt taking them, to affect the Head; an Inconvenience, which is generally got the better of, on continuing their Uſe for a little Time, and which neither the ſpirituous or watery Extracts are at all ſubject to.

Satureia, Offic. *Satureia hortenſis ſive Cunila ſativa Plinii*, C. B. P. Summer Savoury. It is ſown in Gardens, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed, which is one of thoſe hot and acrimonious Plants, which provoke Urine and the Menſes, and is ſuppoſed to have much the ſame Virtues with Thyme and Hyſſop.

Satureia montana, C. B. P. Winter Savoury. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in the Summer, and the Herb is uſed; which agrees in Virtues with the preceding.

Satureia Cretica, C. B. P. *Thymbra vera*, Offic. True Savoury. It is found in the Iſland of Crete. The Herb is uſed, which provokes Urine, and the Menſes; and is of great Service, being mixed with Honey, for Coughs.

Satureia ſpicata, Offic. Rock Savoury. It grows on Hills and Walls, flowering in the Summer; and the Herb is uſed, which agrees in Virtue with the other Species of Savoury.

Satyrium mas, Offic. *Orchis morio mas, foliis maculatis*, C. B. P. Male Satyrion. It grows in Meadows and Thickets, flowering in May. The Root is uſed, which is heating and moiſtening, and of a ſweet Taſte. It is reckoned a great Cordial and Reſtorative. It is to be obſerved, that there are a Multitude of Species of Satyrion, or Orchis, which may, indeed, be uſed promiſcuouſly; yet our Shops have thought fit to make Choice of the female Satyrion before the reſt.

The Salop is the Root of a certain Species of Orchis, or Satyrion; which grows on the Mountains of Burſia, near Conſtantinople. See *Serapias*.

Saxifraga alba, Offic. *Saxifraga rotundi folia alba*, C. B. P. White Saxifrage. It grows in ſandy Places, flowering in April. It is accounted drying, heating, diuretic, and opening, and is uſed to expel Gravel, and the Stone of the Kidneys, and Bladder. It is ſaid to be good in Obſtructions of the Menſes. Fuchſius affirms, that it attenuates the denſe groſs Lymph, which hinders the ordinary Motion of the Lungs.

Saxifraga Vulgaris, ſeſ li pratenſe noſtras, Raii. Meadow Saxifrage; the Leaves and Seeds. This Herb grows wild in Fields and Meadows; it is perennial and flowers in June: The firſt is not very common, and hence its Leaves and Roots have been generally ſupplied by the Leaves and Seeds of this Species, which, from its aromatic Smell and moderately warm pungent Taſte, ſeems to have the beſt Claim of the two to the aperient carminative Virtues attributed to them.

Scabioſa, Offic. *Scabioſa pratenſis hirſuta quæ Officinarum*, C. B. P.

Scabious. It grows in Paſtures, flowering in June. The Leaves are recommended as alexipharmic and pectoral; and were formerly uſed in Apoſtems, for the Pleuriſy, Quinſey, Coughs, Aſthma, the Plague, and fiſtulous Ulcers; and externally in cutaneous Eruptions, as the Itch and Leproſy. Tabernæmontanus ſays, that the Juice of Scabious, mixed with a little Borax and Camphire, takes away the white Spots that are often ſeen upon the Corner of the Eye. But the preſent Practice pays no regard to it.

Scammonium, Offic. *Scammonia Syriaca*, C. B. P. *Convolvulus Syriacus, & Scammonia Syriaca*, Tourn. Inſt. Scammony. The Plant affording Scammony bears green Leaves almoſt in the Shape of an Heart, or nearly approaching to thoſe of Ivy. Its Flowers are white, and of a Bell Figure; which has occaſioned ſome Authors to rank it among the *Convolvuli*. It creeps upon the Ground, and only riſes by the Support of a neighbouring Tree or Wall. It is from the Root of this Plant, which grows plentifully in many Parts of the Levant, particularly about Aleppo, that the Drug Scammony is extracted. It is light, of a grey Colour, brittle, reſinous, and grinds to a grey Powder, of little Taſte, and of a weak, but diſagreeable Scent. That which is heavy, hard, and black, is to be rejected; and with ſuch they often fill the Inſide of the Cods, or Lumps, wherein it is brought to us. Beſides the Aleppo Scammony, there are two other Sorts commonly ſold, that of Smyrna and the Indian. The Smyrna Scammony is black, heavy, ſoft, and ſtony, or full of Shells, and other heterogeneous Matters. But the Indian is grey, light, and brittle, though no other than a Compoſition of ſome very ſtrong purgative Powders made up of Roſin; according to the Manner of ſome unfair Dealers in Drugs among us in England. The Aleppo Sort is a very ſtrong Cathartic, and cauſes great Irritation, and even Inflammations in weak Habits. It is given, in Subſtance, from two to twelve Grains; but ought never to be uſed, when there is the leaſt Suſpicion of Inflammation, in any Part of the Abdomen. It is remarked by ſome, that it is a very tickliſh, uncertain Purge, having ſometimes no Effect at all; ſometimes cauſing fatal Super-purgations. And, which is moſt remarkable, it ſometimes does not operate at all the firſt Day, but brings on an inſupportable Teneſmus and Hypercatharſis the next. This Difference however is owing entirely to the different Circumſtances of the Patient, and not to any ill Quality, or Irregularity of Operation, of the Medicine; where the Inteſtines are lined with an exceſſive Load of Mucus, the Scammony paſſes through, without exerting itſelf upon them; where the natural Mucus is deficient, a ſmall Doſe of this, or any other reſinous Cathartic, irritates and inflames. It is very proper to triturate it with Sugar, or with ſome oily, viſcid Subſtance; ſuch as the Yolk of an Egg, or an Emulſion made with ſweet Almonds, and the cold Seeds, which renders its Operation ſufficiently mild and ſafe. Prepared Scammony, or Diagridum, is a very proper Ingredient in the *Pulvis Cornachini*, which purges, without any of the bad Effects of Scammony.

Scilla, Offic. *Scilla vulgaris radice rubra*, C. B. P. *Ornithogalum maritimum, ſeu Scilla radice rubra*, Tourn. Inſt. *Cepa maris & Squilla*, Offic. Germ. Squill, or Sea Onion. A Plant, with a large bulbous Onion-like Root, growing ſpontaneouſly on ſandy Shores, in Spain and in the Levant, from whence we are annually

annually ſupplied with the Roots. They are to the Taſte very nauſeous, intenſely bitter, and acrimonious; much handled, they exulcerate the Skin; taken internally, they are powerfully attenuating, opening, diſcutient, and diuretic. It is good in Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and biliary Ducts, for a Suppreſſion of the Menſes and Urine, and for mucilaginous Infarctions of the Lungs, a Dropſy, and a Cough. In whatever Form Squills are given, unleſs when deſigned to act as an Emetic, the Addition of ſome grateful aromatic Material is of Uſe to prevent the Nauſea, which, of themſelves, even in ſmall Doſes they are very apt to occaſion.

Sclarea, Horminum, Offic. *Horminum Sclarea dictum*, C. B. P. *Gallitrichum ſativum*, J. B. Clary. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June and July. The Leaves are uſed. It is heating and drying, abſterges, and attenuates. If the Juice is drank, it cauſes Ebriety. The Plant is antihyſteric, and uſeful in difficult Labours, Obſtructions of the Menſes, and a Fluor Albus.

Scordium, Offic. C. B. P. *Chamædrys paluſtris canescens, ſeu Scordium Officinarum*, Tourn. Inſt. Water-Germander. It grows in marſhy Places, flowering in June. It has a bitter Taſte, and a ſtrong diſagreeable Smell. It is recommended for malignant Fevers, for Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, for purulent and mucilaginous Infarctions of the Lungs, and for deſtroying Worms. Externally, it is good to cleanſe Wounds and Ulcers, and to mitigate Pains of the Gout. Fomentations of this Herb are applied as a Ca[illegible]plaſm, on Parts which are threatened with a Gangrene. Among the Antients, it was an Ingredient in all Medicines, againſt the Poiſons of Animals. It is in no great Eſteem in the preſent Practice, notwithſtanding the Virtues which it was formerly celebrated for. It enters ſix officinal Compoſitions, and gives Name to three of them, though not the moſt valuable of their Ingredients.

Scorodonia, Salvia ſylveſtris, Offic. *Scordium alterum ſive Salvia agreſtis*, C. B. P. Wood Sage. It grows in Woods and Thickets, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed, principally as a Vulnerary, and to provoke Urine and the Menſes. Its Leaves are very bitter and aromatic, and have a little Taſte of Garlic. Tragus commends its Juice for the Jaundice, and a Tertian Ague. A Glaſs-full of the Infuſion of this Plant in Wine is very ſucceſsfully uſed at Paris, for the Dropſy.

Scorzonera noſtra & Hiſpanica, Viperaria, Offic. *Scorzonera latifolia ſinuata*, C. B. P. Vipers Graſs. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. The Root is uſed. This Plant is ſaid to take its Name from its Effect on the Viper, which, if but touched with the Juice of this Plant, it is pretended, immediately droops and ſickens. The Juice was formerly recommended as very ſerviceable in all Diſeaſes proceeding from too great a Mobility of the Humours, and which require Agglutinants and Demulcents; alſo, in all Diſorders attended with a putrid Blood; ſuch as the Small Pox, Meaſles, Peſtilence, burning Fevers, Peripneumony, and Pleuriſy. The Root was reckoned an excellent Cleanſer, and Corrective; of extraordinary Uſe in Hypochondriac Diſorders; in Melancholy, and Pains of the Gout; and ſome uſed it in an immoderate Flux of the Menſes; it was alſo commended in a Phthiſis, Extenuations, and the Jaundice. But at preſent it is rather conſidered as an alimentary Ar-

ticle, in general ſalubrious and moderately nutritious, than as an efficacious Medicine.

Scrophularia, Offic. *Scrophularia nodoſa fœtida*, C. B. P. Fig-Wort. It grows in Hedges, flowering in July. The Root and the Herb are uſed. Its Leaves are very bitter, and ſtinking even more than thoſe of Elder. The Scrophularia is of an acrid and aperient Quality, accompanied with a copious Mucus; whence it is ſaid to be an effectual Lenitive, in all Pains proceeding from a peccant Acrimony, mitigating the ſame, as well as diſſipating any groſs Matter. A Cataplaſm thereof is eſteemed, for diſcuſſing, reſolving, and maturating Tumours. The Powder is proper in a Dilatation of the Hæmorrhoids. An Ointment is prepared of it, which is ſaid to be anodyne and excellent for the Gout, Piles, and Tetters.

Scrophularia aquatica major, C. B. P. *Betonica aquatica*, Offic. *Scrophularia maxima radice fibroſa*, J. B. Water-Betony. It grows in watery Places, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed, which agrees in Virtues with the former. It is ſuppoſed of great Service in correcting Sena.

Sebeſten, Offic. *Sebeſtina domeſtica*, C. B. P. *Myxa domeſtica*, J. B. *Prunus Malabarica fructu racemoſo, calice excepto*, Raii Hiſt. The Sebeſten. This Plant is produced in Egypt and Aſia, and flowers in the Spring. Its Fruit, which is the Part uſed, is ripe in the Autumn, reſembles a common Prune, is of a blackiſh Colour, and under a carnous, ſweet, and honeyiſh Pulp includes a Kernel. They moiſten, ſoften, and obtund the Acrimony of the Humours. They are principally uſed in acrid Catarrhs, and Acrimony of Urine, bilious Fevers, and Obſtructions of the Belly. In a word, as in Figure, ſo in Virtues, they reſemble Damſons.

Secale, Offic. *Secale hybernum vel majus*, C. B. P. Rye. It is ſown in Fields. The Seeds of Rye yield a Meal, with a proper Bran belonging to it, of which Bread is made, which is of excellent Service in Cataplaſms, for diſcuſſing Tumors and Pains. The Cruſt of it toaſted, cleanſes the Teeth. The Bread is leſs nouriſhing, and not ſo ſoon digeſted as that of Wheat; but it is very looſening, and good for thoſe who are coſtive. The Bran is deterſive and emollient, and of Service in a Diarrhæa, and an inveterate Cough.

Sedum majus, *Sempervivum majus*, Offic. *Sedum majus vulgare*, C. B. P. Houſe-Leek. It grows upon old Houſes, flowering in June. The Herb is refrigerating, and ſtrongly aſtringent, and is principally uſed in bilious Fevers, to allay Thirſt and Heat. The Juice is uſed in Injections in the *Procidentia Uteri*, and ſinous Ulcers. The Leaves are applied to Corns, and the Knots to the Gout. A Pint of the Juice of this Plant is an excellent Remedy for foundered Horſes. The Leaves ſtripped of their outer Membrane, and macerated in Water, are commended as cooling and antiſeptic, in Fevers, and inflammatory Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages. The Africans give ten Ounces of the new expreſſed Juice in the Dyſentery, and all peſtilential and ſpotted Fevers. It is, alſo, a very good Plant, for correcting the Malignity of the worſt Kind of Ulcers.

Sedum minus, Offic. *Sedum minus teretifolium album*, C. B. P. *Vermicularis flore albo*, Park. Theat. Small Houſe-leek. It grows upon Walls and old Buildings, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed, which agrees in Virtues with the preceding.

Another

Another Species of Sedum, is the *Illecebra*, Offic. *Semperviwum minus vermiculatum acre*, C. B. P. *Sedum parvum acre flore luteo*, J. B. Wall-Pepper. It grows on Walls and old Buildings, flowering in July. The Herb is uſed. It diſcuſſes Struma's, and is a very acrid and hot Plant. The Juice, taken with ſome proper Liquor, excites Vomiting, and powerfully brings away pituitous and bilious Humours; whence it is of great Uſe in Quartans. It is alſo eſteemed a good Antiſcorbutic. Externally applied, it makes the Skin red, excites Bliſters, and exulcerates.

Senecio. See *Erigerum.*

Sena Alexandrina, Offic. *Sena Alexandrina ſive foliis acutis*, C. B. P. *Sena Orientalis*, J. B. Alexandrian Sena. It is cultivated in Syria, Perſia, Arabia, and Egypt. The Leaf of this Sena is of a pretty ſtrong Conſiſtence, and ſhaped like the Point of a Spear. This is the beſt Sort of Sena. It purges Phlegm in a particular Manner; but, as it is ſubject to gripe, it ought to be given with Caution, to thoſe who have weak Viſcera, or are of an inflammatory Habit of Body. It is uſually mixed with Carminatives, ſuch as Coriander Seeds, Cinnamon, *&c.* or more effectually with Alcaline Salts. It ought to be well cleanſed from its Stalks, and then the Doſe, in Subſtance, is from a Scruple to a Dram; and in Infuſion, from two Drams to half an Ounce. Some have endeavoured to correct Sena with the *Scrophularia aquatica major*; but that is now left off; common Tea having the ſame Effect. Some Phyſicians order Sena, by the Name of *Folia Orientalia*. The Follicules, or Fruit of the Sena Tree, purge in a leſs Degree than the Leaves. The common Doſe is from three to ſix Drams in Infuſion, or Decoction.

Senecka, Pharm. Edinb. Senecka Rattle-Snake Root. A Native of Virginia, Penſylvania, and Maryland, and cultivated in ſome of our Gardens. It is ſaid to cure effectually the Bite of a Rattle-Snake, if taken immediately after being bit, the Stagnation of the Blood being prevented by its peculiar Activity. A Nation of the Northern Indians, called Senekkas, were the Diſcoverers of the Efficacy of the Root of this Plant; from whom it is named Senekka Rattle Snake Root, to diſtinguiſh it from the others called Rattle Snake Root; which are much inferior in Efficacy. Theſe Indians returning from a War with a ſouthern Nation, called Catawbaes, in the Year 1712, communicated the Efficacy of this Root to William Caniko, a Planter, in the Frontiers of Virginia, which he imparted to the Country about him; and ſo it was ſoon known throughout America. The Root of this Senekka Rattle Snake Weed has ſince been uſed, as is ſaid, with Succeſs, in the epidemical Fevers of Virginia; in Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, Gout, and Rheumatiſms, either in Decoction, Infuſion, or Subſtance; and in theſe it ſhould ſeem to be a good Medicine, if the Accounts we have of it may be depended on. Some have likewiſe employed this Root in hydropic Caſes, and not without Succeſs. Bouvart (in the French Memoirs, 1744) relates Examples of its occaſioning a plentiful Evacuation by Stool, Urine, and Perſpiration, and by this Means removing the Diſeaſe, after the common Diuretics and Hydragogues had failed. Where this Medicine operates as a Cathartic, it generally proves ſucceſsful; if it acts by liquefying the Blood and Juices, without occaſioning a due Diſcharge, it ſhould either be abſtained from, or aſſiſted by proper Additions. The

Taſte

Taſte of this Root is bitteriſh and ſomewhat Aromatic, followed by a conſiderable Pungency. Its Virtue is extracted by Water and rectified Spirit; though the Powder in Subſtance is ſuppoſed to be more effectual than either the Decoction or Tincture. The Doſe of the Powder is reckoned from a Scruple to two Scruples, or three Spoonfuls of a Decoction of two Ounces of the Root, boiled in a Quart of Water to a Pint.

Serapias, Offic. *Serapias ſive Salep*, Marl. Obſ. *Orchis fœmina procerior majore flore*, Tourn. Herbar. Salep. This is the Root of a Kind of Orchis, or Satyrion, which grows on the Mountains of Burſia, near Conſtantinople. The Turks pretend, that it is very effectual in reſtoring decayed Strength, and exciting to Venery. It is, alſo, ſaid to prevent Abortion, and is uſed both in Subſtance and in Infuſion. The Taſte of the Root reſembles that of Gum Tragacanth, but has no Smell. The Turks and Perſians prepare a Drink of this Root, mixed with Milk and Ginger, which they alſo call Salop; which they drink hot, and eſteem an excellent Remedy againſt Venereal Diſorders. Salop, either in the Root, or in Powder, is commonly ſold at the Druggiſts. The Way of uſing it is, to diſſolve a Tea-ſpoonful of it in cold Water, by ſtirring it; and then to heat it, or let it juſt boil. And half a Pint of this Liquor, or more, makes an excellent reſtorative Supping, taken as a Breakfaſt, or otherwiſe, with Sugar, and with or without the Juice of Lemon.

Serpentaria, Virginia, Offic. *Serpentaria Virginiana, Contrayerva, Virginiana, Viperana*, Mont. Exot. Med. Virginian Snake-Root. The Root of a Species of Ariſtolochia, growing in Virginia and Carolina. It is a ſmall, light, buſhy Root, conſiſting of a Number of Strings or Fibres matted together, iſſuing from one common Head; of a browniſh Colour on the outſide, and paler or yellowiſh within. It has an aromatic Smell, like that of Valerian, but more agreeable; and a warm, bitteriſh, pungent Taſte. This Root is a warm diaphoretic and diuretic: It has been greatly celebrated as an Alexipharmic, and eſteemed one of the principal Remedies in malignant Fevers and epidemic Diſeaſes. In theſe Intentions, it is given in Subſtance from ten to thirty Grains, and in Infuſion to a Dram or two. Both watery and ſpirituous Menſtrua extract its Virtue by Infuſion, and elevate ſome Share of its Flavour in Diſtillation; Along with the Water a ſmall Portion of eſſential Oil ariſes. Its antiſeptic Power is ſo conſiderable that, according to Dr. Pringle's Experiments, an Infuſion of five Grains of this Root reſiſted Corruption more effectually than twelve Times its Weight of common Salt.

Serpyllum, Offic. *Serpyllum vulgare minus*, C. B. P. *Serpyllus vel Serpyllum*. Mother of Thyme. It grows in dry Paſtures, flowering in June and July. The Herb is uſed, which agrees in Virtues with the Thymus, or Thyme. It provokes Urine and the Menſes; is Cephalic, Stomachic, and Hyſteric. It deſtroys the explosive Matter, which cauſes convulſive Motions, reſtores the ſpirituous Parts of the Blood, and re-eſtabliſhes the Functions of the *Primæ Viæ*. The Spirit of Mother of Thyme and its diſtilled Water are very good for ſoporific Diſorders, and the Vapours. The eſſential Oil is commended for the Epilepſy. The Conſerve of the Flowers and the Leaves of this Plant relieve thoſe that are troubled with the Falling-Sickneſs.

Serpyllum

Serpyllum citratum, Offic. *Serpyllum Citri odore*, J. B. Lemon-Thyme. It grows in hilly Places, flowering in Auguſt. The Herb is uſed, which agrees in Virtues with the former.

Serpyllum verum, Offic. *Serpyllum vulgare majus*, C. B. P. Great Mother of Thyme. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in the Summer. The Herb is uſed, which provokes the Menſes and Urine, and is good for the Gripes, Ruptures, Lacerations, and Inflammations of the Liver; eaſes Pains of the Head, and is particularly ſerviceable in Phrenſies and Lethargies.

Seſamum, Offic. *Digitalis orientalis Seſam dicta*, Tourn. Inſt. Oily purging Grain. The Seeds are uſed, which are moderately moiſtening, emollient, and paregoric, and are of a viſcous, pinguious Quality. They diſcuſs a Hardneſs of the Nerves, being rubbed therewith, and cure the Pain of the Colic.

Seſeli, Offic. Hartwort. It is cultivated in Botanic Gardens, and the Seed is uſed, which is nephritic, uterine, and pulmonic. Its principal Uſes are in the Strangury and Stoppage of Urine. It removes Pain, provokes the Menſes, and promotes Expectoration in Catarrhs.

Simarouba, Pharm. Edinb. The Bark of a Tree brought from Guiana, and lately from the French Weſt-India Iſlands, in long Pieces, of a yellowiſh white Colour, light, tough, and of a fibrous Texture. It has a moderately ſtrong, durable, not very ungrateful bitter Taſte, without Smell, and without any manifeſt Aſtringency. It gives out its Virtues both to Water and rectified Spirit. It is celebrated by Mr. de Juſſieu as an effectual Remedy for Fluxes of the ſeroſo-bilious, bloody, and mucous Kind, when there are Spaſms of the Inteſtines and a Teneſmus, unaccompanied with febrile Symptoms. In France it was found to anſwer in an epidemic Flux, 1718, wherein Ipecacuan and other Medicines failed. Its good Effects were likewiſe experienced in an epidemic putrid Dyſentery, which raged at Nimeguen in the Summer and Autumn, 1736. The moſt convenient Method of taking it, is ſaid to be two Drams, boiled in a Quart of Water, to the Conſumption of one third, divided into four Doſes, and taken warm at the Interval of three Hours.

Sinapi, Offic. *Sinapi rapi folio*, C. B. P. *Eruca rapi folia*, Rup. Flor. Gen. Muſtard. This Plant is ſometimes found wild, but for culinary and medicinal Uſes is cultivated in Gardens. Muſtard, by its Acrimony and Pungency, ſtimulates the Solids, and attenuates viſcid Juices; and hence ſtands deſervedly recommended for exciting Appetite, promoting Digeſtion, and increaſing the fluid Secretions. A Girl at Amſterdam labouring under Convulſions, after ſhe had tried many Medicines in vain, was at laſt, by the Advice of Mr. Ruſch, cured by the Uſe of crude Muſtard bruiſed with Wine. Muſtard is alſo of Service, whether internally or externally uſed, in hypochondriac Diſorders, Inflations of the Stomach, Obſtructions of the Spleen, the Scurvy, Cachexy, Chloroſis, and ſoporous Affections; it is alſo ſaid to ſtimulate to Venery, and provoke Urine. The expreſſed Oil is externally applied in the Palſy and cold Diſeaſes; the Seeds are alſo applied in a quartan, and ſometimes in a quotidian Fever. Muſtard and other acrid Vegetables prove excellent Medicines, when prudently given in Diſtempers attended with an indolent, watery, or cold phlegmatic Habit, no way ſaline, where acid Humours are lodged in the firſt Paſſages; where the Bile is ſluggiſh, and where no acaline, fetid, or oily

Matter

Matter is lodged; but the Body remains cold, torpid, and ſwelled all over; as, on the other Hand, they prove hurtful, where the Body is hot and feveriſh, the Bile ſharp, or the Parts inflamed or waſted. Oil of Muſtard by Expreſſion is preſcribed with Succeſs in the ſevereſt Fits of the Stone; but this Oil by Expreſſion is entirely mild, and by no means like Oil of Muſtard Seed, which is procured by Diſtillation, which is extremely acrid and igneous. It imparts its Taſte and Smell in Perfection to aqueous Liquors, whilſt rectified Spirit extracts extremely little of either.

Siſarum, Ger. Emac. *Siſer*, Offic. *Siſer*, *Siſar*, *Siſarum*, Chab. *Siſarum Germanorum*, C. B. P. Skirret. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. The Root is uſed, which is rather of culinary than officinal Uſe, and is of a bitteriſh and ſomewhat aſtringent Taſte. It is good for the Stomach, excites an Appetite, is diuretic and lithontriptic, affords good Nouriſhment, and is eaſy of Digeſtion. It is very proper for thoſe who ſpit Blood, or make bloody Urine, if they confine themſelves to eat no other Food but this, boiled in Milk, Whey, or Fleſh Broth. For by ſuch Means they would procure a due Laxneſs of the Belly, and a Removal of the Diſorder. It is recommended alſo for the Strangury and Teneſmus; and is accounted a very proper Food in a Dyſentery, and Fluxes of the Belly. The Root boiled as aforeſaid, then bruiſed and taken in the Morning before the Patient riſes, is very good in a Phthiſis, or great Extenuation of the Body; as it is alſo in all pectoral Diſorders.

Solanum Lethale. See *Belladona*.

Solanum, P. Paris. *Solanum*, Offic. C. B. Garden Night Shade, with white Flowers, growing wild in cultivated Grounds, and flowering in Auguſt. The Leaves of this Plant have a faint narcotic Smell, with little Taſte. Their Effects are nevertheleſs very powerful in external Applications; they are ſaid to act as Refrigerants, Reſolvents, and Diſcutients: Taken internally in the Quantity of not many Grains, they are, like thoſe of the Belladona, highly deleterious. In very ſmall Doſes they occaſion a Warmth often followed by a Sweat, Increaſe of Urine, looſe Stools, or Sickneſs and Vomiting, and often by a Headach, Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, and other paralytic Symptoms. They were lately recommended to be taken internally in ſome cancerous, ulcerous and hydropic Caſes, but on further Trial their Uſe was deſervedly laid aſide. The Roots and Berries ſeem to partake of the deleterious Qualities of the Leaves, though probably in different Degrees: The Berries in particular ſeem to be of much leſs Activity. The good Effects of this Plant when it happens to prove medicinal, ſeem to depend not on any alterative or peculiarly deobſtruent Virtue, but merely on the Evacuations it produces. Where they do not act as Evacuants they generally aggravate the Complaints.

Solanum Ligneſum, ſive dulco-amara, Pharm. Edinb. *Solanum ſcandens ſeu dulco-amara*, C. B. Woody Nightſhade or Bitter Sweet. Growing by the Sides of Ditches and in moiſt Hedges, flowering in June and July. The Roots and Stalks of this Species have a bitteriſh Taſte, followed by an almoſt Honey-like Sweetneſs. They have been commended in different Diſorders, as high Reſolvents and Deobſtruents. Their ſenſible Operation is by Sweat, Urine, and Stool: The Doſe is from four to ſix Ounces of a Tincture, made by digeſting four Ounces of the Twigs in a Quart of White Wine,

Wine. Experience has ſhown that this is by no means equally deleterious with the other two Species of Night-ſhades; that it acts more regularly and uniformly; and that, without producing nervous Complaints, it produces more conſiderable Evacuations, eſpecially by Stool; but its Virtues in particular Caſes have not yet been ſufficiently aſcertained.

Sonchus aſper, Offic. *Sonchus aſper laciniatus folio Dentis Leonis* Tourn. Inſt. Prickly Sow-Thiſtle. It grows in Gardens, and upon Banks, flowering in June. The Leaves are uſed, which are ſometimes in Winter employed in Sallad, and are eſteemed good for Difficulty of Breathing, an Aſthma, and the Strangury. This Plant is refrigerating, and for that Reaſon a very proper Application to any Part inflamed.

Sonchus lævis, Offic. *Sonchus laciniatus, non ſpinoſus*, J. B. Smooth Snow-Thiſtle. It grows upon Banks and in Gardens, flowering in May. The Leaves are uſed; it agrees in Virtues with the former.

Sophia Chirurgorum, Offic. *Naſturtium ſylveſtre tenuiſſime diviſum*, C. B. P. Flix-Weed. It grows amongſt Rubbiſh, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed; it is drying and aſtringent, and had formerly a very high Character as a vulnerary, whence it derives its Appellation. At preſent, however, it is very little regarded.

Sphondylium, Offic. *Sphondylium vulgare hirſutum*, C. B. P. Cow-Parſnep. It grows in Meadows, and at the Borders of Fields, flowering in July. The Seed is commended by Dr. Willis, from Joannes Anglicus, as of excellent Service in Hyſteric Paſſions. It is reckoned, by Buxbaume and Schroder, one of the five emollient Herbs.

Spina alba, Oxycantha, Offic. The White Thorn, or Haw-Thorn. It grows in Hedges, flowering in May. The Leaves and the Fruit are uſed, and agree in Virtues with the *Meſpilus*, or Medlar.

Spinachia, Offic. *Spinachia ſive Olus Hiſpanicum*, Park. *Lapathum hortenſe, ſeu Spinachia ſemine ſpinoſo*, C. B. P. Spinache. It is ſown in Gardens. The Leaves and the Herb are uſed. Spinache, which is now ſo celebrated, and uſeful a Green, ſeems unmentioned, and unknown to the Antients. It is ſo called by the Moderns, from its ſpinous Seed, tho' there is, alſo, a Species of it which bears Seed which is ſmooth. We are not certain where is grows ſpontaneouſly, but it is probably of Spaniſh Original, ſince ſome call it *Olus Hiſpanicum*; but it refuſes no Soil or Climate, and is in Uſe in almoſt all Parts of Europe. It is mollifying, but not very nouriſhing. The freſh Herb affords a thick Juice, which is of Service in Inflammations of the Inteſtines.

Spongia globoſa, C. B. P. *Spongia marina alba*, Ger. Emac. Spunge. This is a ſoft, light, porous Plant, reſembling a Fungus, and adhering to the Rocks in the Sea. Almoſt all Spunges are brought from the Mediterranean. Sponges are of Uſe for enlarging Wounds when too ſmall, and, being burnt, afford an excellent Powder for cleaning the Teeth. There are ſometimes found in Spunges ſome very ſmall Corpuſcles, which, by the Help of a Microſcope, appear to be ſmall Conchæ, which, being reduced into Powder, are ſaid to be good for the Sand and Gravel in the Kidneys, and alſo for Worms in Children. All theſe being burnt together afford a very abſorbent Powder, and emit a Smell, like that of burnt Horn. Spunge is a very remarkable Plant; becauſe, when ſubjected to Diſtillation, it affords an urinous Spirit, exactly reſembling

that

that procured from Animal Subſtances. Calcined Spunge is celebrated for its Virtues in curing the King's Evil, and not without Reaſon; for 'tis certain, that in this Diſtemper many remarkable Cures have been performed by it.

Stachys, Offic. *Stachys minor Italica*, C. P. B. Baſe Hore-hound. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June. The Leaves are uſed. It is of an acrimonious, and heating Quality. A Decoction of its Leaves being drank provokes the Menſes, and expels the Secundines. This Plant has a very ſtrong and rank Smell; whence it is good in Hyſteric, Apoplectic, and Epileptic Diſorders.

Staphis Agria, Offic. C. B. P. *Delphinium Plutanifolio*, *Staphis agria dictum*, Tourn. Inſt. Staves-acre. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The Seeds are rough, blackiſh, triangular, of an acrid, hot, and burning Taſte, and an ungrateful and nauſeous Smell. It is only uſed externally as in Maſticatories, as an Apophlegmatiſm, Gargariſms, for the Tooth-ach, and as an Abſtergent in ſome Sorts of cutaneous Eruptions, and for deſtroying Inſects.

Stœchas Arabica, Offic. *Stœchas purpurea*, C. B. P. *Stœchas ſive Spica hortulana*, Ger. Emac. French Lavender. It grows in Spain and France, flowering in May. It is abſtergirg, attenuant, and aperitive. Its principal Uſes are in Affections of the Head and Nerves, as the Vertigo, Apoplexy, Palſy, and Lethargy. In Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, it has the ſame Effects as Hyſſop. It alſo provokes Urine, and the Menſes, reſiſts Poiſons, and gives Relief under Hypochondriac Diſorders. Outwardly it is uſed in Lotions for the Head, Suffumigations, and otherways.

Stramonium, Offic. *Stramonia altera major, ſive Tatura quibuſdam*, J. B. *Solanum fœtidum pomo ſpinoſo oblongo*, C. B. P. Thorn Apple. It grows in Gardens flowering in June. The whole Plant is Narcotic, and the internal Uſe of it dangerous. Outwardly it is refrigerating, and good for Burns.

Styrax, Offic. *Styrax folio Mali Cotonei*, C. B. P. *Styrax Arbor*, J. B. The Storax-Tree. It grows in Italy, and other Countries. The Part uſed in Medicine is the Reſin, of which there are two Sorts to be had in the Shops, the dry and the liquid. The dry Storax of the Shops, *Styrax Calamita*, is a fat reſinous Subſtance, of a yellow Colour inclining to red, concreted into Grains of various Sizes, of a ſomewhat acrid Taſte, a very fragrant Smell, and flowing ſpontaneouſly from the Trunk of the Tree. It is ſold in the Shops under two different Names, the *Styrax Calamita*, and the *Styrax rubra*, which are the ſame Gum, but different in Purity; for the Calamita alſo participates ſomething of a Redneſs. But when we find in Medicinal Preſcriptions the *Styrax Calamita*, we are to underſtand it of the Styrax in Grains, or of what is cleanſed from Impurities; but by the *Styrax rubra*, that moſt impure Magma of Styrax, which is commonly ſold in our Shops. Chuſe what is fat, conſiſting of pale reddiſh Fragments, of a laſting Smell, and which yields a melleous Liquor when it is worked.

Storax is a very good Pectoral and Cephalic, and is very efficacious in Coughs, Irritations of the Lungs, and almoſt all Diſorders of the Breaſt. It is alſo eſteemed a Cardiac and Alexipharmic, and is ſaid to warm and ſtrengthen the Stomach, and promote Perſpiration, and to be a Reſtorative and Strengthener in Uterine Diſorders, either taken inwardly, or uſed externally by way of Suffumigation.

Storax

Storax Liquida, Offic. Liquid Storax. A reſinous Juice obtained from a large Tree, called by Ray, *Styrax aceris folio*, a Native of Virginia and Mexico, and lately naturalized to our own Climate. The Juice, called liquid Amber, is ſaid to exude from Inciſions made in the Trunk of this Tree, and the Liquid Storax to be obtained by boiling the Bark or Branches in Water. Two Sorts of Liquid Storax are diſtinguiſhed by Authors: One the purer Part of the reſinous Matter that riſes to the Surface in boiling, ſeparated by a Strainer, of the Conſiſtence of Honey, tenacious like Turpentine, of a reddiſh or aſh-brown Colour, of an acrid unctuous Taſte, and a fragrant Smell, faintly reſembling that of the ſolid Storax, but ſomewhat diſagreeable: The other the more impure Part, which remains in the Strainer, in Smell and Taſte much weaker, and containing a conſiderable Proportion of the Subſtance of the Bark. What is commonly met with, under this Name, in the Shops, is of a weak Smell, and a grey Colour, and is ſuppoſed to be an artificial Compoſition. Liquid Storax is reckoned an Attenuant, and ſerviceable in Diſorders of the nervous Syſtem, and in ſome Kinds of Catarrhs, Coughs and Hoarſeneſſes.

Suber, Offic. *Suber latifolium*, J. B. The Cork-Tree. It grows in Italy, and other hot Countries. The Fruit of this Tree is aſtringent, and ſerviceable in the flatulent Colic. The Bark is detergent and aſtringent, and uſeful in Hæmorrhages, and a Diarrhæa, and, burnt to Aſhes, is reſolvent and demulcent in the Hæmorrhoids.

Symphytum, Conſolida major, Offic. C. B. P. *Symphytum magnum*, J. B. Comfrey. It is found in Ditches, flowering in May. The Root, Herb and Flowers are uſed. This Plant has a viſcous and glutinous Juice, and is of excellent Service in bloody Urine, and a Phthiſis. The Root is inſipid, but very demulcent, and the Juice is very good in an Hæmoptoe from its great Tenacity, and in Hernias. A Cataplaſm of the Root is recommended in Punctures of the Tendons. The Herb is of Service in a Dyſentery, and an Exulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder from Cantharides. It is exhibited like the Althæa, but in a ſmaller Doſe, becauſe of its greater Viſcidity.

Symphytum minimum, Bellis minor, Conſolida minima, Offic. *Bellis minor Sylveſtris, ſpontanea*, J. B. Common Daiſy. It grows in Meadows and Paſtures. Taken in a Ptiſan or Extract, it diſſolves the Blood which is thickened by too cold an Air, as it often happens in Inflammations of the Lungs. It takes away Obſtructions, facilitates the Circulation of the Blood, and reſtores the Fibres to their natural Elaſticity; for which Reaſon it is thought to be very vulnerary. Ruellius affirms, that a Cataplaſm, made of Daiſies and Mugwort, diſſolves ſcrophulous Tumours, and thoſe wherein there is an Inflammation; and gives Eaſe to thoſe who are troubled with the Gout or Palſy.

Symphytum petræum, Offic. *Symphytum petræum foliis Thymi*, C. B. P. Heath Pine. It grows in maritime Places, flowering in May. The Herb is uſed, which is drying, aſtringent, and conglutinating. The Plant is eſteemed a good Vulnerary.

Tamarindus, Offic. *Siliqua Arabica, quæ Tamarindus*, C. B. P. The Tamarind-Tree. This Tree grows plentifully in Arabia, and in both the Indies. The Fruit is a Pod ſomewhat reſembling a Bean-cod, including ſeveral hard Seeds, and a dark coloured viſcid Pulp, connected together by numerous tough

tough Strings or Fibres. This Pulp has an agreeable acid Taſte, and is gently laxative, and proper in febrile Heats, where not only Coolers, but Laxatives are required. It is of Service in continual Fevers, and is commended in a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, from a bilious and acrimonious Blood. It is an uſeful Addition to the Purgative Sweets, Caſſia and Manna, rendering them leſs liable to produce Flatulencies: The reſinous Cathartics are ſomewhat weakened by it. The Leaves quench Thirſt, and kill Worms in Children; and an Infuſion or Decoction of them is a gentle Purge. The Indian Phyſicians, as we are informed by Garcias and Acoſta, apply the Leaves to an Eryſipelas.

Tamariſcus, Offic. *Tamariſcus Narbonenſis*, Tourn. Inſt. *Tamarix major ſive Arborea Narbonenſis*, J. B. Tamariſk. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in May and June, and the Bark, Wood, Tops of the Branches, and the Flowers are uſed. Tamariſk is attenuant, moderately abſtergent, and ſubaſtringent. It was formerly uſed in Obſtructions and Tumours of the Spleen, and in Diſeaſes proceeding from black Bile, and Serum; as the black Jaundice, and the Fluor Albus. Outwardly applied it cures the Tinea of the Head.

Tanacetum, Offic. *Tanacetum vulgare*, Park. Tanſie. It grows on the Borders of Fields, flowering in June. Tanſie is acrid, aromatic, bitter, and gives no Tincture of red to blue Paper: The Roots are firſt inſipid, afterwards aſtringent, but without Bitterneſs. Tanſie, in Temperature and Virtues, agrees with Feverfew. It is vulnerary, uterine, and nephritic, and is principally uſed againſt Worms, the Gripes, Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, Obſtructions of the Menſes, Flatulencies, and the Dropſy. The diſtilled Water kills Worms. The Juice, drank with Plantain Water, is of Service in intermitting Fevers, and relieves thoſe who labour under a Chloroſis and Cachexy. The Conſerve hereof is good for the Epilepſy, Colic, and Hyſteric Paſſion, and cleanſes the Kidneys from Sand and Gravel. The Flowers dreſſed in a Cake are of excellent Service in corroborating the Stomach.

Taraxicum. Dandelion. See *Dens Leonis*.

Taxus, Offic. The Yew-Tree. It grows in mountainous Places, and Woods, and Hedges. The Berries of this Tree eaten, induce a Dyſentery and Fever. This was a very noted Tree among the Antients for its deleterious Quality, which proved mortal, as it was pretended, to all who took it.

Telephium, Craſſula, Fabaria, Offic. *Telephium vulgare*, C. B. P. Orpine. It grows in Fields, flowering in June. The Herb is vulnerary, and aſtringent. It has been recommended in Eroſions of the Inteſtines, occaſioned by Dyſenteries, in the Cure of Hernias, and for Burns, but is little regarded.

Terebinthia. Turpentine. The native Balſam or reſinous Juice of certain Trees. Four Kinds are diſtinguiſhed in the Shops.

1. *Terebinthina communis*, Offic. Common Turpentine. Is the coarſeſt, heavieſt, in Taſte and Smell the moſt diſagreeable, of all the Sorts: It is about the Conſiſtence of Honey, of an opake browniſh white Colour. It is obtained from the Wild Pine, a low coniferous Tree, common in different Parts of Europe. This Tree is extremely reſinous, and remarkably ſubject to a Diſeaſe from a Redundance and Extravaſation of its Reſin, inſomuch that, without due Evacuation, it ſwells and burſts. The Juice, as it iſſues from the Tree, is received in

in Trenches made in the Earth, and afterwards freed from the groſſer Impurities by Colature through wicker Baſkets. It is chiefly uſed by Farriers, and for the Diſtillation of the ethereal Oil.

2. *Terebinthina Veneta*, Offic. Venice Turpentine. Of the Conſiſtence of new Honey, of a yellowiſh Colour, an acrid and bitteriſh Taſte, and a grateful and fragrant Smell. It is produced from the *Larix*, Offic. and is eſteemed heating, emollient, and abſtergent. It is uſed internally to deterge and heal the Lungs, and in Gonorrhæas. It promotes Diſcharges by Stool and Urine. Externally it is much celebrated, being an Ingredient in a great Number of Plaſters, on account of its maturating Quality.

3. *Terebinthina Chia, ſive Cypria*, Offic. Chian or Cyprian Turpentine, is produced by the *Terebinthus*, Offic. *Terebinthus vulgaris*, C. B. P. The beſt is imported from the Iſlands of Chio and Cyprus, and is of a whitiſh Colour, clear, and almoſt tranſparent; thicker, and more tenacious than Venice Turpentine; of a pleaſant Smell: That which comes from Cyprus is browner, and fuller of Droſs. This Turpentine is of the Conſiſtence of Honey, and the beſt of all Turpentines for internal Uſe. It imparts a violet Smell to the Urine, even when given in a Clyſter. It is an excellent Diuretic, and very proper in Ulcers of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Uterus. In Gonorrhæas, it is commonly made into a Bolus with prepared Crab's-Eyes, or any other Abſorbent. It may likewiſe be taken in the Yolk of an Egg, from half a Dram to a Dram. All theſe Precautions are neceſſary, only to avoid the diſagreeable Taſte. Sugar, and powdered Liquorice, may be uſed for the ſame Purpoſe. It is likewiſe often given in Clyſters; being firſt diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, and then mixed with the Decoctions. It is thus adminiſtered in the Stone Colic; but the Inteſtines ought previouſly to be unloaded by purgative Clyſters. The Doſe, in this Manner, is from an Ounce to an Ounce and an half. Turpentine, like all other Balſams, is to be avoided in inflammatory Diſpoſitions of all Kinds.

4. *Terebinthina argentoratenſis*, Offic. Straſburg Turpentine, which is produced by the *Abies*, Offic. The Silver Firr. This is of much the ſame Conſiſtence with the Venice Turpentine, but more tranſparent, bitteriſh, and very fragrant, and of a Taſte reſembling that of a Citron. It is eſteemed vulnerary and detergent, and therefore good in Abſceſſes and Ulcers, in what Part ſoever, eſpecially the Lungs, Breaſt, and urinary Paſſages, which laſt it remarkably deterges and cleanſes from Gravel, and mucous Concretions. It is often given in the latter End of a Gonorrhæa; but this muſt be done with Caution, becauſe, if exhibited too ſoon, it ſometimes diſpoſes the Teſticles to ſwell, and if given in too great Quantities, or too long continued, it weakens the Parts, cauſes Gleets, and involuntary Emiſſions. It is ſometimes boiled in Water, till it becomes hard and brittle, in order to make it leſs detergent, and more agglutinating. When mixed with an aqueous Vehicle, it is ordered to be diſſolved with the White of an Egg. All the Turpentines, externally applied, are eſteemed very detergent, and are much uſed by the Surgeons for Wounds and Ulcers; but they ſometimes incarn too faſt, and cauſe a Fungus. And, in general, Turpentines are ſo extremely penetrating, that they enter the Pores of the Skin, and communicate a Smell to the Urine; and even ſitting in a Room, that has been newly painted, has been often experienced to affect the Urine in the ſame Manner. New England produces ſuch Turpentines,

which very much reſemble the finer Balſams.

All theſe Juices yield, in Diſtillation with Water, an highly penetrating eſſential Oil, a brittle inſipid Reſin remaining behind. Of this Oil, a few Drops are a ſufficient Doſe: This is a moſt potent, ſtimulating, detergent diuretic, oftentimes greatly heats the Conſtitution, and requires the utmoſt Caution in its Exhibition.

Thalictrum, Offic. *Thalictrum majus ſiliqua anguloſa aut ſtriata*, C. B. P. Meadow-Rue. It grows in Paſtures, and moiſt Places, flowering in June. The Herb and Root are uſed, and reckoned aperitive, inciding, and provokes Evacuation by Stool and Urine. An Ounce or two purge like Rhubarb, whence it is called in Germany the *Poors Rhubarb*, and *Tartary Rhubarb*.

In ſome Parts of Italy, as Camerarius informs us, they uſe it againſt the Plague; and in Saxony for the Jaundice.

Another Species of *Thalictrum*, is the *Pſeudo Rhabarbarum*, Offic. *Thalictrum majus Hiſpanicum*, Ger. Emac. Spaniſh Meadow-Rue. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious, flowering in the Summer. The Root is uſed, which agrees in Virtues with the former, and is often ſold in the Herb-Shops in its ſtead.

Thapſia, Offic. *Thapſia ſive Turbith Garganicum ſemine latiſſimo*, J. B. *Turpethum Garganicum*, Schrod. Deadly Carrots. This Plant is ſometimes cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious, and the Part uſed is the long and acrimonious Root, which is black without, and white within. Meſue calls it black Turbith, and employed it to evacuate thin Humours. The old Women of Salamanca in Spain uſed the Root to provoke the Menſes, and with Emollients to promote other Evacuations, as Cluſius aſſures us. The Antients expreſſed a Juice from this Plant, which they made uſe of when they thought violent Purging neceſſary. For the Juice of the Root inſpiſſated, and given to the Quantity of an Ounce, purges upwards and downwards, ſo as ſometimes to produce an Inflammation of the Stomach and Inteſtines; whence a Dyſentery is occaſioned. The ſame is ſo highly acrimonious as to cauſe Convulſions, ſucceeded by very bad Symptoms, which are not to be removed but by a Draught of Vinegar, Oil and Water, for which Reaſon the internal Uſe of it is dangerous. The Root has been ſold for the Turbith of the Antients, but with very miſchievous Conſequences. Externally it is uſed in Ointments for the Itch, and the like Diſorders.

Thea, Offic. *Thea Sinenſium ſive Tſia Japonenſibus Breyiin*, Raii Hiſt. *Chaa Herba Japonica*, C. B. P. The Thee, or Tea-Plant. There are ſix Sorts of Tea uſed in England. The firſt is called Bohea, which is a ſmall blackiſh Leaf, which tinges the Water with a brown or reddiſh Colour, and renders it of a Taſte like an Infuſion of Sena; the ſecond Sort is called Congo; the third Peco; and the fourth Green Tea; and, by ſome, Singlo. This laſt is of two Kinds, one conſiſts of an oblong narrow Leaf; the other has leſſer Leaves, but both are equally good, and of a bluiſh-green Colour, ſeem very criſp when chewed, and tinge the Water with a pale Green. The fifth is called Imperial Tea. This has a large looſe Leaf, whereas that of the other two laſt mentioned is convolved, or ſhrivelled up. This Species is alſo moſt ſightly to the Eye, of a green Colour, criſp in the Mouth, and of a pleaſant Smell. The ſixth Sort is called Hyſon Tea. All theſe Sorts of Tea are brought from China, and are ſuppoſed to be Leaves of the ſame Tree, and are diſtinguiſhed only by the Time of gathering, and the Method of Preparation, or as they call it, curing. Green Teas

are

are cured on hot Iron Plates in Ovens built for the Purpoſe; whereas all the Teas of a darkiſh-brown ſhrivelled Leaf, as the Bohea, Congo, &c. are dried without artificial Heat. Both the Green and Bohea Teas have an agreeable Smell, and a lightly bitteriſh ſubaſtringent Taſte; with Solutions of Iron they ſtrike an inky Blackneſs, and impart their Virtues both to watery and ſpirituous Menſtrua: Infuſions of Tea, as dietetic Articles, have been extravagantly commended by ſome, and condemned by others; and notwithſtanding the Frequency of their Uſe, their real Effects are ſcarcely as yet determined. They ſeem, when moderately uſed, to be for the moſt part innocent: In ſome Caſes they ſeem to be ſalutary: In ſome they are apparently prejudicial. They dilute thick Juices and quench Thirſt more effectually, and paſs off by the natural Emunctories more freely than mere watery Fluids; They refreſh the Spirits in Sleepineſs, and ſeem to counteract the Operation of inebriating Liquors. From their manifeſt Aſtringency, they have been ſuppoſed to ſtrengthen and brace up the Solids, but this Effect Experience does not Countenance. It is in Diſorders and in Conſtitutions, wherein Corroborants are moſt ſerviceable, that the immoderate Uſe of Tea is peculiarly hurtful; in cold indolent Habits, Cachexies, Chloroſes, Dropſies, and Debilities of the nervous Syſtem; inſomuch, that I have known many Hyſterical Caſes relieved, and ſome cured, by leaving off Tea, without taking any Remedy whatever; and one in particular, which was attended with terrible Convulſions. A great many People, upon drinking a Quantity of Tea, find themſelves affected with Flatulencies, and, in order to relieve theſe Flatulencies, they are obliged to have recourſe to Wine, and then to Drams, a ſlow, but very certain Poiſon.

Thlaſpi, Offic. *Thlaſpi arvenſis ſiliquis latis*, C. B. P. Treacle-Muſtard. It is found in Corn Fields, tho' ſeldom, flowering in June. The ſmall, black, oblong, acrimonious, Seeds are uſed, which are drying and abſtergent; and principally uſed in internal Abſceſſes, provoking the Menſes, and in Iſchiadical Affections, and the like.

Thlaſpi vulgare, Offic. *Thlaſpi Mithridaticum ſeu vulgatiſſimum, Bacchariæ folio*, Park. Theat. Mithridate Muſtard. It grows among Corn, flowering in June. The Seeds enter the Compoſition of the Theriaca, and externally uſed cleanſe all Sorts of running Ulcers.

Thua Theophraſti, C. B. P. *Arbor Vitæ*, Offic. *Arbor Vitæ, ſive Paridiſiaca vulgo dicta odorata ad Sabinam accedens*, J. B. The Tree of Life. It is a Native of America, and is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious. The Leaves are uſed as an Alexipharmic and Diuretic. It is an opening and warming Plant, provokes the Menſes, and is good againſt the Chloroſis; bruiſed with Honey, it diſſolves Tumours. The Oil is commended for the Gout, being rubbed on the Part; for it acts like Fire, by ſtimulating and opening. It cleanſes Beds from Lice and Fleas.

Thymus, Offic. *Thymus vulgaris folio tenuiore*, C. B. P. Thyme. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in June and July. The Herb is a moderately warm pungent Aromatic. It is an excellent Plant in Suffumigations to revive the Spirits; and by its extraordinary Fragrancy, is very comfortable to the Brain, and highly exhilerating. It is very effectual againſt pituitous and cold Diſeaſes, particularly the Aſthma and Cough. A little Thyme mixed with Wine gives it a moſt grateful Flavour, and both the Smell and Taſte of it are very penetrating, healing, and opening; and is of Service

in the flatulent Colic, is properly given in difficult Labour, and removes Obstructions of the Menses. Externally applied, it is effectual against the Pain of the Gout, and cold Tumours.

Thymus sylvestris, Offic. *Serpyllum folio Thymi*, C. B. P. *Thymbra Hispanica Cordis folio*, Tourn. Inst. Wild Thyme. It is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious, flowering in the Summer. The Herb is used, which agrees in Virtues with the preceding.

Thymus verus, Offic. *Thymus capitatus, qui Dioscoridis*, C. B. P. *Hyssopus capitata minor, Thymi odore*, Hist. Oxon. True Thyme. It grows spontaneously in Crete, but is cultivated with us in Gardens, flowering in the Summer. The Herb is attenuating, inciding, and opening; and is principally used to provoke Urine and the Menses, and to bring away the Birth and After-Birth. It destroys Worms, purges pituitous Humours by Stool, discusses Tumours, and dissolves concreted Blood.

Tilia, Offic. *Tilia fœmina folio majore*, C. B. P. The Lime-Tree. It is planted in Walks and Areas, flowering in June. The Leaves are drying and repellent, and said to provoke Urine and the Menses. The Flowers are heating and drying, and of fine Parts, discutient and cephalic. The Tilia affords us some very good Remedies, particularly in the Flowers, by an Infusion of which in Water, after the Manner of Tea, with long and constant Use, I have known, says Hoffman, an inveterate Epilepsy perfectly cured. The Water of the Flowers is a Specific in all Diseases where Pains or Convulsions are predominant; whence it justly deserves the Name of Polycheſtrum. The middle Bark of the Tree, reduced with Water to a Mucilage, is of incomparable Virtue in mitigating Pains, Heats, and Inflammations; whence it gives immediate Relief in the Gout. Externally the Flowers are recommended, in the Form of a Cataplasm, in a Tenesmus.

Tithymalus. Spurge: A Plant with small smooth Leaves, and round Stalks full of a milky Juice. Several Sorts of Spurge are enumerated in Catalogues of the *Materia Medica*, but as they are all violently emetic and cathartic, none of them are ventured on among us for internal Use. The milky Juice of the Wild Spurges is sometimes applied externally by the Country People for consuming Warts.

Tormentilla, Offic. J. B. *Tormentilla sylvestris*, C. B. P. Tormentil. It grows in Pastures, flowering in June. The Root and Herb are used. The Root is hard, knotty, crooked, and fibrous, of a reddish Colour, and astringent Taste. It is of Service in all Fluxes, whether of the Belly or Uterus. It is moreover diaphoretic and alexipharmic, and is therefore given in contagious and malignant Diseases, especially if attended with a Diarrhæa.

Trachelium, Cervicaria, Offic. *Campanula major & asperior, folio Urticæ*, J. B. Throat-Wort. It grows in Woods and Hedges, flowering in July. The Leaves are used, and are recommended for the Quinsey, and for Tumours, and Inflammations of the Mouth.

Tragacantha, Offic. C. B. P. Goat's-Thorn. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The Gum is used. See *Gummi Tragacanthæ*.

Tragopogon, Offic. *Tragopogon pratense luteum majus*, C. B. P. Yellow Goat's Beard. It grows in Meadows and Pastures, flowering in June and July. The Roots are used, which are very nutritive, and for that Reason good for lean and consumptive Persons. They are also said to cure Disorders of the Breast, the Cough, and Difficulty of Respiration, and the Pleurisy.

Tribulus

Tribulus aquaticus, Offic. C. B. P. Water Caltrops. It grows in watry Places, flowering in June. The Herb and Nuts are uſed. The Nuts, while new, are good againſt the Stone. This Herb is refrigerating and inſpiſſating, good for Inflammations, and for Ulcers of the Mouth and Gums.

Tribulus terreſtris, Offic. J. B. Caltrops. It grows in Italy, flowering in July. The Herb and Seed are uſed. The Herb agrees in Virtues with the former. The Seed is commended againſt Poiſons, and reſtores thoſe who are bitten by Serpents.

Trichomanes, Offic. *Trichomanes ſive Polytrichum*, J. B. Engliſh Black Maidenhair. It grows in ſtony and ſhady Places, and upon old Walls. This Herb has a mucilaginous ſomewhat ſweetiſh and roughiſh Taſte, and little or no particular Flavour. It is accounted ſerviceable in Diſorders of the Breaſt, particularly in tickling Coughs and Hoarſeneſs from thin acrid Defluxions, and in theſe Intentions has long been ſubſtituted among us to the *Adianthum verum*, or *Capillus Veneris*, and is ſuppoſed to have the ſame Virtues. The Herb, boiled in Wine or Hydromel, and drank, is ſaid to be ſerviceable in Obſtructions of the Liver; in the Jaundice; in cleanſing the Lungs; and in helping Difficulty of Breathing. The ſame Decoction, or the Powder of the Herb, or an Eclegma, or Syrup prepared of it, is recommended in Fluxes of the Belly, and Inflammations of the Liver. Farmers and Graziers make a ſingular Uſe of the Trichomanes, in curing the Diſeaſes of Swine. But let the ſkilful judge, ſays J. Bauhine, whether an aſtringent, cold, and dry Herb can perform ſuch Effects as are aſcribed to the Trichomanes. The chief Virtues of this Plant, and which are allowed by all, are in its being adapted to the Cure of Pulmonic Complaints, the Gravel in the Kidneys, and the Strangury.

Trifolium bituminoſum, Offic. *Trifolium bitumen redolens*, C. B. P. Stinking Trefoil. It is cultivated in Gardens, flowering in Auguſt. The Root, Leaves, and Seed are uſed. The Leaves and Seed taken in Water are effectual againſt the Pleuriſy, Diſury, Epilepſy, Dropſy, and Female Diſorders, and provoke the Menſes. The Root is alexipharmic.

Trifolium paluſtre. Buck-Bean, or Marſh-Trefoil. It grows in watry and marſhy Places, flowering in May. The Leaves of Buck-bean have a bitter penetrating Taſte, which they impart both to ſpirituous and watery Menſtrua. They have of late Years come into common Uſe as Alteratives and Aperients in Impurities of the Humours and in ſome hydropic and rheumatic Caſes. They are taken in Infuſions or Diet Drink. Their ſenſible Operation is by Urine and ſomewhat looſening the Belly.

Tripolium, Offic. *Tripolium majus & minus*, J. B. *After maritimus paluſtris cæruleus Salicis folio*, Tourn. Inſt. Sea Star-Wort. It grows on the Sea-Shores, flowering in July. The Root is uſed, two Drams of which, taken in Wine, purge off Water and Urine by Stool.

Another Species of *Tripolium*, is the *Conyza*, *Pulicaria*, Offic. *Conyza minor flore globoſo*, C. B. P. Tourn. Inſt. Small Fleabane. It grows in Places where Water has ſtood all the Winter, flowering in Auguſt. The Herb is uſed, which is opening, penetrating, and good to purge the Brain. It is a good Sternutatory, and kills Fleas.

Triticum, Offic. *Triticum hybernum ariſtis carens*, C. B. P. *Frumentum*, *Triticum*, Chab. Wheat. This is the common Food of almoſt all Europe. The Meal, applied externally by way of Cataplaſm, is uſed for mollifying and relaxing Tumours, for

Inflammations and Fluxions of the Eyes; and the dried Meal is applied to an Eryſipelas, and is ſaid to eaſe the Pains of the Gout. Water, in which, when heated, Bran has been infuſed for a Day and a Night, is good to deterge the Furfur of the Head; and a Gargariſm, of the Decoction of Bran, mitigates the Pain and Aſperities of the Fauces. Bran boiled in Water, then put into a Bag, ſqueezed dry, and applied hot, removes the pungent Pains of a Pleuriſy, if the Bag, when cooled, be heated in the ſame Manner, then again ſqueezed and applied, and this Method be ſeveral Times repeated. It is certain that Bran has an abſterſive Virtue, by which the Inteſtines are ſtimulated to Excretion. Bread, therefore, which is made of Flour not thoroughly cleanſed from the Bran, provided it be duly fermented, ſeems to us to be more wholeſome and alſo more ſavoury, than what is made of pure Flour, or Siligo. For outward Uſe, Crumbs of Bread ſerve for much the ſame Purpoſes as Wheaten Flour. Galen writes, that a Cataplaſm, prepared of Bread, is more digeſtive than one of Wheat, becauſe Bread has a Mixture of Salt and Leaven; and his Opinion ſeems conſonant to Reaſon, and is confirmed by Experience. Bread, carefully toaſted, and infuſed, or lightly boiled in Water, imparts a deep Colour, and a ſufficiently agreeable reſtringent Taſte. This Liquor, taken as common Drink, does excellent Service in a weak lax State of the Stomach and Inteſtines; and in bilious Vomiting and Purging, or the Cholera Morbus: Examples are related in the Edinburgh Eſſays of ſeveral Caſes of this Kind cured by it, without the Uſe of any other Medicine.

Triticum Indicum, Offic. *Frumentum Indicum Mays dictum*, C. B. P. *Mays Granis aureis*, Tourn. Inſt. Indian Wheat. It is a Native of the Weſt Indies. This is nutritious like the former, but ſomewhat heavier, and with more Difficulty raiſed into a Fermentation. For which Reaſon the Peaſants in France uſually roaſt or parch it, by which Means it loſes its Viſcidity. It is very aperitive, and therefore proper in the Nephritic Colic. The Meal is of Service in emollient and ſuppurating Cataplaſms. For, by its Viſcidity, it obſtructs the Pores, and is very proper for ſuppurating Impoſthumes.

Tubera, Omic. J. B. *Tubera terræ Edibilia*, Park. Truffles, or Trubs. Theſe are more uſed in Cookery than in Phyſic. Boiled and made into a Kind of Plaſter, they are recommended as an external Application in a Quinſey.

Turbith & Turpethum, Offic. *Turpethum repens foliis Althææ, vel Indicum*, C. B. P. Turbith. The cortical Part of the Root of a Species of Convolvulus growing plentifully in Ceylon and Malabar, in the Eaſt Indies, from whence it is brought. Turbith is a pretty ſtrong Cathartic, purging tough ſerous Humours from the remote Parts; and thereby helps the Dropſy, Gout, and Rheumatiſm; and is put into ſeveral of the ſtronger purging Compoſitions.

Tuſſilago, Farfara, Offic. *Tuſſilago vulgaris*, C. B. Colts-Foot. It grows in moiſt Places, flowering in February and March. The Flowers and Leaves of Colts-Foot have a ſomewhat bitter, roughiſh, and mucilaginous Taſte, with little Smell. They are of a penetrating, heating, and lenitive Quality. They incide thick and pituitous Humours contained in the Lungs; and are good in Coughs, Conſumptions, and Pleuriſies. The recent Leaves bruiſed in a Mortar, and boiled with double the Quantity of Sugar, are excellent in a Phthiſis; an Exulceration of the Kidneys; a long continued ulcerous Gonorrhæa; and

Diſorders

Diſorders of the Stomach ariſing from Phlegm. Applied externally, they are beneficial for the Cure of Ulcers and Inflammations. Its Juice, drank for ſome Days, is ſaid to cure Quartan Agues. A ſtrong Decoction of them is eſteemed excellent in the King's Evil, if duly perſiſted in.

Vaccinia nigra, Offic. *Vitis Idæa foliis oblongis crenatis fructu nigricante*, C. B. P. Black Whortles. It grows in ſtony Places, flowering in May. The Berries are uſed, which are cooling and drying, with a manifeſt Aſtriction. They are good for a hot Stomach, quench Thirſt, mitigate the Heat of burning Fevers, bind the Belly, ſtop Vomiting, and are effectual in the Cholera Morbus.

Valeriana major, ſive Phu majus, Offic. *Valeriana hortenſis*, Ger. Emac. Garden Valerian. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June. The Root and Leaves are uſed. It is accounted alexipharmic, ſudorific, and diuretic. It is thought to be beneficial in Weakneſs of the Sight, Aſthmas, inveterate Coughs, and in Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen; it is alſo by ſome accounted a good Vulnerary and Antiſcorbutic, and effectual in all Diſorders proceeding from cold, viſcid, and aqueous Humours, and to be effectual in an Epilepſy.

Valeriana minor, & Phu minus, Offic. *Valeriana minor pratenſis vel aquatica*, J. B. Small Valerian. It grows in moiſt Meadows, flowering in May. The Roots and Leaves are uſed, which, as they reſemble thoſe of the following, in outward Appearance, ſo are they ſuppoſed to agree with them in Virtues, tho' in an inferior and milder Degree.

Valeriana Sylveſtris, Ph. Lond. *Valeriana Sylveſtris ſive Phu*, Ph. Edinb. *Valeriana Sylveſtris major montana*, C. B. Wild Valerian. This Species grows wild in dry mountainous Places. The Root is uſed, which conſiſts of numerous ſmaller Threads, matted together, iſſuing from one Head, of a duſky browniſh Colour. This Root has a ſtrong, not agreeable Smell, and an unpleaſant, warm, bitteriſh ſubacrid Taſte: The Strength of the Smell and Taſte is the moſt certain Indication of its Genuineneſs. It is a Medicine of great Eſteem in the preſent Practice againſt obſtinate Hemicraniæ, hyſterical, and the different Kinds of nervous Diſorders, and is commonly looked on as one of the principal Antiſpaſmodics. Columna reports, that he was cured by it of an inveterate Epilepſy, after many other Medicines had been uſed in vain. On more extenſive Trials, it has been found, in ſome epileptic Caſes, to effect a Cure, in ſeveral to abate the Violence or Frequency of the Fits, and in many to prove intirely ineffectual. Oftentimes it either purges or operates by Sweat or Urine, or brings away Worms, before it prevents a Fit. The Doſe of the Root in Powder is from a Scruple to a Dram or two, which may be repeated, if the Stomach will bear it, two or three Times a Day: it gives out its Virtues both to ſpirituous and watery Menſtrua, although it is generally reckoned moſt efficacious in Subſtance.

Valerianella, arvenſis præcox humilior, ſemine depreſſo, Tourn. Inſt. *Lactuca agnina*, Offic. Lamb's-Lettuce, or Corn-Sallad. It grows among Corn, and in Gardens, flowering in the Spring. It is cooling and moiſtening; being, in Temperament and Virtues, not unlike Lettuce, and ſupplies its Room in Winter. It is eaten among Sallads, and is reckoned the beſt Ingredient among them.

Veratrum. White Hellebore. See *Helleborus albus*.

Verbaſcum, Tapſus barbatas, Offic. *Verbaſcum mas latifolium luteum*,

C. B. P. Mullein. It grows by the Sides of Ditches, flowering in July. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed. The Leaves are of an herby Taſte, a little ſaltiſh and ſtyptic. They are of a demulcent Quality; for which Reaſon they are in all Diſorders where Acrimony offends, of great Service by their inſipid, viſcous, emollient, and ſaponaceous Juice. The Flowers made into a Conſerve, are recommended in Hæmorrhages, Spitting of Blood from Contuſions, bloody Urine, immoderate Fluxes of the Menſes or Lochia, the Teneſmus, Dyſentery, and the Falling down of the Uterus and Anus.

Verbena, Offic. *Verbena communis flore cæruleo*. C. B. P. Vervain. It grows in Highways, flowering in the Summer. The Root has been eſteemed by ſome as an effectual Amulet againſt ſtrumous Tumours; and is hung about the Neck, by ſome old Women, as an efficacious Medicine for thoſe Purpoſes. It has alſo been celebrated for Abundance of Virtues, for which its ſenſible Qualities afford little or no Foundation. It has no remarkable Smell, and hardly any Taſte.

Veronica fœmina, Elatine, Offic. *Elatine folio ſubrotundo*, C. B. P. *Veronica fœmina Fuchſii ſive Elatine*, Ger. Emac. Female Fluellin. It grows in Fields, flowering in July. The Herb is uſed, which is vulnerary. The expreſſed Juice either internally taken, or externally applied, is ſaid to be good for ſordid and cancerous Ulcers. The Leaves boiled may be ſerviceable in a Dyſentery.

Veronica mas, Betonica Pauli. Offic. *Veronica mas ſupina & vulgatiſſima*, C. B. P. Male Speedwell. It grows in dry Paſtures. The Leaves of Veronica have a weak, not diſagreeable Smell, eaſily diſſipated by drying, and a bitteriſh roughiſh Taſte. An Extract made from them by rectified Spirit, is moderately bitter and ſubaſtringent; that made with Water is conſiderably weaker. Infuſed in Water, it impregnates it with the Smell, Taſte, and all the Virtues of the Chineſe Tea, and has the ſame Effects. It is greatly celebrated by the German and Dutch Writers in various Intentions. The Decoction of the Herb in Whey, daily drank, cures the Scurvy, as we are aſſured by Eugalenus and Sennertus, and reſolves ſcorbutic Tumours. It is good, alſo, againſt the Scabies. The Juice, drank for a long time together, gives Relief in the Gout. It is alſo ſaid to incide viſcid Phlegm moleſting the Lungs, and is good in Coughs, Colic, Nephritis, and Phthiſis. The Infuſion of it in Wine is effectual in the Chloroſis; and the Powder, according to Cæſalpinus, cures the Dropſy. The Uſe of it, after the Manner of Tea, is effectual in Obſtructions of the Spleen, Pancreas, and Meſentery. It is of excellent Service in the Headach and Vertigo, in the Fluor Albus, and all cutaneous Diſeaſes. I have cured, ſays Boerhaave, in his *Hiſt. Plant.* a hundred Diſeaſes with this Plant; for it has the Virtue of diſſolving pituitous, viſcous, oleous, and almoſt all other Kinds of Humours. An Infuſion of Veronica is recommended by Heiſter, to be uſed warm, as a Reſolvent in an Epiphora, or Oculus Lacrymans. With us an Infuſion of this Herb is looked upon as an agreeable diluent Diuretic; but little is expected from its Efficacy as a Medicine.

Viburnum, Offic. *Lantana vulgo, aliis Viburnum*, J. B. The Wayfaring Tree. It grows in Hedges, flowering in Summer, and the Berries are ripe in September. The Leaves and Berries are uſed, and are drying and aſtringent; whence they are commended for Inflammations of the Tonſils and Throat, the Falling down of the Uvula, the Looſe-

Looſeneſs of the Teeth, and Fluxes of the Belly.

Vincetoxicum. Swallow-wort. See *Aſclepias.*

Viola, Offic. *Viola Martia purpurea,* J. B. Purple Violets. They grow in Hedges, and about the Sides of Ditches, flowering in March. The Leaves, Flowers, Seeds, and Roots are uſed. The Leaves are emollient and laxative, and enter Fomentations, Cataplaſms, and Clyſters. The Flowers have a very agreeable Smell, and a weak mucilaginous bitteriſh Taſte; they have an anodyne, demulcent, and antiphlogiſtic Virtue. From them is prepared the *Syrupus Violarum.* This Syrup is very palatable, gently opening, corrects Acrimony, looſens the Belly, and is generally given to Children in that Intention. The Seeds are potent Hydragogues, but are ſeldom uſed except in Obſtructions of the Kidneys, and the nephritic Colic. The Root purges upwards and downwards. Both the Flowers themſelves and the Syrup loſe their Colour, in being long kept: Acids change them inſtantly to a Red: Alkalies, and ſundry Combinations of Acids, with earthy and metallic Bodies, to a Green: Perfect neutral Salts make no Alteration: Hence they are much employed in inveſtigating the Contents of mineral Waters.

Virga aurea, Offic. *Virga aurea vulgaris latifolia,* J. B. Golden-Rod. This Plant, as we are told by Tournefort, is a Native of Canada, but is now common throughout Europe; becauſe the Seeds brought from that Country have diffuſed themſelves through all the European Regions, and grow without Difficulty. It flowers in Auguſt. Its Taſte, which it readily imparts both to ſpirituous and watery Menſtrua, is of a ſubtile, penetrating, durable Kind, ſomwhat aſtringent, at firſt not unpleaſant, but leaves an ungrateful Reliſh in the Mouth. Barclay, in his Satyricon ſays, that he cured a Perſon of Quality, to whom he was ſent on an Embaſſy, of the Stone, and a Suppuration of the Kidneys, with the Powder of the dried Leaves. Three or four Ounces of the Plant, macerated in Water, are a good vulnerary Doſe, and proper for internal Hæmorrhages, the Dyſentery, and Diarrhæa. Externally it depurates Wounds, abſterges Putridneſs of the Gums, faſtens looſe Teeth, and cleanſes malignant Ulcers and Fiſtulas. I have often exhibited it, (ſays Boerhaave in his *Hiſt. Plant.*) with great Succeſs, in all Sorts of putrid, viſcid, and cold Indiſpoſitions. The Leaves duly dried, and infuſed after the Manner of Tea, and drank with an Addition of Honey, are highly corroborative and deterſive, and of extraordinary Efficacy in Ulcers of the Lungs, and Wounds of the Breaſt, and other Parts.

Viſcum, Offic. *Viſcum baccis albis,* C. B. P. *Viſcus quercus & aliarum arborum,* J. B. Miſſel and Miſſletoe. It grows upon ſeveral Trees, but eſpecially upon the Oak, which laſt is moſt eſteemed. The Wood, Leaves, and the glutinous Matter which is found in the Berries and Bark, called Birdlime, are uſed. The Leaves and Branches of Miſſletoe, formerly recommended as Specifics in the Epilepſy, Vertigoe, and other convulſive and nervous Diſorders, and now fallen into general Neglect, at leaſt in this Country, do not appear to have any conſiderable medicinal Power. Inſtances have indeed been produced of their ſeeming to prove beneficial in ſuch Complaints; but as there are no Diſorders, whoſe Nature is ſo little underſtood, ſo there are none wherein Obſervers are more liable to Deception. It has alſo been recommended

mended in ſundry other Diſorders; namely, as an Arcanum againſt a Pleuriſy, being taken once, and again, and a third time, in Water of Carduus and Poppy. J. Bauhine writes, that he has ſeveral Times adviſed the Uſe of Viſcum, bruiſed and macerated in proper Waters, againſt Worms of the Inteſtines in Children. The Powder of the Viſcum, which grows on the Oxyacanthus, being infuſed in White or Spaniſh Wine, and given two Hours before the Paroxyſm, or Fit, and the Doſe repeated, if neceſſary, has often removed, and perfectly cured a Quartan. The Leaves, after they have been chewed, and ground by the Teeth of labouring Beaſts and Cows, are by our Country People eſteemed effectual for expelling the Secundines. The Birdlime, or Glue, uſed for Fowling, was much employed by the Antients for mollifying and diſcuſſing Tumours, mixed with Roſin and an equal Quantity of Wax.

Vitis, Offic. *Vitis vinifera*, Commel Plant. Uſual. The Vine. This is a Vegetable too well known to require any Deſcription. The Leaves and the Tendrils of the Vine are reputed moderately refrigerating and aſtringent, and are uſed in Dyſenteries, Vomiting, a Pica, Spitting of Blood, and other Hæmorrhages. The Juice, which diſtils from the young Shoots when cut, taken internally, is by ſome accounted Lithontriptic. Externally it is ſaid to cure Dimneſs of the Sight, Redneſs of the Eyes, and cutaneous Eruptions. The immature Grapes are refrigerating, drying, and aſtringent, and are uſed to excite an Appetite, and check a Diarrhæa. The ripe Grapes, and their unfermented Juice, are extremely ſaponaceous, reſolvent, and detergent; and, if taken in pretty large Quantities, will excite a gentle Diarrhæa, with very good Effects. The Acina, or Grape Stones, are eſteemed aſtringent, and are recommended in Vomitings and Fluxes. Wine, Vinegar, and Tartar, are produced from the Juice of the Grape after Fermentation, and theſe are taken Notice of under their reſpective Articles.

Vitis Corinthiaca, ſive Apyrina, J. B. *Uvæ Paſſæ minores, Paſſulæ*, Offic. *Corinthiacæ*, Park. Theat. The Currant Vine. It is cultivated in Zant and Cephalonia. The ripe Fruit dried is uſed. It is cooling, mitigates febrile Heat, allays Thirſt, and purges the Belly.

Another is the *Uvæ paſſa major*, Offic. *Uva paſſa major*, Βότρυς ὁ *Græcis forte*, C. B. P. Raiſins of the Sun. They are brought to us from Spain, and are chiefly uſed as an agreeable Sweet: They are lenient, looſen the Belly, correct Acrimony, are grateful to the Stomach, Lungs, and Liver, and mitigate a Cough.

Ulmaria, Regina Prati, Offic. *Ulmaria, Barba Capri floribus compactis*, C. B. P. Meadow Sweet. It grows in moiſt Meadows, flowering in July. The Leaves are recommended as mildly reſtringent and corroborative. Hence they are uſed by the Peaſants for a Dyſentery, Diarrhæa, and to repreſs Vomiting. The Flowers have a ſtrong and pleaſant Smell, in conſequence of which they are reckoned antiſpaſmodic and diaphoretic. A Decoction of the Root is proper in malignant Fevers.

Ulmus, Offic. J. B. *Ulmus compeſtris & Theophraſti*, C. B. P. Common Elm. It grows in Hedges, and the Bark and Leaves are uſed. The Bark is ſaid to have an agglutinating Virtue, and to mitigate arthritic and iſchiadic Pains. A Decoction of the internal Bark is frequently uſed as a Gargariſm, in Quinſeys, and Aſperities of the Fauces. The Leaves are aſtringent.

Urtica,

Urtica, Offic. *Urtica major vulgaris*, J. B. Common Stinging Nettle. It grows in Hedges, and among Rubbiſh. The Nettle is furniſhed with ſmall, ſlender Spines, of ſo flexile a Nature at the Extremities, that when they enter the Skin, they eaſily bend; but when they penetrate the Fleſh, they cannot be drawn forth, but are there broken off as it were into Fragments, and excite an Inflammation and Veſicles, which continue till the Pieces are expelled. The Decoction of the Leaves is aperitive, and commended againſt the Gout. The greeneſt and freſheſt Stalks are uſed to whip the Limbs affected with the Gout or Palſy, in order to excite an Inflammation in the external Parts. This Plant is of Service in the Diſeaſes of the Kidneys and Bladder, Coughs, Phthiſis, internal Hæmorrhages, Hæmoptoes, Vomiting of Blood, an immoderate Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, and bloody Urine. A Decoction of the Leaves drank in the Manner of Tea, is an excellent Laxative.

Urtica Romana, Offic. *Urtica Romana ſive mas cum globulis*, J. B. Roman Nettle. It grows in ſandy Places, and the Seeds are uſed, which are recommended in pulmonary Affections, the Aſthma, ſtubborn Coughs, Pleuriſy, and Peripneumony.

Xylobalſamum. This is the Wood of the Tree, which produces the true Balſam, or *Balſamum e Mecha*.

Zacintha, *Cichoreum verrucarium*, Offic. *Chondrilla verrucaria foliis Cichorei viridibus*, C. B. P. Wart Succory. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June. The Herb is uſed, which is diuretic, and edulcorating, and allays the immoderate Heat of the Blood. It is reported to be of ſurpriſing Virtue in removing Warts.

Zea, *Spelta*, Offic. *Zea dicoccos vel Zea major*, C. B. P. Spelt Wheat. It grows in Italy. The Germans make Bread of Spelt, as white as that of Wheat, but lighter, and leſs nutritive. While new it is ſweet and eaſy of Concoction, but when ſtale it is not ſo grateful, and is beſides difficult of Digeſtion. Broth or Gruel, made of the Flower of Spelt, is aſtringent, and therefore adapted to the ſame Purpoſes, as if prepared with Rice, being proper in an Hæmoptyſis, Dyſentery, Diarrhæa, and the like, eſpecially when boiled with Calves-Feet.

Zea verna, J. B. *Olyra*, Offic. *Zea Amylea ſive Olyra*, C. B. P. Sprat Corn. It is ſown in Germany, and reaped late. The Seeds are uſed in the Kitchens of Germany. It agrees in Virtues with the preceding, but is ſomewhat leſs nutritive.

Zedoaria, Offic. Zedoary. We have two Kinds of this Root, as the long and the round; but they are both the Roots of the ſame Plant, the Body of which is round, and the Protuberances, or Ramifications, long. The Plant they belong to is a Kind of Colchicum, deſcribed by Herman in the *Paradiſus Batavus*. It is brought to us from the Eaſt-Indies. This Root has an agreeable Smell, and a bitteriſh aromatic Taſte. It impregnates Water with its Smell, a ſlight Bitterneſs, a conſiderable Warmth and Pungency, and a yellowiſh brown Colour. The ſpirituous Tincture is in Taſte ſtronger, in Smell weaker than the watery. In Diſtillation with Water, it yields a thick ponderous eſſential Oil, ſmelling ſtrongly of the Zedoary, in Taſte very hot and pungent. The Extract, by inſpiſſating the Remainder, is weakly and diſagreeably bitter and ſubacrid. In the ſpirituous Extract, its Virtues are more

more concentrated. It is reckoned a very uſeful attenuant, detergent, emmenagogue, carminative, anthelmintic, cordial, alexipharmic, ſtomachic Medicine. It diſcuſſes Flatulencies, and is principally uſed in Pains of the Colic, and of the Stomach. It cures the Bite of venomous Animals, ſtops a Lientery, repreſſes Vomiting, provokes the Menſes, and kills all Manner of Tineæ infeſting the Belly. The Doſe is from five Grains to half a Dram, in Subſtance, and it may be uſed in Infuſion like Tea. Some correct Opium with this Root.

Zingiber, Offic. C. B. P. *Zinziber*, Ger. Emac. Ginger. It is brought from Calecut in the East-Indies principally, but it is now cultivated in Jamaica and Barbadoes, from whence we are ſupplied with it, either preſerved, or dried. This warm aromatic Root, of common Uſe as a Spice, appears to be much leſs liable to heat the Conſtitution, than might be expected from the penetrating Heat and Pungency of its Taſte; and from the Fixedneſs of its active Principles. It gives out the whole of its Virtues to rectified Spirit, and great Part of it to Water, tinging the former of a deep, the latter of a pale yellow Colour. It powerfully opens, incides, and attenuates, and diſcuſſes Flatulencies in the *Primæ Viæ*. It is eſteemed beneficial to the Stomach, Thorax, and all the Viſcera. It excites an Appetite, and reſiſts Putrefaction and Malignity.

CHAP. II.

Of ANIMALS.

ALCE, Offic. Schrod. The Elk. It ſeems the Elk is an Animal much ſubject to Epileptic Diſorders; and it has been obſerved, that it frequently ſcratches its Head with the hind Feet, which was whimſically apprehended to be done, as a Remedy for the above-mentioned Diſtemper. Hence the Hoof acquired its Reputation as a Medicine; but I am afraid no great Dependance can be had upon it.

Anguilla, Offic. Aldrov. de Piſc. The Eel. The Fat is uſed, which is vulnerary, generates Hairs, is of Service in an Alopecia, cures Deafneſs, being put into the Ears, and mitigates the Hæmorrhoids.

Anſer, Offic. The Gooſe. The Fat is eſteemed to be more hot, ſubtle, penetrating, and reſolvent, than that of the Swine; and is ſometimes injected by way of Clyſter in Eroſions of the Inteſtines. It cures Baldneſs of the Head, Fiſſures of the Lips, Ringings of the Ears, mollifies rigid Tendons, and relaxes the Belly, eſpecially in Children. The Sportſmen are of Opinion, that when a Kennel is affected with Madneſs, the only Way to remedy this Evil is, to let a Flock of Geeſe lie in it every Night for a conſiderable Time; and I have ſome Reaſon to believe, that this Obſervation is not without Foundation. The Cuticle of the Feet, dried and powdered, is ſaid to be aſtringent, and is ſometimes uſed in immoderate Fluxes of the Menſes, and is eſteemed a good Application for Chilblains.

Apes, Offic. Bees. The Bees themſelves, their Honey, the Wax, and Propolis, or Bee Glue, are uſed in Medicine. The Salts of Bees are very volatile, and highly exalted. For this Reaſon, when dried, powdered, and taken internally, they are diuretic and diaphoretic. If this Powder is mixed in Unguents, with which the Head is anointed, it is ſaid to cure the Alopecia, and to contribute to the Growth of Hair upon bald Places. *Mel.* Offic. Honey;

ney; is a ſweet vegetable Juice, collected by the Bee from the Flowers of different Plants, and depoſited in the Cells of the Combs, from which it is extracted, either by ſpontaneous Percolation, through a Sieve in a warm Place, or by Expreſſion. The firſt is the pureſt. The beſt Sort of Honey is of a thick Conſiſtence, a whitiſh Colour, an agreeable Smell, and a very pleaſant Taſte. Honey will taſte of the Plant from whence it is gathered, as Dioſcorides remarks with reſpect to the Sardinian Honey. And the Honey collected from the *Chamærododendros Pontica, maxima, Meſpili folio, flore luteo,* which Tournefort takes to be the Ægolethron of Pliny, has been remarked in all Ages to be poiſonous. Honey is very penetrating and deterging, and is therefore good in all Obſtructions, eſpecially from viſcid and tough Humours. In Infarctions and Stuffing of the Breaſt, it is of great Efficacy, and wonderfully promotes Expectoration. In ſhort, there is no Diſorder from Phlegm, or any Thing which is the Produce of a cold Conſtitution, in which it is not ſerviceable. But in thin and hot Habits it is not good. It was antiently uſed for culinary Purpoſes as Sugar is now. It does great Service to ſuch as are troubled in a Morning with thick tough Phlegm, with which they cannot be eaſy, until it is hawked up, though it gives much Difficulty and Straining to do it. For this Purpoſe it is very conveniently eat over Night upon a Toaſt, or diſſolved in any warm Liquor. Some affirm it will deſtroy Worms drank in Milk. It has been uſed in Surgery to cleanſe foul Ulcers, either by immediate Application, or waſhing them with Liquors in which it had been diſſolved. With reſpect to Honey, one farther Remark is to be made, which is, that there is a Peculiarity in ſome Conſtitutions, which renders them incapable of bearing the leaſt Quantity of Honey, without exceſſive Gripes, Vomitings, and Uneaſineſs. By boiling, it loſes that Quality by which it produces theſe Effects; although by this Proceſs, it *is*, in ſome Meaſure, injured by a Diſſipation of its odorous Matter. Certain Balſams appear (ſays Boerhaave) in a very ſmall Quantity upon the Surface of the Leaves of ſome Plants, where they are inſpiſſated by the Heat of the Sun, as ſeems manifeſtly to appear in Roſemary. There are alſo found in other Plants certain very minute Globules, riſing from the open ſeminal Tufts in the main Part of the Flower. Theſe can ſcarce be collected by any human Means. But I have ſometimes found, upon frequently cohobating Spirit of Wine upon Roſemary Leaves, an unexpected and ungrateful Taſte or Smell of Wax, fouling the Spirit, which before was good; and, upon viewing theſe Leaves with a Microſcope, I thought I diſcovered little waxy Riſings on the Surface; and, upon handling them conſiderably, I evidently found Wax generally ſticking to my Fingers. Wax, therefore, appears to be a certain Species of Turpentine, which the fat Juices of Plants, when heated by the Sun, ſweat out upon the Surface, or produce within the Cavities of the flowery Tufts. This the Bees collect, roll up into little Balls, and carry between their hind Feet to their Hives, where it is wrought into the Cells of their Combs; and from hence, after the Honey is ſeparated from the droſſy Parts, it is procured for human Uſes. This Subſtance is the *Cera Flava*, Offic. Yellow Wax. When new, it is of a lively yellow Colour, ſomewhat tough, yet eaſy to break; by Age it loſes its fine Colour, its Smell in ſome Meaſure,

andb ecomes harder and more brittle. The *Cera Alba*, Offic. is the preceding Sort, artificia ly bleached by reducing it into thin Flakes, and expoſing theſe for a Length of Time to the Sun and open Air. When ſufficiently whitened, the Wax is melted and caſt into Cakes. The chief medicinal Uſe of Wax is in Plaſters, Unguents, and other like external Applications, partly for giving the requiſite Conſiſtence to other Ingredients, and partly on account of its own emollient Quality. It is mixed in ſorbile Liquors, as an efficacious Remedy for a Dyſentery, and is recommended to prevent the Curdling of Milk in the Breaſts of Nurſes. The Propolis, or Bee-Glue, is a rude Wax-like and thick Matter, or Glue, found in the Entrance of Bee-Hives. It is gently abſtergent, ſoftens indurated Parts, alleviates Pains, and induces Cicatrices on Ulcers.

Araneus, Offic. The Spider. Both the Spider and its Web are uſed. The Spider is ſaid to avert the Paroxyſms of Fevers, if it be applied to the Pulſe of the Wriſt, or the Temples; but is peculiarly recommended againſt a Quartan, being incloſed in the Shell of a Hazle Nut. The Web aſtringes and conglutinates, and is therefore vulnerary, reſtrains Bleeding, and prevents an Inflammation. The Country People have a Tradition, that a ſmall Quantity of Spider's Web, given about an Hour before the Fit of an Ague, and repeated immediately before it, is effectual in curing that troubleſome, and ſometimes obſtinate, Diſtemper. This Remedy is not confined to our own Country: For I am well informed, that the Indians about North Carolina have great Dependance on this Remedy for Agues, to which they are much ſubject. And I am acquainted with a Gentleman long reſident in thoſe Parts, who aſſures me he was himſelf cured by it of that Diſtemper. And indeed Experience confirms the Efficacy of this Medicine in the Cure of Agues.

Araneus niger, Offic. The Black Spider. It is common in Woods, Thickets, and Paſtures. Among the approved Remedies of Sir Matthew Liſter, I find, that the diſtilled Water of Black Spiders is an excellent Cure for Wounds, and that this was one of the choice Secrets of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Aſtacus, Offic. The Lobſter. It is found in the Sea. The Shell of this Fiſh calcined, and drank in Wine, is ſaid to break and carry off ſtony Concretions in the Kidneys. And it is likely enough to have ſome Effect in ſuch Caſe, becauſe the Shells of Fiſh calcined are a ſort of Lime; and the Salts of Lime are the grand Diſſolvents of ſtony Concretions. Lobſters as a Food are highly alcaleſcent, and conſequently muſt be very proper Food, when an acid Acrimony prevails in the Stomach, and general Habit; but the contrary, in caſe of a Tendency to an alcaline Putrefaction. They are reckoned very nouriſhing, and good in a Conſumption.

Aſtacus fluviatilis, Offic. The Craniſh, or Crevis. They are found in Rivers, and the Parts of them uſed are, the Fleſh, and what we call the *Lapilli*, or *Oculi Cancrorum*, known by the Name of Crab's Eyes. In their Head, according to ſome, or rather in their Stomach, are found two white Stones, as large as a Pea, of a kind of lenticular or orbicular Form, but compreſſed, and ſomewhat hollow on one Side; whereas the other is convex, and diſpoſed in Laminæ. Theſe Stones are of an earthy Taſte. We frequently meet with a counterfeit Species of this Commodity, prepared of a whitiſh Earth, and made up in the ſame Form;

Form; but this factitious Kind is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by breaking them; ſince they want thoſe Laminæ, which are always found in the convex Part of natural and genuine Crab's Eyes. The Fleſh of this Animal is cooling, moiſtening, and adapted to nouriſh ſuch as labour under Atrophies. The Stones or Eyes are cooling, drying, abſtergent, and diſcutient. They reſolve tartareous Concretions, and coagulated Blood, and are poſſeſſed of a lithontriptic Quality. For which Reaſon they are often preſcribed in nephritic Pains, Pleuriſies, Aſthma's, and Colics; they are alſo proper for cleanſing the Teeth. The Shell is endued with the ſame Virtues with the Stones; and is beſides of Service in curing ſuch Itches in Children, as ariſe from ſaline Humours, and in carrying off the Paroxyſms of Intermittent Fevers.

Balæna, Offic. The Whale. The Fat of the Whale is ſaid by *Schroder* to be a good Topic for the Itch. The Oil is more uſed in Mechanics than Medicine, though it is by ſome recommended for the Scabies. It is called Train Oil.

Another Species of Whale, is the Cetus, or Parmaſitty Whale. See *Sperma Ceti*.

Bezoar. This is of two Sorts, either Oriental or Occidental. The Oriental is found in the Stomach or Omaſum of the *Capra ſive Gazella Bezoardica Orientalis*, Offic. The Bezoar Goat. Theſe Stones are of different Shapes and Sizes. Some of them are of the Form of a Kidney or French Bean; others are round, oblong, and of an irregular Figure. Each Stone of this Kind is compoſed of ſeveral Laminæ, formed of a greeniſh or Olive-coloured Subſtance, diverſified with white Streaks, which run through the whole Body of the Stone. Theſe Laminæ adhere ſo cloſely one to another, that, breaking the Stone, we may obſerve ſeveral Layers of different Thickneſſes, and even ſometimes of different Colours. There are alſo found Laminæ, which, upon breaking theſe Stones, diſengage and ſeparate themſelves very regularly from each other; which they alſo do, when a conſiderable Degree of Heat is applied to them. The Subſtance, which poſſeſſes the Middle or Centre of theſe Bezoars, is uſually hard, gravelly, and pretty ſmooth. The Bezoardic Layers, which cover this Subſtance, are eaſily broken between the Teeth; to which they adhere like a gently glutinous Subſtance, and tinge the Saliva a little. Authors adviſe us to make Choice of Bezoar-Stones that are of moderate Bulk, browniſh, and which communicate a yellow Colour to Quicklime, a greeniſh one to Chalk, and which cannot be diſſolved in Water. If pricked with a hot Iron, no Bubbles ought to ariſe round the Iron, which is a Proof, that it is not adulterated with any Reſins. The Laminæ alſo muſt be fine, and diſpoſed in Strata. The beſt Species of theſe Stones are taken from Animals that feed on large Mountains, ſuch as thoſe of Perſia. Bezoar is ſaid to be alexipharmic, and a Promoter of Sweat; to be good in Epilepſies, Palpitations of the Heart, Jaundice, Dyſenteries, Stone, and Obſtructions of the Menſes, and alſo to cure Melancholy, and promote Delivery; and in theſe important Intentions, Schroder aſſigns the Doſe from three Grains to twelve. But we have no Inſtances from Experience to ſupport any ſuch Practice. It has neither Smell nor Taſte; and, upon taking into the Stomach, gives no Senſation nor produces the leaſt perceivable Effect, which is Ground enough to ſuſpect it good for nothing; altho' our Phyſicians preſcribe it in much larger Doſes than what

Schroder

Schroder mentions, and others have ventured half a Dram, or a Dram at a time. Many Circumſtances contribute to render the medicinal Virtues of Bezoar precarious, and not eaſy to be determined; as the Uncertainty of procuring that which is genuine, it being much adulterated, as is ſaid, even in the Indies; not to mention the large Quantities that are made in Europe, in Imitation of the true. Again, the exceſſive Price it generally bears, makes it inconvenient to exhibit it in a great Number of Caſes, and that in ſufficient Quantities, and thoſe long enough continued to determine, whether the Virtues attributed to it are real or imaginary. And without this Teſt it is not poſſible to reaſon accurately and concluſively with reſpect to the Efficacy of any one Simple, tho' the Manner of its Production and the Analyſis are both taken into Conſideration; neither does the Taſte give us any ſurer Information. As to my own private Opinion, it is of no great Importance in the Caſe before us, becauſe I have not very often directed it, and conſequently am not a Judge of its real Effect. But I am informed from Phyſicians, who have induſtriouſly attempted to make the proper Experiments, that it has no Sort of medicinal Virtues, that they could perceive, which might give it the Preference to the teſtaceous Powders. I cannot, however, forbear thinking, that, if we had the genuine Bezoar Stone, we ſhould find it endued with greater medicinal Virtues, than at preſent we have any Reaſon to believe it poſſeſſed of.

The *Occidental Bezoar* is produced by the *Cervus minor Americanus Bezoarticus*, the Leſſer American Deer, being found in the Stomach of this Animal, and is eaſily known from the Oriental, from its being of a paler Colour. It is ſometimes of a greyiſh white, and is formed on Subſtances of the ſame Kind with the Oriental. Its Laminæ are alſo ſometimes thicker, and ſtriated according to their Thickneſs. The Virtues aſcribed to it are much the ſame as thoſe aſcribed to the Oriental Bezoar.

Bombyx, Offic. *Sericum*, Pharm. Edinb. The Silk Worm. This Inſect undergoes a ſtrange and ſurprizing Metamorphoſis in the ſeveral Periods of its Exiſtence. It is produced from ſmall Eggs hatched by the genial Heat of the Sun, in the Spring of the Year. It feeds upon Mulberry Leaves, till it has arrived at a State of Maturity. After this, they are uſually put into a ſmall Bag, where they wrap themſelves up in a ſilken Caſe, which, coming from their Mouths, is without Interruption carried very often round them. This Caſe is ſometimes of a paliſh Colour. In this Caſe, or Coat, it remains wrapt up, till it is transformed into its Chryſalis or Aurelia, and appears dead: but at laſt, it ſallies forth from its Coat in the Form of a Butterfly, with four Wings; and after a Copulation, which laſts for three Days, and proves immediately mortal to the Male, the Female lays a conſiderable Number of Eggs, and dies likewiſe. They are ſcarce ever made uſe of for any medicinal Purpoſes. In their crude State they are certainly very inſignificant; though if burnt in a cloſe Veſſel, after the ſame manner as Sponge, they would undoubtedly prove a Medicine of ſimilar and probably of ſuperior Virtue. They yield a larger Quantity of volatile Salt than any Animal we know of.

Buſo, Offic. *Buſo ſive Rubeta*, Raii Synop. The Toad. This Animal, like many others equally inſignificant, has been introduced into Medicine and celebrated in a great Variety of Intentions. As moſt of

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theſe Subſtances however, whoſe Reputation ſeems to have been originally owing to Conceit and Superſtition, are now deſervedly exploded from all rational Practice, I ſhall not ſwell this Volume with enumerating their ſuppoſed Virtues. I ſhall only in this Place take notice that an *Oleum Buſonum* is retained in the Brandenburgh Diſpenſatory, and is recommended in Puſtules of the Lips, and Cancers of the Breaſt; and Muſitanus aſſerts, that it is a great Secret in curing the Falling off of the Hair. Others warmly recommend this Oil in Leproſies, and cutaneous Foulneſſes. The *Emplaſtrum ex Buſonibus* of Knoffelius, when applied to the Throat, is ſaid to contribute to the Cure of ſpurious Quinſeys.

Cancer, Offic. The Sea Crab. The black Extremities of the Claws, and Shells, are principally uſed in Medicine, which are Abſorbents, and eſteemed Sweeteners of the Blood. Schroder ſays, they remove the Paroxyſms of Intermittents.

Cancer fluviatilis, Offic. The River Crab. Moſt Authors have blundered exceſſively, in ſpeaking of this Animal, which they take for the Crawfiſh; whereas it is as different from the laſt mentioned, as the Sea-Crab is from the Lobſter. It is not found in the Rivers of England, France or Germany; but is frequent in thoſe of Greece, Crete, Sicily, Ruſſia, and Tartary. Therefore, when Galen recommends the River Crab burnt, as a Specific againſt that Diſorder, cauſed by the Bite of a mad Dog, Crawfiſh is not to be underſtood, but the true River Crab, the Subject of our preſent Enquiry. They are eſteemed refrigerating and moiſtening, and are ſaid to eaſe Pain, and compoſe the Spirits.

Cantharides, Offic. Spaniſh Flies. An Inſect of the Beetle Kind, generally about half an Inch in length; on the upper Side of a ſhining green Colour, variegated with more or leſs of a blue and a Gold Yellow; on the lower, browniſh. Theſe Inſects are frequent in Spain, Italy, and the ſouthern Parts of France. They are collected from Herbs and Buſhes, killed by the Steam of ſtrong Vinegar, and afterwards dried in the Sun. The largeſt and beſt are ſaid to come from Italy. They ſhould be choſen freſh coloured, entire, and free from Duſt: On long keeping, they are apt to rot, loſe their Colour, and become powdery. They have little or no Smell unleſs the Quantity is large; in which Caſe, they yield a faint diſagreeable one. Cautiouſly taſted they impreſs a ſlight Senſe of Acrimony; but in their Effects they are extremely hot, corroſive, and diuretic, and are ſaid to be ſomewhat emmenagogue; they are remarkable for affecting the Bladder and Urinary Paſſages with Inflammation, exceſſive Pain, and Strangury, either taken internally, or applied externally. And ſome have even affirmed, that carrying a Quantity of them in the Pocket for ſome Time has produced this Effect. Upon taking Cantharides internally, in a conſiderable Doſe, all the Parts from the Mouth to the Bladder ſeem to be corroded, the Breath ſmells like the Reſin of Cedar; the Præcordia eſpecially on the right Side are inflamed; Urine is diſcharged with Difficulty and Pain; and at Intervals Blood is evacuated along with it; the Stools are mucous and purulent, as in a Dyſentery; the Patient loaths his Food; faints, is ſeized with a Vertigo; and at laſt loſes the Uſe of his Reaſon. In order to mitigate theſe Symptoms, a Vomit muſt be exhibited, and copious Draughts of diluting Liquors, with emollient, oleous, and mucilaginous Subſtances,

are to be given. But it is ſaid that nothing is ſo proper, as ſaline Acids, which reſiſt Putrefaction, drank in a proper Quantity and applied externally. Mean time, however, mucilaginous and cooling Clyſters are frequently to be injected. Notwithſtanding theſe Effects of Cantharides, they are ſometimes given internally in Subſtance, in nephritic Caſes particularly, and eſpecially to Women, well guarded with mucilaginous Subſtances and Opiates; and Groenvelt has wrote a Treatiſe, in order to eſtabliſh their Uſe in this Manner. Their Tincture is frequently directed internally in nephritic Caſes, and as a Diuretic, when the Conſtitution abounds with Serum, and the urinary Paſſages are obſtructed from thick Mucus. And ſometimes they are exhibited in order to cleanſe and deterge the Uterus. They have likewiſe been found remarkably ſerviceable in ſeminal Weakneſſes and old Gleets, in which the Balſamic Medicines generally recommended are of no Service. The Uſe of Cantharides was known to Hippocrates, who mentions them frequently, but not with a View of exciting Bliſters; for he directs them to be given internally as a Diuretic, for expelling the Secundines, and as an Emmenagogue; and he further adviſes them, as an Ingredient in Peſſaries, in order to cleanſe and deterge the Uterus. Aretæus was the firſt who ordered theſe Inſects to be rubbed on the Skin of the Head, in order to excite Veſicles. This Author recommends Cantharides in the Cure of an Epilepſy, and orders the Patient to uſe Milk for three Days before their Exhibition, to prevent the Injury the Bladder might otherwiſe ſuſtain. The ſame Method of curing this Diſeaſe, and Palſies, was, according to Aetius, followed by Archigenes, whom we may reaſonably ſuppoſe to have been of the ſame Sect with Aretæus. Galen informs us, that Plaſters made of theſe Flies may very properly be uſed for the Cure of Baldneſſes, the Itch, and Ring Worm; but, according to Le Clerc, he either diſregarded this Medicine in the Cure of moſt other Diſeaſes, or, as appears from his own Writings, rarely uſed it, as being attended with dangerous Conſequences. As the Greeks who came after Galen advanced very little new upon any Subject, ſo they have been no leſs indolent with reſpect to this Particular. The Arabians, tho' ſtrongly addicted to compoſing new Forms of Medicines, yet in this Particular, as in moſt others, followed the Footſteps of the Greeks. Among the Latins, Cantharides ſeem to have been in very little Repute; and Celſus himſelf, who deals very much in Sinapiſms, makes no mention of them ſo far as we know, except when, in Imitation of Mico, he recommends them for deterging and removing Pimples. Pliny informs us, that anointing the Parts affected with Cantharides is good againſt the Leproſy, the Ring-Worm, and for extracting Darts. And Scribonius Largus is the only Author who extols them, when mixed with proper Cerates, for removing Scars. Theſe are almoſt all the Caſes in which the Antients applied Cantharides to the Skin; which was very rarely, and only when cold Humours were to be removed, and when the Diſorder was become inveterate. Long after the Reſtoration of Learning, Cantharides were alſo as ſcantily uſed. For Fernelius only preſcribed them in Blindneſs, and in Dropſies; but tells us at the ſame time, that their Uſe requires the higheſt Caution and Prudence. Hollerius, a Contemporary of Fernellius, an Author of a fine Taſte, and a Man well acquainted with the Writings of the Antients, orders Cantharides to be mixed in ſtimulating

ſtimulating Topics, for removing a Lethargy; tho' Duretus, who wrote the *Adverſaria* to the Works of Hollerius, diſſuades the Uſe of ſtimulating Topics in this Diſorder, becauſe it is accompanied with a Fever, in which caſe hot Subſtances are highly improper. It is, however, a memorable Cure, which Paré and Hollerius performed by Cantharides. They adviſed a certain Lady of Diſtinction, whoſe Face was all over deformed with burning Pimples, as if ſhe had laboured under an Elephantiaſis, to apply a Veſicatory of Cantharides all over her Face, by which means ſhe was afflicted with ſuch racking Pains, and ſeized with a Fever ſo violent, that no Hopes of her Life ſeemed to be left. However, by the joint Care and Skill of theſe two, ſhe was reſtored to Health; the Deformity of her Face diſappeared, and never created her any Trouble for the future. The ſame Hollerius, when ſpeaking of Cauſtics, affirms, that Sciatic and Arthritic Pains, Hemicranias, and Head-achs, are often relieved in conſequence of the Bliſters or Veſicles raiſed by Cantharides. He alſo tells us, that the Viſcera are purged, the Body entirely freed from recrementitious Sordes, and a large Number of old and obſtinate Diſorders cured, by means of Cantharides. But, in our Days, the external Uſe of Cantharides is very extenſive, eſpecially in our own Country; and they are perpetually applied in acute Diſtempers, but I am afraid ſometimes wantonly, and without due Diſtinction. For as the Salts of Cantharides, which manifeſtly get into the Blood thro' the Pores, exert great Effects in the Body, it is always worth while to conſider the Quantity proper to be applied, that their Degree of Action may be in ſome meaſure determined; and 'tis farther worthy of Conſideration, whether the Operation of theſe Salts is likely to be beneficial or otherwiſe, in the Diſtemper in which they are applied. For my own part, I imagine the great Uſe of Cantharides, externally applied, is firſt in Diſorders where Serum greatly abounds in the Blood. For the Diſcharge, excited by the Skin, removes a Part of that which is redundant, and beſides, the Salts, acting in the Body, open all the Glands and Emunctories, and promote a farther Diſcharge of Serum, by the Urinary Ducts, and very likely by the Salival Glands, and Cutaneous Pores. The external Application of Cantharides may be further very beneficial in moſt inflammatory Diſorders, and all thoſe which proceed from a Viſcidity and Sizineſs of the Blood and Juices, and wherever there is a Tendency to Coagulation. Fixt Pains, whether external or internal, as in the Rheumatiſm, Sciatica, Dyſentery, Pleuriſies, and Peripneumonies, are frequently obſerved to yield to a Bliſter upon the Part. For the Salts of theſe Inſects render the Humours more fluid, and not only prevent their Stagnation, but even farther exert great Efficacy in reducing the Particles already coagulated and ſtagnating to a due Fluidity, and thus remove Obſtructions. And in all Diſtempers whatever, particularly thoſe which affect the Head, the Fauces, or the immediate Organs of Reſpiration, Cantharides applied to diſtant Parts, may, by cauſing a Revulſion, and inviting the Humours to the Place which they immediately affect, be very beneficial. Hoffman relates that in Defluxions on the Eyes, he has known a Bliſter, applied as uſual to the Nape of the Neck, increaſe the Pain; whilſt one laid on the Soles of the Feet has procured Relief as ſoon as the Diſcharge from its Operation began to take Place. Bliſters on the Head give leaſt Pain; on the Legs moſt. Moreover, in a Languor of

the Circulation, and Stupor of the Nervous System, the external Application of Cantharides may be of very great Service by their Stimulus. Upon the whole, Cantharides appear to be adapted particularly to cold Distempers, Constitutions, Climates, and Seasons. For in those, which are the Reverse of these, they may over-act their Part, fuse the Blood, accelerate the Circulation, and stimulate too much, and hence become greatly prejudicial; and besides, their highly alcaline and acrid Salts may incline the Juices to Putrefaction, and hence become fatal. Baglivi made several Experiments, with a View to discover the Effects of Cantharides. At Rome, in the Month of May, he opened the right Jugular of a Mastiff Dog fixed to a Table, and, by the Assistance of a Syringe, injected two Ounces of the Tincture of Cantharides, which in a few Days, after causing extreme Heat, Thirst, and Pain, killed the wretched Animal. But it must be observed, that Experiments of this Kind are wholly inconclusive with regard to the Effects of Medicines on the Human Body: For although most acrid or deleterious Substances injected into the Veins will probably occasion Death, yet Substances, entirely innocent when taken by the Mouth, even cold Water for Example, will produce the same Effect, when introduced in that manner into the Circulation. Besides, in every Case where a living Animal is kept from fresh Supplies of Drink, or any Kind of Food, but especially where its Body is preternaturally heated, it is no wonder a putrid Colliquation of the Blood should soon follow. At Rome, in the Month of April, he took eight Ounces of Blood newly taken from a certain Patient. This Blood he divided into two Vessels. Immediately after Extraction he mixed a Scruple of powdered Cantharides with the Blood contained in one of the Vessels, and left that in the other without any Mixture at all. The Blood, mixed with the Cantharides, coagulated before that left without any Mixture; but afterwards assumed a livid blackish Colour, and a slender blackish Pellicle appeared on its Surface. At last, over the whole Surface of the Blood appeared a large Number of Vesicles, which, when broken, discharged a blackish Serum, and soon after the whole of the Blood was dissolved into a black, and somewhat livid Serum. The Blood in the other Vessel, and which remained without the Addition of any thing, did not undergo the like Changes. In the same Month, after taking Blood from a certain feverish Patient, Baglivi separated the Serum from the Blood, and mixed with the former a Scruple of the Powder of Cantharides. A little after the Mixture he observed, that the Powder was precipitated to the Bottom of the Vessel without communicating any Colour to the Serum, which only became more liquid, thin, and scarce afterwards to be coagulated. Cantharides digested in rectified Spirit, impart to it a bright yellow Tincture, and have their own Colour improved: boiling Water receives from them a muddy yellowish or browniſh Hue, and considerably impairs the Colour of the Fly. The active Matter of the Cantharides is completely taken up by both Menstrua, and does not rise with either in Distillation or Evaporation: The Substance of the Fly remaining after Digestion either in Water or Spirit does not in the least blister or inflame the Skin; whereas both the watery and spirituous Extract blister freely.

Capra Alpina, Offic. The Chamois or Gems. It is frequently met with among the Alps, belonging to Switzerland, and the Country of the

the Griſons, being a Sort of wild Goat, in Shape and Size reſembling the tame one, with ſhort Horns, the Extremities of which are hooked. The Ægagropila, or German Bezoar, is a little Ball formed in the Stomach of this Animal, which ſome have pretended to be formed by the Doronicum, or Leopards Bane, on which this Animal feeds. But it is now certain that it conſiſts only of Hairs, which it ſwallows; and the like Balls are ſometimes found in the Stomachs of Cows, Hogs, Boars, and other Animals. This Subſtance, formerly celebrated as a Remedy in malignant and other Diſeaſes, appears to have very little Virtue beſides that of an indifferent Abſorbent.

Caſtor, Offic. The Beaver. There are two Sorts of Caſtor, the Ruſſian and the American; but the American is eſteemed by Geoffroy of very little Value. The Caſtor or Beaver is an Animal which lives very much in the Water, and is furniſhed with two large Glands near the Anus, which ſeparate an oily Liquor probably of the ſame Uſe as the oleous Glands about the ſame Parts in Fowls, which ſupplies them with an unctuous Liquor, that they anoint their Feathers with to preſerve them from being too much affected with Water. Hence it has been fabled that this Animal, ſenſible that Hunters purſue him for the ſake of his Teſticles, ſometimes ſtops and bites them off, leaving them to his Purſuers in order to ſave his Life. For the Beaver, when hunted, and when juſt going into the Water, frequently ſtops, putting his Mouth towards the Anus, in order to furniſh himſelf with the Oil theſe Glands contain, to anoint his Fur with, and preſerve it from being injured by the Water. But the Animal, which produces the Ruſſia Caſtor, is ſaid to be vaſtly different from that whence the American Caſtor is produced. The Glands abovementioned, are what we uſually call Caſtor. The Ruſſian Sort has a ſtrong not agreeable Smell, and a biting bitteriſh nauſeous Taſte: The other Sort is weaker yet more ungrateful. It is generally looked on as one of the capital, nervine, antiſpaſmodic, and antihyſteric Medicines: It attenuates and diſcuſſes Flatulencies, corroborates the nervous Syſtem and Head, excites the Spirits when torpid, is anodyne, and provokes the Menſes. It is of Uſe in a Lethargy, Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Palſy, Vertigo, Tremor of Limbs, Defluxions on Joints, Hyſterics, and Colic Pains, both externally and internally uſed. It has further the Reputation of curing Ringing of the Ears, Difficulty of Hearing, and Pains of the Teeth, and correcting the Virulence of Opium. Its Virtues have undoubtedly been much exaggerated; but though they are not ſo great as repreſented by ſome Writers, they are nevertheleſs very conſiderable. The common Doſe is from two or three Grains to a Scruple; though it has ſometimes been taken by Drams, and theſe Doſes very often repeated. It gives out its active Matter both to watery and ſpirituous Menſtrua, and likewiſe riſes in Diſtillation.

Cervus, Offic. The Stag. The Bone found in the Heart, the Blood, the Tears, the Marrow, the Suet, the Aſtragulus, or the Bone of the Heel, the Stones found in the Stomach, and the Horns of this Animal have been recommended in various Medicinal Intentions. In the preſent Practice the Horns only are uſed. Hartſhorn, raſped or ſhaved, gives out to Water, by boiling, a ſoft gelatinous Matter of ſcarcely any particular Flavour, amounting, when inſpiſſated, to about one fourth the Weight of the Horn. The Decoction and Jelly are ſometimes directed

rected in Diarrhæas, and other Diſorders, partly as affording a mild Nutriment, and partly for obtunding and incraſſating acrimonious thin Humours. But they are more proper in Diſorders ariſing from Acidity, than ſuch as proceed from an alcaleſcent State of the Juices. On diſtilling the Horn with a red Heat, it gives over a volatile Salt and Spirit, together with a fetid empyreumatic Oil. The ſame Products are obtainable, in greater or leſs Quantity, from all Animal Subſtances, though thoſe prepared from Hartſhorn have been in moſt general Uſe. The Horns calcined have been recommended againſt Putrefaction, for ſtopping Fluxes and Hæmorrhages, for killing Worms, and exciting a Diaphoreſis: As alſo for provoking the Menſes, for curing the Jaundice, Spittings of Blood, Ulcers, and Defluxions of the Eyes, in Dentifrices, and againſt Pains of the Bladder, in conjunction with Tragacanth. Some abſolutely reject calcined Hartſhorn as a dead Earth deprived of all Medicinal Virtue. Ettmuller tells us, "That it is a mere Earth, which either as an Alexipharmic, or Diaphoretic, produces no Effect at all; except, perhaps, in a very remote and accidental Manner, by powerfully abſorbing the Acids of the *Primæ Viæ*; rendering them inſipid, or changing them; and, by that Means, preventing their Action on the Parts of the Body. But in Diarrhæas, or a Laxity of the Inteſtines, by abſorbing the Humidity, it produces good Effects, and may therefore be properly exhibited in acute Diſorders, attended with Fluxes, Hæmorrhages, Vomitings, and a Cholera. Where an Acid abounds in the Inteſtines, it is alſo properly preſcribed; as it powerfully abſorbs Acidities, and various acrid Humours." This Account of its Properties ſeems upon the whole to be a pretty juſt one. In ſome foreign Countries a Water is diſtilled from the tender Horns of the Stag, which is eſteemed prodigiouſly cordial, and is particularly celebrated in the Diſorders of Child-bed Women, and for promoting the Expulſion of the Fœtus; but it is highly improbable, that it ſhould be poſſeſſed of any more Virtues than common diſtilled Water.

Cicada, Offic. The Baulm Cricket. This Inſect is common in Italy, but unknown in England. It is furniſhed with Wings, and is ſomewhat like a Cricket, very noiſy, and living only on Dew. In the Kingdom of Naples innumerable Multitudes of theſe Inſects are continually ſucking and feeding upon the round-leaved Aſh-Tree, from whoſe Wounds, by Exſudation, proceeds Manna, as is ſaid. Theſe Inſects are uſed, when dried, in Colics; and are recommended to be eaten roaſted, in Diſorders of the Bladder. The Aſhes of theſe, burnt, are ſaid to wear away the Stone.

Cicindela, Offic. The Glow-Worm. This Inſect is recommended by ſome againſt the Stone. Cardan aſcribes an anodyne Virtue to it.

Coccus Polonicus. This is a Nidus of an Inſect found adhering to the Roots of the *Polygonum cocciferum*, or Polonian Knawel, and is uſed in dying Scarlet. The learned Paulli informs us, that the common People in Sileſia ſwallow every Year three Grains of it, in order to prevent the Attack of Fevers; but he juſtly cenſures this as a ſuperſtitious Practice. The ſame Author alſo brands the Practice of the credulous and giddy Multitude, who, about the Middle of the Day, on St. John's Eve, dig up theſe Grains, in order to imprint on their Shirts and Breaſts certain Characters, which they yield upon being bruiſed, thinking, by this Means, to eſcape Falls, Contuſions, Wounds, the Bites of mad Dogs, and a large

Train

Train of other Diſeaſes. But tho' this learned Author affirms, that he has juſt Cauſe to deteſt and condemn the internal Uſe of them, yet I ſee, (ſays Rieger) no Reaſon why they ſhould be rejected for Medicinal Purpoſes, ſince the whimſical Uſes, to which ſuperſtitious Fools apply any Medicine, can never rob it of its real and inherent Virtues. This he is the rather inclined to think, becauſe the *Cocus Polonicus* is found from Experience to have the ſame Efficacy in Medicines as the Kermes, and may be ſafely uſed as a Succedaneum to them. They are not, however, as yet, received into the Shops. If in Caſes of this Nature, Conjectures are pardonable, I am inclined to think, that the *Cocci Polonici*, if ſubjected to the ſame Chymical Analyſis as the Kermes, would yield the ſame Principles, and diſcover themſelves to be of a ſimilar Nature.

Cochinilla or *Coccinilla*, Offic. Cochineal. This is an Inſect generated in, and feeding upon, the *Ficus Indica major, lævis, ſive non ſpinoſa, Vermiculos, quos Cochinilla vocant, proferens*, Plukn. Phytog. which grows plentifully in New Spain, and Mexico. It is eſteemed greatly cardiac, ſudorific, and alexipharmic, and is ſaid to cure all Fevers however malignant; it is therefore often given in the Plague and Petechial Fevers. Geoffroy ſays, that Cochineal is uſed in all the ſame Intentions with Chermes. I have no Reaſon to believe theſe Inſects to be poſſeſſed of any conſiderable Medicinal Virtues. They are principally employed in giving a red Colour to Tinctures, and as a colouring Drug among Dyers.

Cochlea terreſtris, Limax terreſtris, Offic. *Cochlea teſtacea*, Schrod. The Snail. This Animal abounds with a thick viſcid Juice, which it readily gives out, by boiling, to Milk or Water, ſo as to render them thick and glutinous. Hence they are uſed againſt Coughs, Conſumptions, Spitting of Blood, and other Affections of the Lungs; againſt a hot Intemperature of the Liver, a Colic, and other Diſorders ariſing from a thin and acrimonious State of the Fluids. Externally applied they are emollient and ripening. The Shells act as Abſorbents; but when calcined are a Sort of Lime.

Concha, Offic. Shell Fiſh. This is a general Name comprehending a great many Sorts of Shell Fiſh. The Shells of theſe Fiſh, in general, are drying and abſorbent. For which Purpoſes, thoſe beat to a fine Powder are preferable to thoſe levigated on a Marble with Water, which are commonly called *Conchæ Præparatæ*. What are uſually kept in the Shops under this Title, are the Shells of Muſcles, and are recommended for exciting a Diaphoreſis in Intermitting Fevers. But, when the Shells are calcined, they become Lime, and do not abſorb and correct, but ſtimulate and reſolve, in conſequence of the Acrimony they have acquired by Calcination. In this Caſe they are ſo far from correcting the Acrimony of the Juices, that they rather increaſe the Heat of the Stomach and Fauces. Olaus Wormius, in his *Muſeum*, informs us, that the Aſhes of Shell-Fiſh are poſſeſſed of a cauſtic Quality; that they are recommended againſt Leproſies, Freckles, and Spots of the Skin; that when they are previouſly waſhed, like Lime, they cure Ulcers, and Eruptions on the Head; and that, in the Netherlands, they are uſed as a Cure for the Hæmorrhoids.

Crabro, Offic. The Hornet. It is recommended in a Drench for that Diſorder in a Horſe, which Vegetius calls Scrofula, meaning, I believe, what we call the Strangles. The Sting of the Hornet is extremely

troubleſome, making the Part affected to ſwell very much, with an exceſſive Pain. I ſhould apprehend, that anointing it with Oil of Olives would be the moſt effectual Remedy.

Crangon, Offic. The Prawn. This Fiſh is eſteemed extremely nouriſhing, and therefore good in Conſumptions.

Elephas, Offic. The Elephant. The two large Teeth in the ſuperior Jaw are the Parts of the Elephant uſed in Medicine, as well as Mechanics. It is called *Ebur*, Offic. Ivory. It is ſaid to be a Refrigerant, and Drier; moderately aſtringent, and a Strengthener of the Viſcera. Its Texture however ſeems to be too compact to be convertible by our Organs of Digeſtion to any Purpoſes whatever. *Ebur uſtum*, Offic. *Spodium Arabum*, Burnt Ivory, is eſteemed an Aſtringent.

Encraſicholus, Offic. The Anchovy. Anchovies pickled with Salt, and kept in Barrels are chiefly imported from the Mediterranean: They are principally uſed in the Kitchen to give a Reliſh to Sauces. In Medicine, the Fiſh pickled is ſometimes applied like Herrings to the Soles of the Feet; and both their Pickles ſerve for the ſame Purpoſes. It helps Digeſtion, and fortifies the Stomach with its volatile and ſaline Principles; which cauſe a gentle and moderate Heat in that Part, and diſperſe and attenuate the Aliments that are contained therein.

Eruca, Offic. The Caterpillar. This is the Fœtus of a Sort of a Butterfly, and undergoes the ſame Metamorphoſis as the Silk Worm, and at length paſſes into a Butterfly. There are many Species; but that, which ought to be uſed in the Shops, is an Inſect known to every Body, that feeds upon Cabbage Leaves. Caterpillers bruiſed, or the Powder of them, raiſe a Bliſter like Cantharides, and take off the Skin. Mouffet ſays, they will cauſe the Teeth to fall out of their Sockets; and Hippocrates writes, that they are good for a Quinſey.

Formica, Offic. The Ant. This is a ſmall, oblong, red, or blackiſh Inſect, armed with a Sting, and living in Swarms. The Male is winged, the Female deſtitute of Wings. The Animal and its Eggs are uſed in Medicine. They are heating and drying. Their acid Smell mightily refreſhes the Vital Spirits. They are ſaid to cure the Pſora, Lepra, and Lentigo. The Eggs are effectual againſt Deafneſs, and correct the Hairineſs of the Cheeks in Children, being rubbed thereon.

Galeus. The Name of a Sea Fiſh, called alſo *Muſtelus Spinax*, Offic. The Hound-Fiſh, falſly called Seal. It is an Inhabitant of the cavernous Places of the Sea; and its rough Skin is of Uſe to Artificers in poliſhing Alabaſter, Marble, and other things. The Fleſh is highly alcaleſcent, and conſequently proper where Acidities abound.

Gallina domeſtica, Offic. The Hen. The only Parts of this domeſtic Bird intitled to any Place in the *Materia Medica* are the Eggs: As Food they are reckoned very nutritious, but difficult of Digeſtion, eſpecially if boiled Hard. They afford for Medicinal Uſes the Shells, which, when freed from the inner Membrane and levigated into fine Powder, are ſometimes uſed as abſorbents; burnt, they are accounted lithontriptic: The Yolk, which is ſometimes employed as an Intermedium for rendering reſinous Juices and Balſams ſoluble in Water; and the White, which has been found to anſwer the ſame Purpoſe rather more effectually and more elegantly than the Yolk, though leſs ſo than vegetable Gums, the Solutions obtained by means of the animal Productions being apt on ſtanding to become

putrid

putrid or rancid. The boiled White, placed in a moiſt Cellar, deliquiates ſpontaneouſly, and gummy-reſinous Subſtances included in it, diſſolve along with it: Preparations of this Kind have been directed for Medicinal Uſes, but it does not appear that more of the gummy Reſin is thus diſſolved by the Liquamen of the Egg than by ſimple Water.

Gallinago, Offic. The Woodcock. The Aſhes of this Bird, burnt, are ſaid to be lithontriptic. The Woodcock, conſidered as a Food, is ſaid to be nouriſhing, ſtrengthening, and reſtorative. The Salts of this Bird are highly exalted by their habitual Exerciſe, which renders them very proper Aliment, where there is a Redundance of Acid.

The *Gallinago minor*, is the Snipe or Snite, which agrees with the preceding in Virtues, except that it is more eaſily digeſted, and eſteemed more delicate to the Taſte.

Glottis, Offic. The Great Plover. This is found about watery Places, and the Gall is uſed, which is ſaid to be good in Diſorders of the Eyes. A Jelly, made of the Fleſh of this Bird, is by ſome eſteemed an Analeptic.

Gobius. The Gudgeon. This Fiſh is very nutritive, produces good Juice, is eaſy in Digeſtion, and provokes Urine. Several Authors affirm, that it is very proper for People recovering from Sickneſs.

Gryllus, Offic. The Cricket. This is an Inſect with Wings, of a ruſty Colour, an Inhabitant of the Fire, and highly officious with its ſqueaking Notes. The Aſhes of it exhibited are ſaid to be diuretic.

Halec, Offic. The Herring. Salted Herrings are ſometimes applied to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers, with an Intent to derive the Humours from the Head, and mitigate the febrile Heat. The Pickle of Herrings is uſed in Clyſters, for Pains in the Hips, and a Dropſy. Externally applied, it is by ſome reckoned detergent and antiſeptic.

Hirudo, Sanguiſuga, Offic. The Leech. There are two Sorts of Leeches, found in freſh ſtagnating Waters. The ſmaller of theſe are preferred for medicinal Purpoſes, as making a leſs Wound, and conſequently more eaſy to be ſtopt. They are only uſed for taking away Blood, and with this View they are applied to the Temples, under the Ears, to the Anus, Feet, Arms, and many other Parts.

Hirundo Indica, Offic. The Indian Swallow. It is found in the maritime Places of China. Its Neſt, which is the Part uſed in Medicine, is of an hemiſpherical Figure, of the Size of a Gooſe's Egg, pellucid, and in Subſtance reſembling the Ichthyocolla. In China theſe Neſts are eſteemed delicious Food.

Hyſtrix, Offic. The Porcupine. It is found in the Province of Caragu, and is of the Size of a Pig eight Months old. The Parts uſed in Medicine, are the whole Animal, and the Stone, called *Pedro vel Porco*, found in the Gall Bladder, called alſo by the various Names of *Bezoar Hiſtricum*, *Lapis Hiſtricis*, *Lapis Malacenſis*, *Lapis Porcinus*, Mont. Exot. and *Lupis ſeu Pila Hyſtricis*, Ind. Med. This Part is rather to be called an *Ægagropila*, than a Stone, as conſiſting of a woolly Kind of Fibres, and a reddiſh, bitteriſh, and friable Matter, with its Outſide covered in ſome Parts, with a kind of blackiſh Scales, like Nails. It has neither Laminæ nor Membranes, and is neither ponderous nor ſmooth, like the Bezoar, but light, and ſomewhat like the *Ægagropila*. Dr. Tancred Robinſon obſerves, that it is eſteemed an excellent Alexipharmic.

Ichthyocolla, Offic. The Iſinglaſs-Fiſh. The Glue of this Fiſh, commonly

monly called Iſinglaſs, is uſed, and is of a yellowiſh Subſtance, made up in a ſpiral Form, of a glutinous Conſiſtence, and of no Smell. It is prepared of the Skin, Inteſtines, Stomach, Fins, and Tail of this Fiſh, in the following Manner. The Parts of the Fiſh, when cut in ſmall Pieces, are macerated in a ſufficient Quantity of Water: Then they are boiled over a ſlow Fire, to the Conſiſtence of a Poultice; after which they are to be moiſtened, and ſpread into Pellicules, before they become cold, and reduced to a hard Maſs. The beſt is in thin, clear, and almoſt tranſparent Pieces. This Subſtance, according to Schroder, is of a drying, incarning, and, in ſome meaſure, of an emollient Quality. It inſpiſſates the Blood, and is of an anodyne Nature. It is uſed in Exulcerations of the Lungs and Fauces, and in a Fluor Albus it is exhibited with Succeſs. Some alſo preſcribe it in Dyſenteries. It is of a conglutinating Nature, when externally applied. An elegant ſticking Plaſter for ſlight Injuries of the Skin, is prepared by diſſolving it in Water, and ſpreading it, while hot, with a Bruſh, upon black Silk.

Julus, Offic. The Gally-Worm. This is a terreſtrial Inſect, furniſhed with many Annuli, or Rings, and creeping on many Legs, and rolling itſelf up, when touched. It is common in Gardens. Charlton recommends it, taken in Wine, againſt the Jaundice and Difficulty of Urine.

Kermes, ſive Chermes, Offic. *Grana Tinctorum, Coccus Baphica*, Mont. Exot. Kermes. This Grain is found adhering to the Branches, but rarely to the Leaves, of the *Ilex aculeata coccigiandifera*. It is of a ſpherical Figure, as large as a Pea, or Lentil, ſmooth, ſhining, and of a blackiſh brown Colour. After the moſt diligent Scrutinies of the Naturaliſts into this Matter, it is now certain, that the Production of this Grain is owing to a certain Inſect, or ſmall Worm; and that it is, in Reality, nothing but a certain Nidus or Follicle, filled with the numerous Progeny of that Animalcule. Marſigli affirms, that the Subſtance of Kermes Grains is richly impregnated with a volatile Salt, of an alcaline Nature. M. Geoffroy alſo, from one Pound of Kermes obtained half an Ounce of pure concreted volatile Salt, and about a Dram or two contaminated with a yellowiſh Oil. A large Quantity of feuid Oil was yielded of a deep yellow Colour, and thick like Butter. Hence he concludes, that the Principles of the Kermes can be more properly compared to nothing, than to the Products yielded by crude Silk, chymically examined. When freſh they yield, upon Expreſſion, a red Juice, of a light pleaſant Smell, and a bitteriſh ſubaſtringent, ſomewhat pungent Taſte. They give out their Colour and Virtues both to Water and Spirit. As for the medicinal Virtues of the Kermes, Dioſcorides, and the Ancients, recommend them in all Caſes, where mild and grateful Corroborants were neceſſary. The Arabians, and alſo the more modern Writers, extol them as poſſeſſing highly cordial Qualities. Hence the Reaſon is plain, why the Powder of Kermes Grains, in a poached Egg, with the Addition of a little Frankincenſe, or Maſtick, is uſed by the Italian and Portugueſe Women, for preventing a Miſcarriage; and why, according to Cluſius, the Powder of Kermes is properly exhibited to the Women of Montpelier in difficult Labours, and Loſs of Strength. For by corroborating Medicines, Abortion is prevented, where the Fibres, in too lax a State, are to be braced, that they may not loſe what ought to be

be retained. The Expulſion of the Fœtus, on the other Hand, is promoted by increaſing the contractile expulſive Force of the Parts, which depends on the Corroboration of their conſtituent Fibres. Of the medicinal Virtues of Scarlet, or any other red Cloth, upon which ſeveral Writers have been very copious, we ſhall not pretend to give any detail, leaving it to thoſe who have Faith in ſuch kind of Remedies.

Lac, Lac aſininum, caprinum, muliebre, ovillum, vaccinum, Ph. Edinb. Milk. Aſſes, Goats, Human, Sheep, and Cows Milk; a Fluid prepared and ſecreted in the Bodies of Animals, but not compleatly elaborated into an animal Nature. On a chymical Analyſis, it yields the ſame general Principles with Subſtances of the vegetable Kingdom. Milk is a mild nutritious balſamic Fluid; when taken freely, an excellent Obtunder of acrid and deleterious Subſtances, and of over Doſes of the ſtronger Cathartics and Emetics, one of the beſt Reſtoratives in emaciated Habits; a Palliative, whilſt its Uſe is continued for the only Aliment in gouty Caſes, not inveterate, and in ſome rheumatic Pains; the Medicine principally depended on in Hectics and Conſumptions; prejudicial in acute Diſeaſes, Swellings of the Præcordia, and Obſtructions of the abdominal Viſcera. It ſometimes happens when the Body ſtands moſt in need of this medicinal Nutriment, the Inteſtines are too ſlippery to retain it. In ſuch Caſes Dr. Mead adviſes to boil it with gentle Reſtringents, as Granate Peel, Baluſtines red Roſes; about an equal Quantity of Water being added, by a little at a Time as the Milk boils up, ſo as that all the Water may be waſted in the boiling.

It may be preſumed, that Milk thickens in a ſound Stomach, before its Digeſtion, nearly in the ſame Manner as it is thicked by the Runnet, or Infuſion of the Stomach of a Calf; and that, where the gaſtric Juices are too inert to produce this Change, or ſo acid as to produce it in too great a Degree, and to ſeparate a firm Curd from the ſerous Part; the Milk will be difficult of Digeſtion. Debilities of the Stomach it is endeavoured to correct by the Management above-mentioned, or by the Interpoſition of proper Stomachics; Acidities by the abſorbent Earths. The abſorbent Earths, however, are in this Intention commonly inſufficient, unleſs aſſiſted by Stomachics; for as they abſorb only the Acid already generated, and have no Power of remedying the Weakneſs or Indiſpoſition which tends to produce more, they afford only a temporary and palliative Relief; and indeed it may be queſtioned, whether they are capable of ſo far deſtroying the Force, even of the Acid they are mixed with, as to prevent its curdling Milk in the Stomach.

Milk is curdled by all Acids, by moſt of the Combinations of Acids, with earthy or metallic Bodies, by alcaline Salts, whether fixed or volatile, by ſome Vegetables that have no Acidity or alcaline Quality, as Muſtard Seed, and by ſtrong vinous Spirits. The concentrated Acids produce a ſtrong Curd immediately on Mixture; moſt of the other Subſtances ſcarcely have their full Effect without a boiling Heat. The perfect neutral Salts produce no Coagulation, either with or without Heat. Some of them, particularly Nitre and Sal Ammoniac, make the Milk leſs coagulable; and, if added to the boiling Mixture, when already curdled by vegetable Acids, render nearly the whole Fluid again. Sugar retards the ſpontaneous Coagulation, and impedes likewiſe, as

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was obſerved in treating on that Article, the Separation of the Cream from Milk, and of the butyraceous Part from Cream. Lime water and animal Gall rediſſolve the Coagula.

Milk, diſtilled with a gentle Warmth, gives over a colourleſs and taſteleſs Liquor, which ſeems to be mere Water, but is found to differ from the ſimple Element, in growing ſour upon long keeping. The Reſiduum is a grumous, unctuous, yelloviſh, or browniſh Maſs; which, on being boiled in Water, partially diſſolves. This Solution contains the ſweet Subſtance of the Milk, freed from the groſſer, unctuous, caſeous Matter, and proves an elegant Whey, more agreeable in Taſte, and which keeps better than thoſe prepared in the common Manner. Theſe Sorts of Liquors are very uſeful, cooling, diluent Aperients and Detergents, in hypochondriacal Complaints, Impurities of the Humours, acute Diſeaſes, &c. They promote the natural Excretions in general, and remarkably increaſe the Action of the purgative Sweets, Caſſia and Manna.

The ſaline Matter of theſe Liquors may be obtained in a pure ſolid cryſtalline State, by clarifying the Whey with Whites of Eggs, and, after due Evaporation, ſetting it to ſhoot, in the ſame Manner as other ſaline Solutions.

Thus Milk is reſolved into a watery Fluid; a groſs Subſtance indiſſoluble in Water, which appears to contain the directly nutrimental Part, and a ſweet aperient Salt. The Milks of different Animals differ remarkably in the Proportion of theſe Ingredients, and in the Quality of the Salt.

Breaſt Milk and Aſſes Milk are very nearly alike; twelve Ounces leave on Evaporation, according to Hoffman's Experiments, eight Drams of ſolid Matter, of which boiling Water diſſolves ſix Drams; the Solution, inſpiſſated or cryſtallized, yields a Salt of a rich ſacharrine or honey-like Sweetneſs. The ſame Quantity of Cows Milk leaves thirteen Drams of ſolid Matter, from which Water extracts only about a Dram and a half; the Salt obtained from this Solution is much leſs ſweet, when purified is almoſt inſipid, diſſolves very difficultly, and ſeems to have very little Claim to the pectoral and antiphthiſical Virtues commonly aſcribed to it. All the other Milks, that have been examined, are of an intermediate Nature, between the firſt and the laſt. Goats Milk approaches nearer to that of the Aſs than Sheeps Milk does, though both of them come nearer to that of the Cow than of the Aſs.

There are conſiderable Differences in the Milk of the ſame Animal, according to its different Aliment. Dioſcorides relates, that the Milk of Goats, who fed on the Scammony Plant and Spurges, proved cathartic; and Examples are given in the *Acta Haffnienſia*, of bitter Milk, from the Animal having eat Wormwood. It is a common Obſervation, that Cathartics and ſpirituous Liquors, given to a Nurſe, affect the Child; and that the Milk of Animals, feeding on green Herbs, is more dilute than when they are fed on dry ones; and that many of the common Plants, which are eaten by Cattle, give a particular Taſte to their Milk. Hoffman is of Opinion, that, on this Principle, Milk may be uſefully impregnated with the Virtues of different medicinal Subſtances.

Lampetra, Offic. The Lamprey, or Lamprey Eel. It is frequently found in large Rivers, and in the Sea. The Fleſh is eſteemed very nouriſhing.

Lepus,

Lepus, Offic. The Hare. However delicious the Hare may be eſteemed among the modern Britons, our Anceſtors thought it a Crime to taſte it, as we learn from Cæſar; and in this they agreed with the Jews. Though the Hare lives on Vegetables and Water only, yet the habitual Exerciſe of the Animal exalts its Salts, and renders it ſomewhat alcaleſcent. And this Tendency is much increaſed, if it is killed immediately after being heated by ſtrong Exerciſe. Various Parts of this Animal were formerly recommended for medicinal Purpoſes, and are ſtill held in Eſteem in ſome Parts of Europe; our Practice pays no Regard to them.

Lumbricus terreſtris, *Vermis terreſtris*, Offic. The Earth-Worm. It is an Hermaphroditic, long, Animal, without Legs, of the Thickneſs of a Gooſe-Quill, ſoft, carnous, and annulated, of a faint blood Colour, with a red Neck, living under Ground, of an earthy Taſte, and no Smell. Earth-Worms are often uſed in Compoſitions for cooling and cleanſing the Viſcera. They are accounted much of the ſame Nature as Snails; but they ſeem to have more of an earthy or nitrous Salt, which makes them afford Parts more penetrating and deterſive. They are good in Inflammations and Tubercles of the Lungs; and are particularly uſeful in Affections of the Kidneys and urinary Paſſages, which they cool and cleanſe very much. They give out nothing in Diſtillation, either with Water or Spirit; hence it is plain, the compound Water, which had its Name from them in the Shops, and was formerly in great Eſteem, muſt have been inſignificant.

Lupus marinus, Schonf. Ichth. The Sea Wolf. It is found in the Sea. The *Dentes Molares* of this Fiſh, called the Toad-Stone in the Shops, (*Lapis Bufonites*) are uſed, which are ſaid to be Alexipharmic.

Manati, Offic. The Sea Cow. The Part of this Animal, which is uſed in Medicine, is the *Os Petroſum* of the Head, which is cruſtaceous, white, and like Ivory, of various Forms. It is much recommended for wearing away the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and for eaſing nephritic and colic Pains. Geoffroy ſays, that it has the Reputation of preventing an Hæmorrhage, if worn about the Neck. F. Hoffman recommends it in the Epilepſy.

Mater Perlarum, Offic. Mother of Pearl. This is found in the Mediterranean Sea, and other Places. The Shell, beſides the Virtues it poſſeſſes in common with the other Teſtacea, is ſaid to have a cordial Quality; but I don't find this Aſſertion has any real Foundation from Experience. The Pearls found in theſe Shells are of two Sorts, Oriental and Occidental, the former of which are moſt eſteemed. They are a kind of Bezoar, bred in this, and ſometimes in Oyſters and Muſcles; and accordingly they conſiſt of ſeveral Stratas, and are really ſtony Concretions. The beſt Oriental Pearls are found in the Iſland of Ormus, in the Perſian Gulf. They are likewiſe gathered in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Province of Coſta Rica, and in ſeveral other Places of America; but theſe Occidental Pearls are leſs eſteemed than the former. Small Pearls, commonly called Seed Pearls, are likewiſe found on the Coaſts of Scotland. Sometimes they are found from two to ſeven in one Oyſter: which ſhews how unjuſtly they are termed by ſome, Uni-ones, as if there was only one in each Shell. Valentini, on the Credit of one Kregger, pretends, they are the Eggs of theſe Animals; but this needs Confirmation. When thrown into the Fire, they give an urinous

urinous Smell, in a ſmall Degree. They may ſometimes be whitened by taking off the outer Stratum, when yellowiſh; but this diminiſhes their Size. Pearls are a very good Abſorbent, being levigated on the Porphyry, like Crab's-Eyes; but they have, likewiſe, other Qualities, ſince they yield a volatile Salt by the Retort, being, on that Account, Cordial and Depuratory.

Meleagris, Offic. The Turkey. The Fleſh is eſteemed analeptic or reſtorative. The Food of Turkeys is principally of vegetable Subſtances, and the habitual Exerciſe not very great, hence their Salts are not very much exalted. They are eſteemed to be of eaſy Digeſtion, eſpecially when young.

Millepedes, *Aſelli*, and *Oniſci*, Offic. Wood Lice, Sows, Slaters, or Church Bugs. They are ſmall Inſects, ſcarce a Finger's Breadth in Length, and of a livid blackiſh Colour. They are found under Veſſels that hold Water, and, at a Touch with the Hand, roll themſelves up in a ſpherical Figure. They have a faint diſagreeable Smell, and a ſomewhat brackiſh, ſweetiſh, unpleaſant Taſte. They are ſaid to digeſt, attenuate, abſterge, and open. Hence they are of ſingular Efficacy in reſolving a tartareous Mucilage, in opening Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and, conſequently, for the Jaundice, nephritic Pains, Dyſury, Cholic, Aſthma, and the like. Sennertus commends them againſt the Stone in the Bladder; and Riverius gives Inſtances of Wonders performed by them in inveterate Strumas and Ulcers. Their Efficacy however is probably not ſo great as is generally ſuppoſed; at leaſt when given in the cuſtomary Doſes, as two hundred have ſometimes been known to be taken every Day for ſome Time together, without producing any remarkable Effect.

Moniceros, *Unicornu*, Offic. The Unicorn. It is a Fiſh taken in Davis's Straits; and the Part in Uſe is the very large, white, round, ſtriated turned Tooth, growing out on the left Side of the upper Jaw, almoſt in the ſame Manner as that of an Elephant; but that on the right Side ſoon falls off. It is diſtinguiſhed from Ivory by the Fineneſs of its Fibres. It is alſo, generally, more ſolid and ponderous, in other Reſpects it reſembles Ivory. Andreas Baccius has written a whole Book of this Animal, in which he directs Fragments of it to be ſet in Rings, and worn upon the Fingers, or hung about the Neck inſtead of an Amulet, ſo as to touch the Skin. It has the ſame Virtues as Hartſhorn, Ivory, and the like Subſtances. The Fragments of Horns, which are ſold under the Name of Unicorn's Horn, are no other, as we are aſſured by Paulus Ammanus, than Bones of the Whale, Sea Horſe, or Teeth of the Elephant; which, as Cardan ſays, may be made, by artificial Means, to reſemble this Horn.

Moſchus, Offic. Muſk. This is produced from the Animal *Moſchiferum*, *Capra Moſchus*. Aldrov. de Quad. Biſul. This Animal is by ſome reported to bear the greateſt Reſemblance to the Goat, by others to the Stag Kind. The only Part of it in Uſe is, Muſk, which is a grumous, pinguious, and unctuous Subſtance; not unlike clotted Blood, of a blackiſh ruſty Colour, of a ſomewhat acrid and bitter Taſte, of a fragrant grateful Smell at a Diſtance, but when ſmelt near to, ſo ſtrong as to be diſagreeable, unleſs weakened by the Admixture of other Subſtances. It is found in Follicules, ſituated near the Navel of the Animal. The beſt Muſk is brought from Tonquin, an inferior Sort from Agria and Bengal, and a ſtill worſe from Ruſſia. Fine Muſk comes to

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us in round, thin Bladders; which are generally about the Size of a Pigeon's Egg, covered with ſhort brown Hairs, well filled, and without any Appearance of having been opened. The Muſk itſelf is perfectly free from any ſandy or other viſible foreign Matter. If chewed, and rubbed with a Knife on Paper, it looks ſmooth, bright, yellowiſh, and free from Grittineſs. Laid on a red hot Iron, it catches Flame, and burns almoſt entirely away, leaving only an exceeding ſmall Quantity of light greyiſh Aſhes: If any earthy Subſtances have been mixed with the Muſk, the Quantity of the Reſiduum will readily diſcover them. If Muſk in a ſmall Quantity be infuſed in Spirit of Wine, in the cold for a few Days, it imparts a deep, but not red Tincture: This, though it diſcovers no great Smell of the Muſk, is nevertheleſs ſtrongly impregnated with its Virtues; a ſingle Drop of it communicates to a whole Quart of Wine a rich muſky Flavour. The Degree of Flavour which a Tincture drawn from a known Quantity of Muſk, communicates to vinous Liquors, is perhaps one of the beſt Criteria for judging of the Goodneſs of this Commodity. Neuman informs us, that Spirit of Wine diſſolves ten Parts out of thirty of Muſk, and that Water takes up twelve; that Water elevates its Smell in Diſtillation, whilſt pure Spirit brings over nothing. It is of an heating, drying, attenuating, diſcutient, cordial, alexipharmic, and, conſequently, cephalic Quality. It is principally uſed in Palpitations, and all other Diſorders of the Heart, becauſe it cheriſhes, rouſes, and refreſhes the Vital Spirits. For the ſame Reaſon it is, alſo, uſed in Diſorders of the Head and Nerves, produced either by cold or groſs Humours. Externally it deterges Specks of the Eyes, dries up moiſt Defluxions, and reſtores diminiſhed Hearing. Muſk has of late Years been found, by Experience, an excellent Remedy in Nervous Diſorders, particularly Convulſions. Dr. Wall, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, among other extraordinary Effects of Muſk, informs us, that two Perſons, labouring under a ſubſultus Tendinum, extreme Anxiety, and Want of Sleep, from the Bite of a mad Dog, by taking two Doſes of Muſk, each of which was ſixteen Grains, were perfectly relieved from their Complaints. He likewiſe obſerves, that convulſive Hiccups, attended with the worſt Symptoms, were removed by a Doſe or two, of ten Grains; and that, in ſome Caſes, where this Medicine could not, on account of ſtrong Convulſions, be adminiſtered to the Patient by the Mouth, it proved of Service when injected as a Glyſter. He likewiſe adds, that under the Quantity of ſix Grains, he never found much Effect from it; but that given to ten Grains and upwards, it never fails to produce a mild Diaphoreſis, without at all heating or giving any Uneaſineſs; that on the contrary, it eaſes Pain, raiſes the Spirits, and that after the Sweat breaks out, the Patient uſually falls into a refreſhing Sleep; that he never met with any hyſterical Perſon, how averſe ſoever to Perfumes, but could take it, in the Form of a Bolus, without Inconvenience. Repeated Experience has ſince confirmed its Efficacy in theſe Diſorders. In Fevers it has been given with great Succeſs, where Sleep has been wanting, and alſo in maniacal Caſes, as I have been informed. But in ſuch Caſes, it is given in very large Quantities, for Example, thirty Grains, and repeated as Occaſion requires. It is

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an Ingredient in the celebrated Tonquin Remedy, for the Bite of a mad Dog.

The Generation of Muſk, has laid a Foundation for no ſmall Diſputes among Authors. For ſome maintain it to be a purulent and excrementitious Humour, concocted and collected in the Follicule, which the Animal itſelf diſcharges, by rubbing its Belly againſt Stones and Trees; and this, by the Air and Sun, is concreted into that Subſtance we call Muſk. Others maintain, that the Muſk is not evacuated by any Dilaceration of the Follicule, but flows ſpontaneouſly thro'an excretory Duct, allotted for that Purpoſe. Others affirm, that Muſk is only the Follicule of the Animal, cut out after it is killed. And this Opinion is confirmed by our Merchants, who, for the moſt Part, buy the Muſk contained in its natural Bag. Fraudulent Dealers add the Blood, Skins, and other Parts of the Animal to the Muſk; and with this Mixture they ſtuff Bags, made of the Skin, and ſell them for true and genuine Muſk. But this Piece of Fraud is eaſily diſcovered by the Methods we have already mentioned.

Mugil, Offic. The Mullet. It is taken in the Sea. The Fleſh is uſed in the Kitchen; and the Part, ſerviceable in Medicine, is the Botargum, or ſalted Spawn, which is prepared in the following Manner. They take out the Follicles of the Spawn entire, and cover them with rough bruiſed Salt for four or five Hours. After this they put them in a Preſs, between two wooden Planks or Boards, for a Day and a Night. Then they waſh them, and afterwards dry them in the Sun for thirteen or fourteen Days together, taking them into the Houſe at Night. Others ſay, they hang them up in the Smoke, but far enough from the Flame, that they may not be injured by the Vehemence of the Heat. This excites a decayed Appetite, provokes Thirſt, and gives a Reliſh to Wine.

Mytulus, Offic. The Muſcle. It is taken in our Seas. The Shell is uſeful in Medicine, and is an alcaline Subſtance, of the ſame Virtues with other Shells.

Oſtreum, Offic. The Oyſter. Oyſter-ſhells Powder, without Calcination, is abſorbent, drying, and ſaid to provoke Sweat, and abſterge. Hence it is often uſed in the Sorts of Fevers which terminate in a Diaphoreſis. Externally, it is uſed in Dentrifices. But when Oyſter-ſhells are calcined, they become Lime, and act in a quite different Manner; and then, prudently managed, they are excellent in Flatulencies, the Stone, Gravel, and Infarctions of the urinary Paſſages. Oyſters applied to peſtilential Buboes are ſaid to extract all the Venom. They are eſteemed nouriſhing, and good in a Phthiſis.

Pectunculus, Offic. The Cockle. The Fiſh is eſteemed a delicious Food either raw or boiled. Of the Shells calcined, and powdered, excellent Dentrifices are prepared.

Pediculus, Offic. The Louſe. Lice are taken by the Country People, as a Remedy againſt the Jaundice, and an Atrophy. Schroder takes Notice of a very whimſical Uſe of this Inſect, which is, to put it into the Beginning of the Urethra, in order to excite Urine.

Perca, Offic. The Pearch. This Fiſh is frequently found in Rivers; and the only Part of it uſed in Medicine are the Bones found in the Head near the Beginning of the *Spina Dorſi*, and in the Shops called *Lapides Percarum*; which in Virtues agree with the other teſtaceous Powders, and are uſed in diſſolving the Stone, and cleanſing the Kidneys. Externally they are, alſo, uſed in Dentrifices, and for drying Wounds.

Pila

Pila marina. This is a Species of Alcyonium, or a round ſpherical Ball found on the Sea-Coaſt among Wrack. It is generally as large as a Perſon's Fiſt, but ſometimes larger, and ſometimes leſs. It is lanuginous, of a dark Colour, and formed by a Collection of Hairs, Sand and other Impurities of the Sea, united by means of ſome glutinous Liquor. It is ſaid to be proper for killing Worms, and preſerving the Hairs, when applied externally. The *Pila marina* cannot be reduced to a Powder, till it is thoroughly calcined. Authors are of Opinion, that this Subſtance is good againſt Scrophulous and Strumous Diſorders, not only on account of its drying Nature, but alſo in conſequence of ſome other latent Quality. Neither can I totally reject this Opinion; ſince it is a Subſtance whoſe ſaline Quality is not deſtroyed by Calcination.

Pinguedo ſive Adeps: Sevum Ovillum & Hircinum, Axungia porcina & Viprina. Animal Fats: Sheeps Suet, Goats Suet, Hogs Lard, and Vipers Fat. A great Variety of Fats were introduced by the Arabians, and recommended as poſſeſſing diſtinct Virtues. The College of Wirtemberg, in the laſt Edition of their Diſpenſatory, publiſhed in 1741, direct no leſs than twenty-eight different Fats to be kept in the Shops: Some of theſe, they inform us, are attenuating and reſolvent; ſuch are thoſe of the Heron, wild Cat, Stork, Partridge, Coney, Hare, Fox, Alpine Mouſe, the Badger, Boar, Wolf, Serpents, and Vipers: Others are heating, detergent, and ſeptic; thoſe of the Eel, the Pike, and the Umber. A third Claſs is emollient; the Fat of the Ox, the Deer, and the Goat: And a fourth, emollient, digerent, and lenient; this laſt comprehends the Fats of the Duck, Gooſe, Dog, Capon, Beaver, Horſe, Hen, and human Fat. Our College, as well as that of Edinburgh, has expunged them all, except the Hogs Lard and Mutton Suet, and the Fat of the Viper; which are certainly ſufficient to anſwer all the Purpoſes that Subſtances of this Claſs are uſually employed for. The Medical Uſe is wholly external, as the Baſis of Ointments and other unctuous Applications. In their Effects they do not ſeem to differ materially from one another; all of them having one common emollient Virtue, ſuppling and relaxing the Part to which they are applied, and obſtructing its Perſpiration. The principal Difference to be conſidered in them is that of their Conſiſtence, by which they are adapted to different Forms or for receiving different Admixtures; the ſolid *Seva* ſerving to give the thick Conſiſtence of an Unguent to Oils, and the more fluid reſinous Juices, while the ſofter *Axungiæ* procure a like Conſiſtence to ſolid Reſins and Powders. The Fat of the Viper is commonly preferred to the others in Affections of the Eyes; but its Superiority, in theſe Caſes, to other ſoft Fats, does not appear to have been ſufficiently determined by Experience. Nor indeed does it appear, that animal Fats, either in their Effects when uſed in external Applications, or even when examined chymically, are materially different from flavourleſs vegetable Oils, of ſimilar Conſiſtences.

Rana, Offic. The common Frog. The Animal itſelf is greatly recommended as an Antidote for the Bites of all Kinds of Serpents, and for a Stiffneſs of the Tendons. Applied to a peſtilential Carbuncle till it dies, it is ſaid to extract the Poiſon. The Spawn, it is pretended, refrigerates, incraſſates, mitigates Pains, cures the Itch in the Hands, a Whitloe, and Herpes; is good in an Eryſi-

pelas, Burns, and Inflammations, and is a good Application for a red Face. In the preſent Practice, however, very little Regard is paid to it.

Rhinoceros, Offic. The Rhinoceros. The Part in Uſe is the black fiſſile, pyramidal Horn, a Cubit in length, of the Figure of a Buffalo's Horn, and perfectly ſolid, or without Cavity. This Horn has been recommended againſt contagious Poiſons, and other Diſtempers which require Sudorifics, and therefore in ſuch Caſes may ſupply the Want of the Unicorn's Horn. It may be remarked that this, like other Subſtances of the like Kind, in a crude State, cannot be ſuppoſed, from its Indiſſolubility, to poſſeſs any Virtues whatever. Though there are various Kinds of Quadrupeds with one Horn, I take them all, ſays Dale, to be fictitious, except the Rhinoceros, which is the only Unicorn, or one-horned Quadrupede, and perhaps the very ſame with that of the Antients whoſe Horn Ælian affirms to be black. And Schroder, as well as others, aſcribes the Virtues, ſaid to be in the Horn of the Unicorn, to the Horn of the Rhinoceros.

Scolopendra, Offic. The many Feet. It is a flat, ſlender Worm, three Digits in Length, of a yelloviſh or reddiſh Colour, furniſhed on both Sides with a Multitude of Feet, two pretty long *Antennæ*, and a biſid Tail. Being boiled in Wine, it is eſteemed by ſome a Depilatory, or Medicine to take off Hair.

Scolopendra marina, Offic. The Sea many Feet. It is found in the Bottom of the Sea, according to Geſner, or in Oyſter Beds, as Mouffet ſays. Boiled in Oil, and the Parts anointed therewith, it takes off the Hair; but the Touch thereof excites Itching.

Scorpio, Offic. The Scorpion. It is an Animal with eight Feet, reſembling a Crab, only leſs, and of a blackiſh or ſooty Sort of Colour. Burnt alive, and the Aſhes exhibited, they provoke Urine, when obſtructed by the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder. Bruiſed and applied to the Place, they cure the Poiſon of their own Stings. Others take it bruiſed in Wine; and others inſtill Oil of Scorpions into the Wound. The Oil of Scorpions is by ſome recommended in a Suppreſſion of Urine, the Bladder being anointed with it hot, or before a Fire.

Sepia, Offic. The Cuttle-Fiſh. This Fiſh is a Kind of Polypus. It has a Bag in its Neck, containing a black Liquor like Ink, which it emits to trouble the Water, when purſued by other Fiſhes. The Parts uſed in Medicine, are the Bone, or Shell, a teſtaceous Subſtance, white and ſmooth, and tumid on each Side. On the upper Part it is ſomewhat hard, ſmooth, and glabrous; on the lower, fungous, ſoftiſh, ſomewhat rough, and friable. It grows on the Back of the Fiſh, and taſtes a little acrimonious. This Subſtance may be ranked among the Abſorbents, and is ſometimes employed in Dentifrices.

Serpens, Offic. The Snake. The Fat, Slough, or caſt Skin, and the Gall are uſed in Medicine. The Fat mollifies ſtrumous Swellings, and Redneſs of the Eyes, clears them from Specks, ſharpens the Sight, and mitigates the Pains of the Gout. The Slough, boiled in Wine, and the Decoction inſtilled into the Ears, eaſes their Pains; and, uſed as a Collution, helps the Tooth-ach, cures an Impetigo, and makes the Hairs grow. The Gall, applied to the Part affected, cures the Bites of Serpents.

Serpens Indicus, Offic. The Indian Serpent. This is a very venomous Serpent; the Part which has been taken notice of as a Medicine is the Stone, or rather the Bone of the Head, called *Pedra del Cobra*. This Stone of the Serpent called in *Ind. Med.*

Med. by Miſtake, *Piedra di Cabra*, is of an Oval Figure, plain on one Side, and gibbous on the other, of a brown Colour ſhining with Pores interſperſed. Many wonderful Virtues, as an Alexipharmic, have been aſcribed to this Subſtance, and Controverſies have ariſen among the Learned concerning its real Nature and Properties. It is very little known in the Shops: Nor is this perhaps to be much regreted, as few of theſe Productions, whether natural or factitious, are found, from Experience, to be ſuperiour to the more common Teſtacea or Abſorbent Earths. It is certain many of them poſſeſs no Virtues at all, notwithſtanding the Accounts given of them by Travellers and others, which are too frequently exaggerated or intirely fabulous.

Simia, Offic. The Ape. The Part in Uſe is the Stone, or *Bezoar Simiæ*, which is ſometimes found in the Stomach of this Animal.

Sperma Ceti, Offic. This is the Product of the *Cetus*, Offic. or the Parmaſitty Whale. It is a Species of Fat, found in thoſe Whales, particularly in their Heads; artificially purified, by boiling with alkaline Ley to a ſnowy Whiteneſs; and afterwards broke into Flakes. I have ſeen Sperma Ceti, which has undergone no Treatment at all, except being put into Paper-Bags, ſo that the Oil, which adheres to it, may be abſorbed. It diſſolves by rubbing upon the Hand into a Sort of Oil; and does not adhere to the Palate when chewed, as the common Sort will. This is probably owing to an Admixture of a Portion of Oil, which, in the common Proceſs, is diſſolved by the alkaline Ley. It differs from the other animal Fats, in not being diſſoluble with Alkalies, or combinable with them into Soap, and riſing almoſt totally in Diſtillation, not in Form of a Fluid Oil, but in that of a butyraceous Matter, reſembling, both in Conſiſtence and Smell, the Butter of Wax. In long keeping it is apt to turn yellow and rancid. The Matter, very ſmall in Quantity, which has ſuffered this Change, and which taints the reſt, is found to have loſt the diſcriminating Characters of the Sperma Ceti; being diſſoluble both by alkaline Ley and vinous Spirits, ſo as to leave the Remainder white and ſweet as at firſt. It is an uſeful Medicine in many Caſes, tho' principally employed in Bruiſes, inward Hurts, and after Delivery. It is an excellent Balſamic in many Diſtempers of the Breaſt; and gently deterges and heals. In Coughs, from ſharp Rheums, Eroſions, and Ulcerations, it is very ſafe, pleaſant, and effectual; as alſo in Pleuriſies, and inward Impoſtumations. Where the Mucus of the Bowels has been abraded by Acrimony and Choler, as in Diarrhæas and Dyſenteries, this is a very good Healer. In Ulcerations of the Kidneys, and bloody Urine, it is likewiſe a very ſuitable Medicine; and, by ſoftening and relaxing the Fibres, it contributes frequently to the Expulſion of the Gravel, by enlarging the Paſſages. For internal Uſe it may be diſſolved in aqueous Liquors into the Form of an Emulſion, by Trituration with Almonds, the Yolk or White of an Egg, and more elegantly by Mucilages, or given in a more ſolid Form mixed with Conſerves. The uſual Doſe is about half a Dram. It is emollient and healing, outwardly uſed; but its greateſt Uſe that way is in the Small-Pox, melted with Oil of Almonds. With this, the Puſtules are juſt kept moiſt, when they begin to harden; and it wonderfully prevents thoſe Scars they are apt to leave, by ſoftening, and healing them up ſmooth. Altho' this is but a modern Practice in

this Diſtemper, yet Schroder takes notice of its Uſe in his Time, in ſmoothing and filling up the Fiſſures, or Cavities, made by Blotches, and Scabs. It is ſometimes uſed as a Coſmetic, both in Paints, and in Paſtes, to waſh the Hands with.

Sturio, Offic. The Sturgeon. It is an Inhabitant of the Sea, but for the moſt Part it is found in Rivers. The Part uſed is the Caviar, which is a Maſs reſembling green Hamburgh Soap, both in Colour and Subſtance, and is exported in great Quantities from Ruſſia to Italy and other Countries. The Way of preparing it is thus related by Geſner. They take the Spawn of the Sturgeon, and, firſt cleanſing them from the membranous Filaments, waſh them in Vinegar, or White Wine, and ſpread them upon a Table to dry. This done, they put them into a Veſſel, and cover them with Salt, then preſs them with the Hands, not uſing an Inſtrument, and afterwards put them into a Bag of rare Texture, that the Liquor may run through. When that is done, they put it into a Pot with a Hole in the Bottom, by which the remaining Moiſture, if any, may be evacuated, and, after well preſſing, and covering it cloſe, ſet it aſide for Uſe.

Torpedo, Offic. The Cramp-fiſh. It is taken in the Mediterranean Sea. It mitigates the Violence of the Pain in an inveterate Head-ach, being applied to the Part; and, alſo, prevents and reſtrains the falling-down of the Anus, being in like Manner applied.

Veſpa, Offic. The Waſp. The whole Inſect is uſed, and is ſuppoſed to open Obſtructions of the Kidneys and Bladder, to break the Stone, and is thought by ſome to agree in Virtues with the Millepedes.

Vipera, Offic. The Viper. The Fat, rubbed well into the Part bit by a Viper, prevents the ill Conſequences of ſuch a Wound. The Fleſh of the Viper is eſteemed alexipharmic, and ſudorific, and is uſed internally in all peſtilential and malignant Diſeaſes, as the Plague, Petechial Fevers, Leproſy, and the like. It is alſo uſed as a Reſtorative in Conſumptions, and the Venereal Diſeaſe; and for this Purpoſe the Fleſh is to be eaten dreſt; the Broth in which it is boiled is to be drank, and the Fat is to be rubbed into the Spine of the Back and Joints. Theſe are the Virtues aſcribed to the Fleſh of the Viper; but I am afraid without any real Foundation from Experience. For I have given the Fleſh, Broth, and Salt of Vipers, in very large Quantities, without any greater Effects than I have obſerved upon the Broths or Fleſh of Fowls, Veal, or Mutton, given in the ſame Manner. And with reſpect to the Salt of Vipers, it does not appear from Experience, that it is poſſeſſed of any other Virtues than Salt of Hartſhorn, or any other Animal Salt. What is advertiſed, and ſold in London, under the Name of *Eſſence of Vipers*, is only a Tincture of Cantharides, which as it ſtimulates to Venery, without imparting any additional Strength to the Conſtitution, muſt be very prejudicial, eſpecially when uſed habitually.

Umbra, Offic. The Grunter, or Shadow Fiſh. It is taken in the Mediterranean Sea. The Parts uſed in Medicine are, the Bones found in the Head, and called in the Shops, *Lapides Umbrarum*. Theſe are commended ſuperſtitiouſly for the Colic, and in France are commonly ſet in Silver, and ſold by the Goldſmiths under the Name of Colic Stones. For, they ſay, if it be only carried about one or worn round the Neck, it not only removes the Pain of the Colic, but prevents its Return.

Zibethum, Civet. This Subſtance is produced from the *Animal Zibethicum*,

cum, Offic. *Catus Zibethicus*, Schrod. The Civet-Cat. Civet is a fat and unctuous odoriferous Subſtance, of the Conſiſtence of Honey or Butter, and of a moſt fragrant and grateful Smell; but ſo ſtrong as, when undiluted, to be diſagreeable, and of a warm ſubacrid Taſte. It is not the Seed, nor Suet, nor Teſticles, nor Scrotum of the Animal, as ſome would perſuade us, for theſe have no Smell; but it is a peculiar Excrement, ſecreted by Nature, and collected in ſome little Bags of a glandular Subſtance, which in the Male are ſeated between the Penis and the Teſticles, in the Female between the Uterus and the Anus. The beſt is what comes from America, and is not adulterated with Butter; the black imported from the Eaſt Indies is not good. It is uſed chiefly in Perfumes, but very rarely in Medicine. It has ſometimes been recommended in external Application to the Navels of Infants for Spaſms of the Inteſtines, and to the *Pudenda* of Women in hyſteric Fits, Practices not only uſeleſs but hurtful. The ſingular Effects produced by Muſk, ſeem however to ſerve as an Inducement to a Trial of this Subſtance. It unites with Oils both expreſſed and diſtilled, becomes ſoluble in Water by Trituration with Mucilages; Its odoriferous Parts are obtained by Diſtillation with watery, and by Digeſtion with ſpirituous Menſtrua.

CHAP. III.

Of MINERALS.

ACHATES, Offic. The Agate. This is a precious Stone, reckoned commonly between the opaque and tranſparent, of different Colours, and marked with Spots or Specks, which are imagined to repreſent Trees, Fiſhes, and other Things. The fineſt comes from the Eaſt Indies; the common Sort from Germany, Bohemia, &c. Great Virtues have been attributed to this Stone, both cardiac and alexipharmic; but they ſeem all to be imaginary.

Adamas, Offic. The Diamond. This Gem is generally mentioned in Catalogues of Drugs, and ſome Virtues aſcribed to it, which have no Foundation. See *Gemmæ*.

Æruga. Ruſt of any Metal, particularly Copper, called Verdigreaſe.

Æs Cuprum, Offic. Copper. This is never uſed inwardly as a Medicine, unleſs in Tincture, and that but ſeldom, becauſe this Metal, and eſpecially its Ruſt, are reckoned Poiſons; and any Kind of Food, or even Water, that has ſtood long in Copper Veſſels, is pernicious. The Symptoms produced by this Poiſon, are Pains in the Stomach and Inteſtines, exceſſive Vomitings, Irritations to Stool, Ulcers in the Inteſtines, ſometimes Difficulty of Breathing, and ſpaſmodic Contractions of the Limbs, and laſtly Death itſelf, if the Quantity of Poiſon be great. The Remedies proper in ſuch Caſes, are firſt to take a great Quantity of Milk, Oil, or melted freſh Butter; then to drink warm Water, till the Patient vomits plentifully. Clyſters made of Oil, Butter, or fat Broths, are likewiſe proper; and laſtly ſtrengthening Cordials, and a Milk Diet. Various Recrements of Copper were formerly employed in Medicine, as the *Æruga*, Verdigriſe; *Flos Æris*; *Æs Uſtum*, *Squama Æris*; of which the *Flos*, *Squamma*, and *Æruga* are mentioned by Hippocrates; but the *Æruga*, or Verdigriſe, is the only Recrement now much in Uſe. It is a green Ruſt, raiſed on Copper-Plates. The Method of making it is thus. The

Huſks, Stones, &c. of Grapes, being firſt dried, and afterwards dipped in ſome ſtrong Wine, are laid for nine or ten Days in Wooden or Earthen Veſſels, till they begin to ferment; then being ſqueezed together with both Hands, they are formed into Balls, which are put into proper Earthen Pots, and Wine is poured upon them, till about half is covered. The Veſſels have a Straw-Lid thrown over them, and are ſet in a Wine Cellar, where the Balls are left in Maceration for twelve or fifteen Hours, being turned every four Hours, that the Wine may penetrate every Part of them. After this the Balls are raiſed about a Finger's Breadth above the Surface of the Wine, and ſet upon wooden Bars; the Veſſels are then ſhut again, and left in that State for ten or twelve Days more. After which Time, the Balls emit a ſtrong and penetrating Scent, and are then fit for diſſolving Copper. For this Purpoſe, they are broken and bruiſed with the Hand, that the outer Part of them, which is dryeſt, may be exactly mixed with the inner, which is ſtill moiſt with Wine. Then they are ſtratified with Copper-Plates in the ſame Veſſels upon wooden Bars; the Plates making always the loweſt Stratum, and the Balls the uppermoſt. The Plates are four Inches long, and three broad; and if the Copper be new, they muſt be previouſly buried for twenty-four Hours in Verdigriſe, and then heated a little in the Fire. The Veſſels being filled in this Manner, and ſhut cloſe, are left without any farther Management, till the Verdigriſe is made, which happens ſooner or later, according to the Nature of the Copper. Some Copper yields its Ruſt in ſix or ſeven Days; ſome requires twelve or fifteen Days. The Verdigriſe thus compleatly extracted, the Plates covered therewith are taken out of the Veſſels, and their Edges moiſtened with the ſtrongeſt Wine. They are then wrapped up in Linen Cloths, dipped in the ſame, and laid in a Wine-Cellar for three Weeks. By this, the Makers tell us, the Verdigriſe is nouriſhed, and then it is ſeparated off from the Plates with Knives, and kept for Uſe. Verdigriſe is uſed by Painters and other Artiſts, but is ſeldom preſcribed inwardly by Phyſicians. It is often applied outwardly to deterge and dry Ulcers, and to eat away fungous and callous Fleſh. It is the principal Ingredient in the *Mel Ægyptiacum.*

Ætites, Aquilæ Lapis, Offic. The Eagle-Stone. This Stone is big, as it were, with another Stone rattling in its Womb, of a dark, ruſſet, or Aſh-Colour, and commonly of an oval Figure. The Oriental is accounted the beſt. Ætius informs us, that, if it is tied to the left Arm, it retains the Fœtus in thoſe Women who are ſubject to miſcarry. But in time of Labour it muſt be taken from the Arm, and tied to the Thigh, and the Woman will be delivered without Pain. Some grave Authors have been at Pains to diſcredit the Belief of theſe and ſome other Properties equally ridiculous, aſcribed by Galen, Pliny, and other ſuperſtitious Writers, to this Subſtance. At preſent, we preſume ſuch Refutations are unneceſſary.

Alabaſtrum & Alabaſtritis, Offic. Alabaſter. This is a white Stone very well known, and is a Kind of Marble, but ſofter. It is found in Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, and other Places. It is not eaſy to conceive how Subſtances of this Kind ſhould be celebrated in a Variety of Intentions, as from their Hardneſs and Indiſſolubility they ſeem incapable of exerting on the Human Body any Virtues whatever.

Alumen, ſive Alumen rupeum, Offic. Alum. A ſemi-tranſparent, auſtere

ſtyptic Salt, compoſed of the vitriolic Acid, and a certain Kind of Earth. The greateſt Quantities of this Salt are artificially produced from different Kinds of Minerals, whoſe Nature and Compoſition are little known. A bluiſh Slate found in the Hills near Scarborough, and in ſome other Parts of England, and a hard Rock of the Free-Stone Kind at Tolfa, near Rome, become richly Aluminous by Calcination, and a bituminous Earth near Hall in Saxony, by Expoſure to the Air. The Salt is extracted by Elixation with Water; and afterwards brought into a cryſtalline Form, by evaporating the Solution, and ſetting it to ſhoot with the Addition of a little alkaline Ley, or putrified Urine. The Engliſh Alum is colourleſs, and commonly in large Maſſes, of the Figure of the wooden Tubs, in which it is concreted. The Roman is of a reddiſh Hue, and in ſmaller Cryſtals. The Name of Roch or Rock Alum is applied, among us, to the Engliſh, on Account of the Size and Hardneſs of its Maſſes; and by foreign Writers to the Roman, on account of the hard Stone or Rock from which it is extracted. The Roman is ſomewhat leſs ſtyptic and leſs-nauſeous than the Engliſh, and probably has for its Baſis a ſomewhat different Kind of Earth.

Alum is a ſtrong Aſtringent; it is in common Uſe for external Purpoſes; againſt Relaxations of the Uvula; in Gargariſms for ſpongy ſcorbutic Gums; and in Collyria for Inflammations and Defluxions of the Eyes. Internally it is given in ſmall Doſes, of half a Grain or leſs, as a mild Corroborant; and in larger ones, as ten, fifteen, and ſometimes twenty Grains, for reſtraining immoderate Hæmorrhages. Theſe large Doſes are never adviſeable but in profuſe and threatening Evacuations; as they are apt to nauſeate the Stomach, occaſion griping Pains, and leave obſtinate Conſtipations of the Bowels. The firſt Doſe or two ſometimes purge a little. Burnt Alum is ſometimes uſed as an Eſcharotic to eat down fungous Fleſh.

Alum diſſolves in about fourteen times its Weight of Water; and concretes again, upon duly evaporating the Solution, into ſemitranſparent Cryſtals, of an octogonal Figure. Expoſed to the Fire, it eaſily melts, bubbles up in Bliſters, emits a copious Phlegm, and then turns into a light ſpongy white Maſs, conſiderably more acrid than the Alum was at firſt: This, urged with a ſtronger Fire, yields a ſmall Quantity of acid Spirit, ſimilar to that obtained by the ſame Means from Vitriol; the Part which remains, if the Heat has been ſufficiently intenſe, and long continued, is an inſipid white Earth, readily ſoluble in every Kind of Acid. Solutions of Alum coagulate Milk, change the blue Colour of vegetable Juices into a Red or Purple, and turn an Infuſion of Galls turbid and whitiſh. Upon adding fixt alkaline Salts to theſe Solutions, the Earth of the Alum is precipitated, its Acid uniting with Alkali into a neutral ſaline Concrete ſimilar to vitriolated Tartar.

Ambra griſea, Offic. Ambergriſe. The Origin of this Subſtance was formerly Matter of Debate among Naturaliſts. It ſeems at preſent univerſally agreed, that Ambergriſe is to be reckoned among the Species of Bitumens, and owes its Riſe to the Earth, out of whoſe Bowels it is torn, and waſhed away by the Waves, and carried into the Sea. For it is found in greateſt Quantities in the Sea about the Iſland of Madagaſcar, where the Subterranean Parts are believed to be pregnant with that Kind of Bitumen. It is a ſolid and fat

Subſtance, not ponderous, of an Aſh-Colour, variegated like Marble, and marked often with white Specks. There are two Kinds of Ambergriſe, the Aſh-coloured, and Black. The firſt is to be preferred, when cleared of all Filth, with a ſtrong Smell, and light, and which, being pricked with a hot Needle, drops a fat odorous Juice. The Black is leſs eſteemed, as being mixed with Earth or Mud, or adulterated according to ſome. The Glebes of Ambergriſe are ſometimes found ſo big, as to weigh above two hundred Pounds. It is gathered in great Quantities about the Molucca Iſlands, in the Indian Sea, and is frequently found on the Shores, both in the Eaſt-Indies, and in Africa. Pieces of it are likewiſe met with on the Northern Coaſts of England, Scotland, Norway, and Ireland, being thrown aſhore by the Tide. Ambergriſe melts by Fire into a gold-coloured or yellow Reſin. In diſtilling Ambergriſe, we get firſt an inſipid then an acrid Liquor, or Spirit, and a yellow Oil of a moſt penetrating Smell, with a ſmall Portion of acid volatile Salt, like Salt of Amber, a black, ſhining, bituminous Matter remaining in the Retort. From whence it is plain, that Ambergriſe conſiſts of fine volatile Parts, intangled in other thicker Parts, both ſaline and bituminous. Ambergriſe is in general one of the moſt agreeable of the Perfumes, and the leaſt apt to diſorder weak Conſtitutions, or ſuch as are liable to be offended with Subſtances of this Claſs. It is recommended by Phyſicians as proper to raiſe the drooping Spirits, to ſupply the Defect thereof, and to accelerate their Motions. Hence it is both a cephalic and antiſpaſmodic cordial Medicine, enlivens the Senſes, and is very effectual in Fainting, and all other Affections of the Head and Nerves. It is uſed both outwardly and inwardly. The Doſe, in Subſtance, is from one to four Grains, taken in a poached Egg, or in a Glaſs of Wine with Sugar and Spices. Ambergriſe is ſometimes counterfeited by mixing a little Muſk and Civet, with Storax, Labdanum, and Aloes-Wood. And ſometimes it is adulterated, by mixing with it ſome of the above-mentioned Perfumes, and a great deal of Bulls Blood dried.

Amiantus, Offic. Earth-Flax. This is a Kind of ſciſſile Stone, conſiſting of Filaments, in ſuch a Manner as to be capable of being wove into a Sort of Cloth. It is remarkable for reſiſting the Force of Fire, ſo as not to be conſumed by it. It is ſeldom or never uſed in Medicine, that I know of; tho' Superſtition has aſcribed ſome Virtues to it, as that it reſiſts Magic and Witchcraft. But as the Legiſlature has thought proper to abrogate all the Laws before in Force againſt Sorcery, upon a full Conviction of their being no ſuch Thing, I think we may with equal Reaſon, ſtrike the Amiantus out of the Catalogue of Simples.

Antimonium, Offic. Antimony. This is a metallic, ſolid, ponderous, and friable Subſtance, almoſt of the Colour of black Lead, conſiſting of long ſhining *Striæ*, or Needles. It is found in Mines, in many Parts of the World, of different Colours; but the Hungarian and Tranſilvanian Antimony, of which little or none comes to us, is eſteemed much the beſt for Medicinal Uſes. What we are furniſhed with is not the pure Mineral, but that melted and caſt into a pyramidal Form. We are obliged to Baſil Valentine for diſcovering the Medical Uſes of Antimony. It was this Chymiſt who firſt uſed Antimony internally, and enriched Medicine with many Preparations of this Mineral. It is ſaid, that having thrown away ſome Antimony which he had uſed in the

Fuſion

Fuſion of Metals, he obſerved ſome Swine, who had accidentally eaten it, to purge conſiderably; and that, very ſoon after this they became ſleek and fat. This gave him the Hint of trying what it would do in human Bodies. With this View he made a Multitude of Experiments with it, as appears by his Treatiſe, entitled, *Currus Triumphalis Antimonii*, and determined its Efficacy. After him Paracelſus, Mathiolus, Angelus Sala, Jacobus Launæus, and many other learned Men, pleaded the Cauſe of Antimony, and held it in great Eſteem. There were, however, others, who looked upon the internal Uſe of Antimony as moſt pernicious, amongſt whom was Jacobus Grevinus; who in 1566 publiſhed a Treatiſe, in which he repreſents Antimony as a moſt dangerous Poiſon, and adviſes the Magiſtrates to prohibit the Sale of it, as they had done that of Quickſilver and Orpiment. His Counſel was taken, and the Medicinal Uſe of Antimony was forbid the ſame Year, by a Decree of the Faculty of Phyſic at Paris, which was confirmed by one of the Parliament; and in 1609, Paulmier, a Phyſician of Paris, was expelled the Faculty for uſing it in his Practice. In the Year 1637, the ſame Faculty allowed its Uſe as a Cathartic; and, in 1666, the free Uſe of it was permitted by the Parliament of Paris, in conſequence of an Opinion of the Faculty of Phyſic given in its Favour. Antimony was eſteemed by the Ancients aſtringent and refrigerating, was principally uſed externally, in Collyria, againſt Fluxions and Exulcerations of the Eyes, and by way of Coſmetic to tinge the Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes of a black Colour. It is very aſtoniſhing that ſo many Phyſicians, and ſome of them Men of Learning, ſhould ſo ſtrenuouſly oppoſe the Introduction of Antimony into Medicine, and, without any Manner of Evidence and Experience, treat it as a deleterious Poiſon. For it appears that Antimony reduced to a Powder is neither emetic nor cathartic; though, if given in very large Quantities, it may perhaps by its Stimulus and Weight gently looſen the Belly. And ſo far is it from being deleterious, that it is an excellent Alterative in the Scabies, or Mange of Horſes, other Cattle, and Man; and thoſe who take it are obſerved to grow fat after it, and to enjoy a better State of Health than before; and it is a very great Error to imagine, as ſome have done, that Antimony, boiled or macerated in Water, both vomits and purges; for it does neither. But if Antimony is mixed with an equal Quantity of Nitre, and put gradually into a red-hot Crucible, ſo as to melt, it then becomes violently emetic, and is called *Crocus Metallorum*. And it further communicates an emetic Quality to Wine, or almoſt to any other Liquor in which it has been infuſed. And this Proportion of Nitre with the Antimony is ſaid to render the Preparation more emetic than any other; for if either more, or leſs Nitre is uſed, it is proportionably leſs emetic. Antimony conſiſts of a ſulphureous and reguline Part; which when united together operate as an Alterative only; but as ſoon as the Union is diſſolved, the Sulphur becomes emetic and cathartic, and the reguline Part draſtic and virulent. If Antimony in Powder is boiled in Water impregnated with an Acid, an Alcali, or any Thing oleous, this will, in ſome meaſure, diſſolve the Union betwixt the ſulphureous and reguline Parts, and communicate to the Liquor the Qualities of the Parts it diſſolves. Thus an Acid, diſſolving in the reguline and metallic Parts, renders the Liquor extremely emetic and draſtic; but an alcaline or oleous

oleous Liquor, acting upon the Sulphur, renders the Liquor more mildly emetic, cathartic, and ſometimes diaphoretic. Hence we may conceive the Reaſon, why Crude Antimony may ſometimes by Accident operate in the *Primæ Viæ*; that is, if it meets with any Thing acid, alcaline, or oleous therein, capable of diſſolving the Union betwixt the reguline and ſulphureous Parts. Hoffman aſſerts, that he has ſeen very great and good Effects from Crude Antimony, mixed with Sugar, in an Atrophy, and Pains of the Limbs. And Crude Antimony alone, powdered, is ſaid to be excellent in Paralytic Diſorders, and Diſeaſes of the Breaſt. The celebrated Kunckel was cured, by the Advice of Sennertus, of violent Pains in his Arms, by taking Crude Antimony in Powder; and he afterwards found great Relief in the Gout, by taking Crude Antimony mixed with Sugar. And the Remedy for the Gout ſo much advertiſed of late Years, under the Name of the Gout and Rheumatic Powder, conſiſts of nothing but equal Parts of Crude Antimony and Nitre, reduced to a fine Powder, till no Particles of the Antimony remain viſible; the Doſe is twenty-ſeven Grains of both together. Crude Antimony is alſo an excellent Remedy for the Rickets, Worms in Children, the *Fluor Albus*, and all Diſeaſes from glandular Obſtructions. But Geoffroy adviſes to begin with a very ſmall Doſe, and increaſe it gradually, to avoid, at the Time of taking it, all Acids, and to mix it with treble or four times the Quantity of ſome Abſorbent, as the *Oculi Cancrorum*. We find in the Brandenburgh Diſpenſatory a Preparation under the Title of *Morſuli Reſtaurantes Kunckelii*, conſiſting of Crude Antimony, mixed with ſome aromatic and oleous Ingredient, and Sugar. Theſe are greatly celebrated in Germany for putrid Fevers, the Itch, and Ulcers thence ariſing, for carrying off the Relics of the Small-Pox, and in a virulent Gonorrhæa of long ſtanding. And two Parts of Antimony with one of the Peruvian Bark, given in the Quantity of two Drams for a Doſe, is eſteemed excellent in an Intermitting Fever, and is ſaid even to cure one that is continual; but of this I have no Experience. It is further aſſerted, that Crude Antimony mixed with melted Wax, or, as it is called, Cerated, is an excellent Remedy in a Diarrhæa, or Dyſentery. I think it is generally agreed by Chymiſts, that the Sulphur of Antimony differs very little from common mineral Sulphur; but that it operates in a different Manner, is owing to a Portion of the reguline Part, from which it is very difficult to free the Sulphur. Upon the whole, Antimony may be eſteemed one of the Herculean Remedies for conquering obſtinate Diſtempers; and if uſed with Judgment and Diſcretion, it is as innocent as any other Medicine. It is therefore aſtoniſhing, that any Inſtances ſhould occur of Patients labouring under obſtinate Diſorders, who have been deſerted, or at leaſt not cured, by Phyſicians, who have afterwards found a Remedy in Antimony adminiſtered by the Hands of Quacks, who don't ſo much as pretend to any Degree of Medicinal Knowledge.

Argentum, Offic. Silver. Some Preparations from this Metal are uſed in Medicine; tho' I don't know, that by itſelf it is poſſeſſed of any Virtues, tho' ſome were formerly aſcribed to it, as it ſhould ſeem, without any real Foundation. It was ſaid to be peculiarly adapted to Diſorders of the Head and Brain; and was therefore recommended in an Epilepſy, Apoplexy, Vertigo, Melancholy, Weakneſs of Memory, and Folly,

Folly, if this laſt may be eſteemed a Diſtemper. Tachenius tells us of an illiterate Silverſmith, of ſo happy a Memory, that he could repeat Word for Word whatever he heard; and this it ſeems was ridiculouſly aſcribed to his ſwallowing Silver, as he worked it.

Argilla, Offic. Clay. Clays of all Sorts are eſteemed drying, aſtringent, and abſtergent.

Arſenicum, Arſenic. Of this there are three Sorts. *Arſenicum Album*, Offic. White Arſenic, or Ratſbane. *Arſenicum Flavum*, Offic. Yellow Ratſbane. *Arſenicum Rubrum Factitium*, Offic. Red Arſenic. Arſenic, properly ſo called, is a Subſtance extracted from an Ore found in Saxony and Bohemia, named Cobalt. As this Original of Arſenic, and the Way of preparing it, are not commonly known, I ſhall here ſhew what is the Nature of Cobalt; and in what Manner Arſenic, and the other Subſtances, found with it in the Ore, are extracted; alſo what are the Kinds of factitious or artificial Arſenic. The Cobalt of the Shops, *Cadmia Metallica* of Agricola, is a ponderous, hard, foſſil Subſtance, almoſt black, not unlike Antimony, or ſome Kinds of Pyrites, emitting a ſtrong ſulphureous Smell when burnt, often mixed with Copper, ſometimes with Silver. It is dug out of Mines in Saxony, near Goſlar; in Bohemia, in the Valley of Joachim; and in England, on the Mendip Hills, in great Quantities. It has ſo ſtrong a corroſive Quality, as ſometimes to turn and ulcerate the Hands and Feet of the Miners, and is a deadly Poiſon of all known Animals. All the three Kinds of Arſenic are extracted from it; and it likewiſe ſerves to make Zaffera, uſed by Potters, in giving a blue Colour to their Veſſels; and the *Encauſtum Cæruleum*, or that Kind of Blue ſometimes uſed by Painters, and often by Women to mix with their Starch, for whitening and ſtiffening Linen. The Way of making all theſe is taught by Kunckel, in his Art of making Glaſs. To this Purpoſe, they put the Cobalt in a calcining Reverbatory Furnace, made for that Purpoſe, in ſuch a Manner, as that the Flame may juſt graze upon the Ore, and ſo ſet it on Fire. The Flame of the Ore is blue, accompanied with a copious Smoke, which is received on the Ceiling of the Furnace, and from thence conveyed out through a large Funnel, made of Boards, and above an hundred Ells in Length. But the greateſt Part of it ſticks to the Inſide of the Funnel, in form of a whitiſh Soot; and every ſix Months the Labourers ſweep the Funnel with Brooms, and carefully preſerve this Soot, which afterwards ſerves to make both white, yellow and red Arſenic. White Arſenic is made only by ſublimating the Soot in Iron Veſſels into an opake Subſtance, ſometimes white and ſhining like the *Encauſtum Album*, ſometimes ſtreaked with red and cryſtalline Veins. Yellow Arſenic is made of the ſame Soot ſublimed with common Sulphur, in the Proportion of one Part of Sulphur to ten of Soot. The ſublimed Maſs is of a yellow Colour, ſolid like Sulphur, ſhining, and not altogether opake, eaſily broken, but not eaſily crumbled into Duſt; and differing very little from the foſſile Orpiment. Red Arſenic is made of the ſame Soot with a double Proportion of Sulphur. The ſublimed Maſs is ſolid, of a Cinnabarine Colour, and opake. Sulphur, which reſtrains the Power of Mercury and the Antimonial Metal, remarkably abates the Virulence of Arſenic. Hence theſe Compoſitions of Sulphur and Arſenic, are far leſs poiſonous than the pure white Arſenic,

ſenic, and thoſe in which the Quantity of Sulphur is conſiderable ſeem to be almoſt innocent. By varying the Proportions of Sulphur and Arſenic, Sublimates may be obtained of a great Variety of Shades of yellow and red. The foſſile ſulphurated Arſenics differ remarkably in Texture as well as in Colour, ſome being ſmooth and uniform like the factitious Maſſes, and others compoſed of ſmall Scales or Leaves; the former are commonly diſtinguiſhed by the Name of *Zarnicks*, the latter by that of *Auripigmenta* or *Orpiments*. The Orpiments are the only Subſtances to which the Greeks gave the Name *Arſenicon*, the Preparation of White Arſenic being a Diſcovery of later Years: The red Zarnicks are the *Sandarache* of the Greeks, and the *Realgar* or *Riſigal* of the Arabians, and ſome of the Chymical Writers. That theſe Foſſils are really ſulphurated Arſenic appears from ſeveral Experiments. When ſet on Fire, the arſenical, as well as the ſulphureous Smell, is plainly diſtinguiſhable. If triturated with Quickſilver, and expoſed to a ſuitable Heat, the Sulphur is detained by the Mercury, and a pure White Arſenic ſublimes. In like manner a Mixture of fixt alcaline Salt, with any vegetable or animal Subſtance, keeps down the Sulphur, and at the ſame time receives the Arſenic into its reguline or metallic Form.

The calcined Cobalt, after the Evaporation of the Fumes or Smoke, is powdered and calcined again; and this Operation is repeated till the Calcination is judged to be perfect. Then, being very finely powdered, it is mixed with two or three times the Quantity of powdered Flint-Stones, and moiſtened with a little Water in large Tubs, where in a very ſhort time it becomes a ſolid firm Maſs, called *Zaffera*, as already ſaid, which is uſed by the Potters, Glaſs-Men, and Enamellers. If two Parts of calcined Cobalt, one Part of Potaſh, and three of common Sand, be melted together, a vitrious, opake, and bluiſh Maſs is produced, which is ground in Mills to a very fine blue Powder, which is called *Smaltum*, or *Encauſtum Cæruleum*, uſed by Painters, and in waſhing Linen. Arſenic is very volatile; for if any Quantity of it is put into a Crucible, and ſet over the Fire, it will preſently evaporate in white Fumes, without leaving any Remainder. If melted, ſtratified, or cemented with Copper, it turns it of a Silver Colour; but, as it impairs its Ductility, this Change of Colour is rendered of no Uſe.

Arſenic is a powerful Corroſive, and reckoned among the ſtrongeſt Poiſons. When taken inwardly, it cauſes many bad Symptoms, of which ſome are common to it with other Poiſons; ſuch as Anxieties, Swoonings, Palpitations, a ſudden Dejection, or Sinking of the Strength and Spirits, Stupors, Deliriums, Convulſive Motions of the Limbs, Palſies, Heat and Corroſion of the Fauces, Thirſt, Fevers, Vomiting, Pain in the Stomach, and cold Sweats. Other Symptoms are peculiar to this Poiſon, ſuch as not only an Eroſion of the Stomach, but an Extenuation of it, in ſuch a Manner, as that all its Coats, taken together, ſhall not be thicker than a Poppy Leaf in many Places; and at the ſame time, the ſmall Inteſtines are found corroded and perforated, with a ſudden Swelling, and Sphacelation of the Parts of the Body; and after Death, a more ſpeedy Putrefaction than is obſerved in other Caſes, eſpecially in the Parts of Generation belonging to Men. If Death does not immediatley follow, the Patient becomes afflicted with an Hectic Fever, Maraſmus, Palſy, Tremors, and ſometimes Madneſs. The Remedies chiefly to be depend-

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ed on againſt this, as againſt moſt other Poiſons, are large Quantities of Milk, Oil, or fat Broths drank plentifully, while the Poiſon remains in the *Primæ Viæ*; but after it has got into the Blood, alexiterial Medicines are to be uſed, ſuch as Venice Treacle, Mithridate, Contrayerva-Root, and ſuch like, and afterwards a Milk Diet. Tho' Arſenic be a quick Poiſon, both for Men and Brutes, it is recommended by ſome in Intermitting Fevers. But, let it be never ſo much prepared and corrected, its deleterious Qualities are only leſſened, never wholly removed. And therefore, though it may be a good Remedy for the preſent, it will afterwards prove a Poiſon, and bring on very diſmal Symptoms. After giving the above Account of the Opinion of Geoffroy, with reſpect to the internal Uſe of Arſenic, I need not caution the young Practitioners in Phyſic to hold as ſuſpected the Advice of Pitcairn, who directs Arſenic to be given internally in a Dyſentery; and of Zacutus Luſitanus, who adviſes the Uſe of it in Clyſters for the ſame Diſtemper. Yellow Arſenic or Orpiment was formerly employed to eat away fungous Fleſh, but is now wholly laid aſide in that Intention, Chymiſtry having ſupplied us with much better Eſcharotics. It is uſed ſometimes by Barbers, with a Mixture of Quicklime, as a Dipilatory to eradicate the Hairs of any Part of the Body; but if ſuffered to lie on too long it corrodes the Skin. Some have ventured to recommend the internal Uſe of Orpiment in a Phthiſis and other Diſorders, a Practice too dangerous to be followed.

Aſphaltus, & Bitumen Judaicum, Offic. Jews-Pitch. The *Aſphaltum* of Dioſcorides, and *Bitumen Judaicum* of the Shops, called *Carabe* and *Gummi Funerum* by Serapion, is a ſolid, britle, bituminous Subſtance, of a red, blackiſh, or dark Colour; eaſily inflammable, of a ſtrong bituminous Smell, when warm, and fuſible by Fire. It is found in ſeveral Parts; but the beſt is that which comes from Judæa, where it is gathered in the Dead-Sea, called from thence the Lake Aſphaltites. It is probable, that a great Quantity of this Bitumen riſes from that Lake to the Surface of the Water. At firſt it is ſoft, viſcid, and glutinous, that it can with Difficulty be ſeparated from any Part which it touches, but in time grows harder than Pitch; and from the Place where it is found, it is called Carabe of Sodom; Carabe being uſed often by the Arabians to denote any ſolid Bitumen, and the Dead-Sea being the Lake where Sodom ſtood. The Names of *Gummi Funerum* and *Mumia* were given it, becauſe the common People, among the Egyptians, uſed it in embalming and preſerving dead Bodies. The true *Bitumen Judaicum* is ſeldom brought to us. For Dioſcorides directs us to make Choice of that which ſhines like Purple, and to reject the black Kind as being foul, and of ſmall Value. But all that we ſee of that Kind is black; though even that when broken in Pieces, appears, againſt the Light, to be of a Saffron Colour; and therefore it is poſſible this may be the ſame Kind recommended by Dioſcorides, only boiled in Braſs Kettles before it is ſent to us. It is of a diſcutient, emollient, and agglutinating Quality. It diſſolves coagulated Blood, and promotes the Menſtrual Diſcharge.

Aurum, Offic. Gold. The Uſe of Gold in Phyſic was unknown to the antient Greeks. The Arabians firſt talked of its Medicinal Virtues, and mixed it in their Compoſitions, being previouſly reduced to thin Leaves, upon a Perſuaſion that it comforted the Heart, and exhilarated the

the Spirits; and that therefore it was proper in Palpitations of the Heart, and in Melancholy. The Chymiſts add further, that a moſt powerful fixed Sulphur is contained in Gold, which, if it be mixed with the Blood, preſerves it from all Corruption, and reſtores and revivifies Human Nature in the ſame Manner as the Sun, the great Original of this Sulphur, enlivens Nature. Many Authors are of a quite different Opinion, becauſe the Effects of Gold are found not to anſwer theſe great Pretenſions; and it may be reaſonably queſtioned whether Gold be at all uſeful in Phyſic. The Virtues of the Chymical Preparations of Gold are equally dubious; becauſe they ſeem to derive their Energy, not from the Gold, but from the Menſtrua, and other Subſtances mixed with it.

Biſmutham, Offic. Biſmuth, Marcaſite of Silver, or Tin Glaſs. Biſmuth is a metallic, fuſible, but not ductile Subſtance, very brittle and heavy, and diſtinguiſhable from Lead and Tin by its Colour, which is ſometimes ſhining like Silver, ſometimes of a faint Purple reſembling the Regulus of Antimony, but conſiſting of broader Laminæ, and ſtaining the Fingers. It is prepared by Artiſts, by being firſt torrified, and then melted into a Regulus. It is often found in the Silver Mines; and wherever the Miners find Biſmuth, they conclude they ſhall find Silver; and hence they call it the Proof of Silver. The Mines of Biſmuth are in Bohemia and Miſnia. Some pretend that it may be extracted from Cobalt melted into a Regulus, by a particular Proceſs; but this is not certain. Biſmuth ſeems to have been unknown both to the Greeks and Arabians; for the Arabian Marcaſite was the *Lapis Pyrites*. It is very ſeldom uſed in Phyſic, tho' ſome prepare Flowers from it, which they ſay are diaphoretic; but moſt Phyſicians have been afraid to uſe it inwardly, becauſe of the arſenical Parts contained in it. The Magiſtery of Biſmuth is prepared by diſſolving the Metal in Spirit of Nitre, then precipitating it with a Solution of Sea-Salt in Water. This Precipitate, being edulcorated by frequent Lotions, becomes a very white Powder, much valued by the Ladies as a Coſmetic, and much uſed by Dealers in Hair, to improve the Colour of it when dark or red. Pewterers mix it with Tin, to harden it, and give it a more ſhining Colour.

Bitumen, Offic. *Piſſaſphaltos nativum*, Schrod. Common Foſſile Pitch. The Bitumen is produced in Apollonia near Epidamnos, and is carried down the Ceraunian Mountains by the Current of a River, and thrown upon the Shores, where it concretes in Maſſes, and ſmells like Pitch mixed with Brimſtone. The Piſſaſphaltos of Dioſcorides, and of the Shops, or mineral Pitch, is a black or red Kind of Bitumen, of a fragrant and not unpleaſant bituminous Smell, viſcid, or of a middle Conſiſtence, between Petroleum, and a ſolid Bitumen, not unlike the common Pitch, fuſible by Fire, concreſcible by Cold, and eaſily inflammable. It diſtils from Rocks, or ſprings from the Earth in ſeveral Countries. In Italy they uſe that which is found in the *Campania di Roma*, about ſixty Miles from the City, near a little Town called Catho. It ouzes thro' the Crannies of Rocks in the Summer time, of the Conſiſtence of Honey, of a black Colour, and penetrating Smell. If it be kept a great while, it grows hard, retaining ſtill ſomething of its fatty Conſiſtence, and never grows ſo dry or hard as the ſolid Bitumens. Freſh Bitumen is digeſtive, maturating, and reſolvent. It is uſed in ripening Buboes, reſolving Tumours, diſcuſſing Sciatic Pains, and to ſtrengthen luxated Parts after they have been reduced. A Mixture of this

this, and ſlimy or muddy Clay, is called Maltha, and was uſed as Mortar in building the Walls of Babylon, according to Vitruvius.

Bolus. Bole: A friable earthy Subſtance, uniting with Water into a ſmooth Paſte, adhering to the Tongue, and diſſolving as it were in the Mouth: Of a clayey Kind, but more readily imbibing Water than the Clays ſtrictly ſo called; when moiſtened leſs viſcous and coheſive, more eaſily diffuſive through Water by Agitation, and more freely ſubſiding from it. Many bolar Earths have been recommended for Medicinal Uſes, and were formerly ranked among the Officinals. The Colleges of London and Edinburgh, have, with great Propriety, reduced their Number to the two following, which are alſo allowed to be uſed indiſcriminately, as the firſt is ſeldom to be met with in the Shops.

1. *Bolus Armena*, Offic. Armenian Bole, or Bole Armonic: Of a pale but bright red Colour, with a Tinge of Yellow; harder, and of a leſs gloſſy Surface than moſt of the other Boles.

2. *Bolus Gallica*, Offic. French Bole: Of a pale red Colour, variegated with irregular Specks and Veins of white and Yellow.

Beſides theſe, the Boles that have been celebrated by Authors at different Times, for various Intentions, are red Boles from Lemnos, Strigonium, Portugal, Tuſcany, and Livonia; yellow Boles from Armenia, Tockay, Sileſia, Bohemia, and Blois; white Boles from Armenia, Lemnos, Nocera, Eretria, Samos, Chio, Malta, Tuſcany, and Goltberg. Several of theſe Earths have been commonly made up into little Cakes or flat Maſſes, and ſtamped with certain Impreſſions, from whence they received the Name of *Terræ Sigillatæ*, or ſealed Earths. The Armenian and Lemnian have generally been ſuppoſed to be the beſt, but are rarely to be met with. The common French Bole, and ſome Bolar Earths found in our own Country, and even white Clay artificially coloured with Ochre or Colcothar of Vitriol, have commonly ſupplied the Place, both of thoſe and of the other coloured Boles. It is needleſs to give a ſeparate Account of each of theſe; of the Places from whence they are dug, or of the Opinions concerning them, as it is now agreed on, that all theſe earthy Bodies, however differing from one another in the Degree, or Species of their Colour, or in their Texture or Compactneſs, appear, in regard to their medicinal Qualities, to be very nearly, if not intirely alike.

All the Boles have for their Baſis, one and the ſame argillaceous Earth; which is not diſſoluble by the Heat of boiling Water, in Acids, in Alkalies, or in any known Menſtruum; and which, in a ſtrong Heat, grows hard, contrary to all the other Bodies of an earthy or ſtony Nature, which receive from Fire a greater or leſs Degree of Friability, and, at the ſame Time, loſes its Property of imbibing Water, and of being reduced thereby into a tenacious Maſs. Clays and Boles are ſoluble, in part at leaſt, in the vitriolic Acid, whence reſults a Compound of the Nature of Alum. The Colours of the Boles proceed from a ſlight Admixture of a ferruginous Calx. Some of them contain a Portion of calcareous Earth, both which Principles are intimately blended with the proper bolar Matter. They all ſeem to participate alſo of the vitriolic Acid, which is only diſcoverable in them by the Force of Fire.

The medical Virtues of the Boles appear to depend on the ſimple bolar or argillaceous Earth. As this Earth is not diſſoluble by any Fluid that

that can exist in the Bodies of Animals, it can act no otherwise than by imbibing, or giving a greater Degree of Consistence to, thin sharp Humours in the first Passages, and in some Measure defending the Solids from their Acrimony. In consequence of this Virtue, the Boles may be of some Service in alvine Fluxes, cardialgic Complaints, and in some Kinds of acute Diseases, though they are not possessed, as they have been commonly supposed to be, of any truly astringent, or absorbent, and much less of any alexipharmic Powers. The Sensation of Astringency they generally occasion, in some Degree, in the Mouth, seems to consist only in their adhering to and drying the Part, by imbibing the Fluids that moisten it. Their Dose is from fifteen or twenty Grains to a Dram.

Borax, P. Lond. *Borax*, *Tincar*, P. Edinb. Borax. A crystalline Salt, melting in the Fire, into a Substance resembling Glass, which is nevertheless, although difficultly, soluble in Water. It is composed of the Mineral Alkali, or Basis of the Sea Salt, combined with a smaller Proportion of a peculiar subacid Concrete, termed *Sal Sedativum*, the true Nature of which is little known. This Salt is brought from the East-Indies, in great Masses, consisting partly of large Crystals, but chiefly of smaller ones, intermingled with Sand, small Stones, and other Impurities. In its rough State it is called Tincar, and is chiefly brought from the interior Parts of Persia and Bengal. When refined, it is called Borax. What is brought from China is generally pretty free from Admixtures of other Substances. For a Trifle Difference in the Price, it may be purchased there, as thoroughly refined as it is in Europe. This Process, for shooting it into large white Crystals, first practised at Venice, afterwards in Holland, and now by some particular Persons in England, is said to be kept a Secret. Certain additional Matters are suspected to be employed; the Borax refined in Europe being different, in some Respects, particularly in its Power of vitrifying earthy Bodies, from the unrefined Crystals. Of its Origin and Preparation, we have no certain Account. Geoffroy's late Brother, in the Lectures which he read at the Royal College upon the Materia Medica, (after the Perusal of some Memoirs of a German Traveller, called M. Narglin, a good Naturalist, who had made many Essays on this Salt, both in the Indies and at Venice, where it was formerly purified) tells us, "That Borax was "produced in several Parts of the "East-Indies, but most plentifully "in the Dominions of the Great "Mogul, and in Persia; that, in "several Places of those two Countries, there flowed gently from "different Mines, but principally "from those of Copper, a salt "Water, muddy and greenish, "which was carefully preserved; "that after it was evaporated to a "certain Consistence, they poured "it into Pits sunk in the Earth, "and lined with a Paste composed "of the Mud deposited from the "same mineral Sources, and the "Fat of Animals; that they laid "over these Pits a Cover of a convenient Thickness, made of the "same Paste; that at the End of "some Months they opened them, "where they would find the Water "partly evaporated, and the Salt "of the Borax crystallized; that "they took these Crystals out of "that fat Mud, with which they "were still mixed or covered, and "in that Condition they were "brought to us from the Indies." Borax in China costs little, which makes

makes it probable, that this Kind of Salt is natural to that Country, or at leaſt very eaſy to make. Pure Borax diſſolves in about eight Times its Weight of boiling Water, but requires near fourteen Times its Weight to keep it diſſolved in the cold. It has a ſweetiſh ſomewhat pungent Taſte, leaving in the Mouth an Impreſſion like that of alkaline Salts, but far milder. Like them too, it changes the blue Colour of Flowers to green, precipitates earthy and metallic Bodies diſſolved in Acids, and renders Oils miſcible with Water into a ſemi-ſaponaceous Liquid; its alkaline Baſis ſeeming to be only imperfectly neutralized by its ſub-acid Ingredient. It does not however effervеſce with acid any more than with alkaline Liquors. It diſſolves in Acids more eaſily than in Water, and promotes likewiſe the Solution of ſome vegetable acid Salts, as that of Tartar for Example, of themſelves difficultly diſſoluble. By all the mineral Acids, and, as is ſaid, by the acetous, its conſtituent Parts are ſeparable from one another; the acid uniting with the alkaline Baſis, and disjoining therefrom the ſub-acid Ingredient of the Borax. The Uſe of Borax in Medicine is that of an inciſive and aperient Salt, by Virtue of which it is effectual againſt Diſeaſes which proceed from an Inſpiſſation of the Humours, and Obſtructions thence ariſing, acting at the ſame Time againſt the Acid, without exciting any Motion. The Doſe is an entire Dram. It is thought by ſome to have a ſpecific emmenagogue and expulſive Virtue; which may probably be derived from the aforeſaid inciſive, deobſtruent, and aperitive Qualities. However its Stimulus does not ſeem ſtrong enough to be depended upon for preſent Relief in a difficult Birth, unleſs it be joined with ſome other Ingredients, that are of more Efficacy by their volatile Stimulus. For this Reaſon, Borax is commonly given in Powder mixed with Saffron, Myrrh, Oil of Cinnamon, Caſtor, the volatile Salt of Amber, and other Subſtances of known Efficacy, in promoting the Birth, and facilitating Delivery. Borax calcined is ſuppoſed to act as an Aſtringent, and is reckoned of ſpecific Virtue in Fluxes of the Belly, or the Semen. The Doſe is from a Scruple to half a Dram, in Conſerve of Roſes, either alone, or with other ſuitable Ingredients, as toaſted Nutmeg, *&c.* Outwardly it is applied, though but ſeldom, to conſume carnous and ſpongy Excreſcences, in ſordid Ulcers; it is recommended alſo for the Itch, and in Coſmetics. The Uſefulneſs of Borax in ſuch Caſes may reaſonably be expected from its ſaline, reſolving, and inciſive Qualities; although its Virtue, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, may perhaps be more juſtly expected from Borax in its crude State, as it is ſold in India; though, according to Garcias, it is ſeldom uſed by the Indian Phyſicians, unleſs for cutaneous Foulneſſes.

Calaminaris Lapis, Offic. Calaminar Stone. The Foſſile Cadmia of Agricola, ſtony Cadmia of Schroder, Lapis Calaminaris, or Calamine of the Shops, is a hard, heavy, foſſil Subſtance, of different Colours, ſuch as a pale Colour inclining to white, yelloviſh, and a blackiſh red. This laſt is full of ſmall ferruginous Globules, like Grains of Pepper, and marked with white Veins, and is found in great Quantities about Bourges near Saumur, in Anjou, in France, and in many Parts of England. The others are dug in Germany, near Aix la Chapelle. Lapis Calaminaris is the Ore of Zinc, and is employed principally for the making of Braſs. The

Quantity of Zinc it yields is variable, from two ſixteenths of its Weight to nine. It muſt be roaſted or calcined, partly with a View to diſſipate ſome ſulphurous Matter, which the crude Mineral is ſuppoſed to contain, but chiefly to render it friable and more eaſily reducible into fine Powder. This Species of Cadmia was probably unknown to the ancient Greeks, or at leaſt was not uſed by them in Phyſic, ſince it is not mentioned either by Dioſcorides or Galen. It is reckoned an excellent Reſtringent, deſiccative and epulotic, of Uſe in Collyria againſt Defluxions of thin acrid Humours upon the Eyes; alſo in Unguents and Cerates, or ſprinkled in fine Powder, to heal Ulcerations and Excoriations of the external Parts.

Calx, Offic. Lime. Quick-Lime, by the Greeks called ἀσβεστος, or τιτανος ἀσβεστος, or ſimply ἀσβεστος, is no more than a calcarious Stone, burned into a Calx of a white cineritious Colour, of an acrid and pungent Taſte; and which, when it has not been too long expoſed to the Air, produces an Effervеſcence, Smoke, and a conſiderable Degree of Heat, when Water is poured upon it; but when it is penetrated by the moiſt and humid Parts of the Air, it ceaſes to produce an Effervеſcence, and becomes a Kind of Powder. Quick-Lime may be prepared not only of the Stone commonly called Lime-Stone, but alſo of Marble, and other Stones of a cloſe Contexture, and hard Nature. In ſome Parts of France it is prepared of a Sort of Flint, which is capable of being calcined. In Holland, and ſome other Countries, where Lime-Stone is not to be found, they prepare it of the Sea-Shells found on the Shore, which they calcine by the Help of a ſtrong and violent Fire. The Americans, according to Labat, prepare a Quick-Lime of ſub-marine Plants and Lithophytes; and in ſeveral Parts of England, where a proper Stone cannot be had, Lime is made of Chalk ſtones calcined. Water poured directly upon Quick-lime, takes up a conſiderable Portion of it. The Solution has a ſomewhat ſtyptic Taſte, drying the Mouth, without any Acrimony; nevertheleſs the remaining Calx proves almoſt inſipid. This Liquor does not effervеſce either with Acids or Alkalies, but is rendered turbid and milky by both. It prevents the coagulation of Milk, and hence is ſometimes made Uſe of along with milk Diets. Agitated with expreſſed Oils, it unites with them into a thick Compound recommended by Dr. Slare againſt Burns and Inflammations. Lime-water, drank to the Quantity of a Quarter of a Pint three or four Times a Day, and continued for a Length of Time, has been found ſerviceable in ſcrophulous Caſes, and other obſtinate Chronic Diſorders. It generally promotes Urine, and not unfrequently the cuticular Diſcharge. For the moſt Part it binds the Belly, and ſometimes occaſions troubleſome Coſtiveneſs, unleſs this Effect be occaſionally provided againſt, by the Interpoſition of proper Medicines. It does good Service in Debility and Laxity of the Viſcera in general; in thoſe of the uterine and ſeminal Veſſels it is particularly recommended. Care muſt be had not to exhibit this Medicine too liberally in hot bilious Conſtitutions, or where the Patient is much emaciated, or the Appetite weak, or at the Time of any critical or periodical Evacuations. Its principal Uſe is in cold, moiſt, ſluggiſh, and corpulent Habits. This Liquor has lately been found an efficacious Diſſolvent of the human Calculus. The Lime-water prepared from calcined Oyſter-ſhells, appears, by Dr. Whyte's Experi-

Experiments, a more powerful Menſtruum, than that prepared from the Stone Limes; the diſſolving Power of the former being more than double to that of the latter. Taken internally, in conſiderable Quantity, it impregnates the Urine, in ſome Degree, with its lithontriptic Qualities, and in ſundry calculous Caſes, has happily given Relief. Quick-lime is ſometimes uſed by Surgeons as an Eſcharotic, and remarkably increaſes the Activity of alkaline Salts; it is alſo uſed in external Applications, as a Dilapitory; and, mixed with Honey into an Unguent, againſt rheumatic and other obſtinate fixed Pains of the Joints and Limbs.

Carbo foſſilis, lithanthrax, Offic. Pit-Coal, or Scotch Coal. Hoffman informs us, that Coals diſtilled from a Retort from an open Fire, yield firſt a Phlegm, then a ſomewhat acrid ſulphureous Spirit, then a ſubtile Oil, then a groſſer Oil, which ſubſides to the Bottom of the Receiver; and, laſtly, by a briſker Degree of Fire, a certain acidulated Salt, reſembling that of Amber. In the Retort, there is left a light black Earth, which, upon the Application of Fire, emits neither Flame nor Smoke. I ſhall here give a brief, but accurate, Deſcription of the ſeveral Experiments made by Hoffman, in order to inveſtigate the Nature of theſe Principles. The Spirit yielded at firſt in Diſtillation is at firſt white, but afterwards appears tinged with a reddiſh-brown Colour; which Phænomenon may alſo be obſerved in the Spirits yielded by Woods, Tartar, Myrrh, and other Subſtances of a like Nature. Upon an Affuſion of the acid Spirit of Salt, a large Number of Bubbles immediately appeared at the Bottom of the Veſſel; which, becoming gradually and ſucceſſively more numerous, aſcended to the Surface of the Liquor, but without any remarkable Perturbation of the Mixture. With Spirit of Nitre the Conflict was greater, and the Liquor was rendered more turbid. Upon a ſufficient Quantity of Quick-lime being thrown into this Spirit, a ſtrong volatile Spirit immediately affected the Noſe in a forcible Manner. Upon an Affuſion of Spirit of Nitre to this Mixture, a thick white Fume was forthwith emitted; which we always obſerve to happen, when we add Spirit of Nitre to volatile Salts or Spirits. The fetid Oil, intimately united and incorporated with Salt of Tartar, alſo diffuſed a Smell like that of volatile Salt. Upon Diſtillation, this Mixture yielded an alkaline, volatile, and oleous Spirit, which immediately became green with Syrup of Violets, as all Alkalies do; but, when, mixed with an Acid, raiſed a ſudden Effervеſcence, and immediately aſſumed a perfectly red Colour. The groſs empyreumatic Oil of theſe Coals, obtained in the firſt Diſtillation, emitted a ſulphureous Smell. When put into a Silver Spoon, to which a gentle Heat was applied, it immediately tinged it of an obſcure blackiſh Colour; a ſure Proof that a true mineral Sulphur is diſſolved in it. For common Sulphur, diſſolved in Oil of Turpentine, tinges Silver Veſſels of the ſame Colour. The acid Salt, upon an Admixture of Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, aſſumed a near Affinity to that obtained from Amber by Diſtillation. Spirit of Sal Ammoniac excited a large Number of very broad Bubbles, which collected themſelves at the Bottom of the Glaſs. But immediately after, the Mixture, which was before limpid, aſſumed a reddiſh Colour; and, upon the Affuſion of an Acid, returned to its former Tranſparence. It is rarely obſerved, that an Acid is thus tinged

ged by an Alkali. That I might therefore, ſays our Author, trace the Cauſe of this Phænomenon more accurately, I mixed diſſolved volatile Salt of Amber, which I thought of a like Nature with the Salt of which we now ſpeak, with Spirit of Sal Ammoniac; by which Means, after ſome Conflict, the Mixture in a little Time aſſumed a beautiful browniſh red Colour; and an excellent Medicine, of Virtues not inferior to ſuccinated Spirit of Hartſhorn, was produced. Theſe are the principal Experiments I made, in order to inveſtigate the Nature of foſſile Coals. From which, I think, it is obvious, that no deleterious Principle, nothing offenſive to the Maſs of Blood, and the minuteſt Parts of the Body; in a Word, no noxious Mineral, no Quantity of Arſenic is found in them. That a mineral Sulphur is not ſo fatal as is commonly believed, is ſufficiently atteſted by thoſe Men who prepare, fuſe, and boil the Sulphur of Goſlar, who are ſound and vigorous, in Compariſon with other Metal-workers. Nor is there, in the German Coal, a conſiderable Quantity of this Sulphur; otherwiſe it might be eaſily obtained dry, and in the Form of Flowers, by Sublimation. For theſe mineral Coals are porous and ſpongious Earth, richly and intimately impregnated with a bituminous and ſubterraneous Juice. Bitumen is their conſtituent Principle, without which they would neither emit Flame nor Smoke. But the Bitumen they contain, like all the other Species of Bitumens, of which Amber is one, conſiſts of oleous, ſulphureous, acid, and fine alkaline Parts, as is obvious from the chymical Analyſis of Amber, Bitumen Judaicum, Naphtha, Petroleum, and all other reſinous Bodies. So far then are theſe Principles from proving prejudicial to the vital Juices, that, by drying up the ſuperfluous Humidity, they rather defend the Maſs of Blood, and the Body, from Corruption and Putrefaction. For, according to Galen, all Bitumens are endowed with a balſamic Virtue. Beſides, that bituminous Bodies ſet on fire correct the bad State of the Air, and diſſipate its ſuperfluous Humidity, is a Point admitted by moſt modern Phyſicians; and the Antients uſed Sulphur and Aſphaltus, in order to correct and purify the Air, when Plagues and contagious Diſeaſes raged. Places, in which the Atmoſphere is very moiſt, and impregnated with aqueous Exhalations which weaken its Force and Elaſticity are not wholeſome; becauſe by that Means, Perſpiration being obſtructed, a Load of recrementitious and ſaline Sordes is retained in the Body, and communicates a depraved and ſcorbutic Intemperature to the Blood and Humours, from which terrible chronical Diſorders ariſe. It is therefore obvious, that the ſulphureous Vapour of foſſile Coals is of ſingular Service, in Countries where the State of the Air is moiſt and unactive, as is evident from the City of Halle. An immenſe Quantity of aqueous Exhalations, ariſing not only from the River Sale, diffuſed into many Branches, but, alſo from the Salt-Works, whilſt each Day at leaſt ten thouſand Pounds of Water are evaporated into the Atmoſphere ſurrounding that City, muſt of courſe beſet the Town at Morning and Night with Clouds, which every one muſt perceive to be prejudicial to Health, unleſs an eaſterly or northerly Wind diſpel them. And, in times paſt, no City was more obnoxious to Scurvies, Conſumptions, purple and malignant Fevers, than Halle. But ſince, about twenty Years ago, they began to burn foſſile

foſſile Coals for boiling the Salt, the Atmoſphere is ſo purified, that theſe Diſeaſes are ſcarce heard of in that City. In former Times the Phyſicians, who practiſed in it, complained that no Diſeaſe occurred to them, which was not accompanied with a ſcorbutic Taint. Numbers of young Men were cut off by Conſumptions and Dyſenteries; and petechial and ſpotted ſcorbutic Fevers raged exceſſively. But now theſe Diſorders happen rarely, and then only a few are affected with them. But I am well apprized, that it is by ſome objected, that the Exhalations of foſſile Coal are rather pernicious than advantageous to Health; becauſe they prey upon Metals, eſpecially the Iron and Lead of Windows, which they conſume; and becauſe in Gardens which are near them, and thick ſet, they render the Trees and Shrubs barren and ſapleſs. It is alſo objected, that in England, and eſpecially London, a Conſumption is produced, peculiar to that Country, by a preternatural Dryneſs of the Veſicles of the Lungs in conſequence of this Smoke; as alſo, that its Smell is fetid, and highly diſagreeable. But to all theſe Objections we anſwer, that though the Smoke, ariſing from the mineral Sulphur and from Vinegar, is poſſeſſed of a powerful Virtue, by which they conſume the lighter and more porous Metals, Iron and Lead, they are not, for that Reaſon, leſs proper for purifying the Air, when a Plague rages, or diſſipating its ſuperfluous Moiſture, ſo prejudicial to Health. Beſides that this Smoke does not in the leaſt injure the Health of thoſe People, who inhabit the Houſes expoſed to it, and in which the Leads of the Windows are corroded, is a Fact atteſted by daily Experience, ſince few of them labour under any Diſorders of the Breaſt. That this Smoke, however, may prove prejudicial, when thick and denſe, is a Fact of which I am firmly perſuaded. For as a large Quantity of Exhalations from a balſamic Gum, which is friendly to Nature, for Inſtance, from Maſtick, Benjamin, or Peruvian Balſam, is ungrateful; ſo it is not to be doubted, but the denſe Vapour of Bitumen, which is not very grateful, may create Diſorders; which, however, ſeems to be owing not ſo much to its Nature, as to the Exceſs of its Quantity. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, if in London, where a groſs State of the Air, Gluttony, and exceſſive Drinking, eſpecially of ſpirituous Liquors, induce a morbid State of the Humours, an exceſſive Quantity of Smoke, ariſing from the foſſile Coals, ſhould prove prejudicial, and produce a dryneſs of the Lungs. As to that Objection of the Smoke being fetid, diſagreeable, hurtful to the Nerves and membranous Parts, and prejudicial to thoſe who labour under a Weakneſs of the Nerves and Head, we anſwer, that though the Smells of fetid Subſtances are not always grateful to the Delicate, yet they are not, for that Reaſon, prejudicial to Health; as is obvious in the Spirit of Soot, Worms, and Hartſhorn, which are all highly fetid. But how much theſe Spirits contribute to repair the Strength, and to preſerve and purge the Maſs of Blood and Humours, is known to almoſt every one concerned in Phyſic. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that the Smell, even of Perfumes, is ungrateful to many; as we obſerve in Women who have weak Nerves, and who not only bear Fetids more chearfully, but receive a Kind of Relief from them.

Chalcitis, Offic. What the ancient Chalcitis was, is not now known with any Certainty. It was probably no other than a native martial

Vitriol, calcined by ſome adventitious Heat, to a Degree of yellowiſh red or coppery Colour. On this Suppoſition, the Colleges of London and Edinburgh have ſubſtituted calcined green Vitriol inſtead of it, in the Compoſition of the Theriaca.

Cimolia alba, Offic. Tobacco-Pipe-Clay. This was very famous among the Antients. It acquired its Name from Cimolus, an Iſland near Crete, now called Sicanare, where it was found in great Plenty. Tournefort deſcribes the *Cimolia alba* as a white, heavy, inſipid Chalk, abounding with ſmall Grains of Sand; which he thinks the ſame as that got about Paris, except that the Cimolia is fattiſh and ſaponaceous, whence it is called *Terra ſaponaria*. The Inhabitants, he ſays, make Uſe of no other Soap for waſhing their Linen than the Cimolia. I apprehend the *Cimolia alba* is different from the common Tobacco-Pipe-Clay. But Dale informs us, that in Cornwall a Sort of Clay is found, which he calls *Steatites*, and which is uſed as a Soap. In the Shops this Earth, with the Mark of a Seal upon it, is called *Terra Sigillata alba*. It is alſo ſometimes ſold for the *Terra Samia*. Dale farther informs us, that the *Cimolia alba*, which he ſeems to think the ſame as Tobacco-Pipe-Clay, is drying and aſtringent, either applied externally, or taken inwardly; and further that it is an excellent Medicine either in continual or intermittent Fevers; and that it was the grand Secret of Sir Theodore Mayerne, in curing theſe Diſorders.

Cimolia purpuraſcens, Offic. Fuller's-Earth. This is ſeldom or never uſed internally; but applied, as a Topic, it is drying, cooling, and aſtringent.

Cinnabaris nativa, Offic. Native Cinnabar. This is a foſſil, metallic, heavy Subſtance, not very hard, found ſometimes pure, and ſometimes mixed with Stones. Of the pure Cinnabar there are ſeveral Kinds; one of a purple Colour, inclining to red, but which, by grinding, turns to a very beautiful red; another of a blackiſh or liver Colour, reſembling the *Lapis Hæmatitis*; and a third of a yellowiſh Colour. Another Kind of native Cinnabar is found in a foſſile Stone, formed of Laminæ, of an Aſh-Colour. It has been likewiſe found in a white metalline Stone, and ſometimes in Form of a Gold or Silver Pyrites, ſuch as was dug up ſome Years ago in ſeveral Places of Normandy. Native Cinnabar is found in Hungary, Bohemia, Italy, Spain, and France. But the fineſt is imported from the Eaſt-Indies. Cinnabar conſiſts of Quickſilver and common Brimſtone; in the Proportion of not leſs than four, commonly ſix or ſeven Parts of the Mercury to one of the Sulphur. The finer its Colour, the more Mercury, and the leſs Sulphur it is found to hold. Quick-ſilver is obtained from it, by diſtilling it with Quick-lime, or Filings of Iron. And Sulphur may likewiſe be had, in a ſmall Quantity, by boiling it in ſtrong Lixivia, and then pouring diſtilled Vinegar into the Decoction, the Quick-ſilver being firſt ſeparated. The internal Uſe of it is recommended by ſome Phyſicians in the Epilepſy, Vertigo, Madneſs, and all Spaſmodic Affections. In theſe Caſes they chooſe that which is of a ſparkling red Colour, and free from all heterogeneous Particles; and reject the dark or yelloviſh Kind, as being more impure. Sometimes, however, native Cinnabar, by Means of ſome vitriolic, or even arſenical Particles aſſociated with it, happens to excite Nauſeas, Vomitings, Anxieties, and Heart-burns; which I have myſelf more than once, ſays Geoffroy,

Geoffroy, been a Witneſs to, even after the Cinnabar had been purged by frequent Waſhings. Every Pound of good Cinnabar yields fourteen Ounces of Quick-ſilver.

Cos, Offic. The Whetſtone. Dioſcorides pretends, that the Grit which is worn off the Whetſtone, by ſharpening Iron, cauſes Hair to grow upon the Parts affected with an Alopecia; that it reſtrains the Growth of the Breaſts in Virgins; and that, drank in Vinegar, it conſumes the Spleen, and is good for an Epilepſy. There are three different Sorts of Whetſtones, the Hone, the Gritſtone, and the black Whetſtone. It is not eaſy to determine which is meant by Dioſcorides; nor is it, we may add, of great Importance to Practice.

Creta, Offic. Chalk. This is called by the Greeks Κιμωλία γῆ, Cretan Earth, becauſe the beſt Sort was brought from Crete, now Candia. Kentman takes Notice of fifteen different Sorts of Chalk. Geoffroy defines Chalk, a denſe, brittle, earthy Subſtance, which readily ſtains the Fingers, and ſticks to the Tongue, without any Aſtringency. Many Kinds of Earth come under the Denomination of Chalk. Chalk is now found in many Countries beſides Crete. It raiſes an Effervescence with acid Liquors, and is therefore deſervedly looked upon as an alkaline or abſorbent Earth. It is uſed with Succeſs to allay the too great Acidity of the Juices of the Stomach, particularly in the Diſeaſe commonly known by the Name of the Heart-burn; and alſo in Coughs, that ariſe from a ſharp Phlegm. It is likewiſe ſerviceable in Hæmorrhages, and alvine Fluxes, and is ſaid to kill Worms. In a Word, the Property of all alkaline Earths, is not only to abſorb Acids, but to allay the Acrimony of the Fluids, and eſpecially to reſtrain the violent Motion of the Bile, by detaining the Salts and Sulphurs thereof in their fixed Parts. Chalk is given alone, from fourteen Grains to a Dram. Powdered Chalk is alſo given with Milk, to prevent its turning acid in the Stomach; and externally, it is recommended for drying Wounds, Ulcers, and Fiſſures in the Nipples. Chalk, when calcined, becomes a Lime, and differs extremely in Virtues from Chalk uncalcined. Chalk in large Quantities, put into Springs or Wells of hard Water, is ſaid to render it ſoft. Dr. Slare, from Experience, affirms, that Chalk abſorbs Acids ſooner, and more powerfully, than Crabs Eyes, calcined Harthorn, or Coral; and he therefore judges it to be a better Remedy than either of theſe for deſtroying Acids in the Stomach. It is externally applied to running Puſtules, Achors, and Excoriations; and is farther ſaid to be of Service, when applied to an Eryſipelas, or to Parts affected with gouty Pains. Chalk, however, if taken in conſiderable Quantities, and without proper Cathartics to carry it through the inteſtinal Tube, when it has exerted the Effects intended, is known by Experience to be productive of great Miſchiefs, by plaſtering as it were the Inteſtines, obſtructing the Lacteals, and the Orifices of the inteſtinal Glands, and thereby cauſing Cachexies, Indigeſtions, and various Diſorders.

Cryſtallus, Offic. Cryſtal. Rock-Cryſtal is a tranſparent Stone, reſembling Ice, and its Figure is that of an hexagonal Pillar, pointed at both Extremities; or it may be ſaid to be compounded of two Pyramids, with ſuch a Pillar between them. It ſtrikes Fire with Steel, becomes white, opake, and friable by repeated Ignition and Extinction in Water; not diſſoluble in any Acid, either in its natural State, or

when calcined; and fusible with vitrifactive Fluxes, into a nearly colourless Glass. A second Kind is found in Ireland, and in some Parts of France, especially about Troyes in Champagne, which seems to be made up of crystalline Plates, and fissile in the Direction of all its plain Surfaces; and, when reduced to Powder, it still retains a rhomboidal Figure, so that even the finest Powder, viewed through a Microscope, shews a Congeries of very small rhomboidal Solids. Another Property of this Crystal is, that all Objects, seen through it, appear double; which arises from a double Refraction of the Rays of Light. A third Species of Crystal is that mentioned by Dr. Lister, which is very smooth, pellucid, and glittering, coming near to a Diamond. Its Figure is spherical, oval, depressed, and sometimes representing an Hemisphere, or Hemispheroide, and in others roundish and irregular. It is very hard, and has an exquisite natural Polish, and is dug up in Pieces of different Sizes in several Places of England.

Gagates, & Succinum nigrum, Offic. Jet. It is a Kind of black, stony, crusty Earth, so full of Bitumen, that it smells strongly of it, and, being kindled, flames almost like Pitch, and emits a very black Smoke. It differs from the *Terra Ampelitis*, in that this latter sends forth no Flame, unless excited by Bellows, and has no bituminous Smell; whereas the *Gagates*, held to the Fire, catches Flame, and emits a Smell like Bitumen. Tournefort commends it in hysteric, epileptic, hypochondriac, and paralytic Disorders. Dioscorides says, that, used in Suffumigation, it cures the Fit of an Epilepsy, and revives the Patient under hysteric Disorders; and that the Fume thereof drives away Serpents. It is an Ingredient in antiarthritic Medicines. It is produced, he says, at the Mouth of a River in Cilicia, near a City called Plagiopolis; and the Place or River, where it is found, is called *Gagas*.

Gemmæ. Gems or precious Stones. Of these a great Variety have been introduced into Medicine by the Superstition and Credulity of former Times, and considerable Virtues ascribed to them. The principal of these Substances are the Adamas or Diamond, the Beryll, Chrysolite, Amathyst, Granate, Hyacinth, Cornelian, Sapphire, Topaz, &c. In some Places they are still retained in Catalogues of the *Materia Medica*, and even ordered in officinal Compositions. They appear, however, from their Indissolubility in every known Species of humid Menstruum, to be incapable of exerting any Action in the human Body; unless that by the Rigidity and Hardness their Particles retain, however finely levigated, they may irritate the Stomach and Intestines; or that by Virtue of the calcareous Earth, which they abrade plentifully from the marble Instruments with which they are levigated, the prepared Powder may act as an Absorbent. The Colours of those, and other Gems, seem to depend on a metallic Principle, distinct from the stony Matter which makes their Basis. Hence it has by some been inferred, that the coloured precious Stones, though their stony Basis is confessedly inactive, may, nevertheless, have same medicinal Powers depending on the tinging metallic Impregnation. But surely this Reasoning does not take off from the Impropriety, or rather Absurdity, of using as Medicines, these costly Concretes, from a Possibility of their producing Effects, which far cheaper

cheaper Subſtances are known to produce with Certainty.

Gypſum, Offic. Tarras, Plaſter of Paris. Authors diſpute about the *Gypſum*. Some will have it to be the Calx of Alabaſter; others that of Alum of Scajola: Others make it the Calx of Muſcovy Glaſs, and ſome that of the Selinite Stone: But our *Gypſum* is a Lime made of ſome whitiſh Stones, and opake Bits of Talk, ſlightly burnt till they ſparkle. The beſt, according to Dr. Merret, is in Derbyſhire, and uſed in Flooring and Ceiling of Houſes. The learned Dr. Liſter, in his *Journey to Paris*, ſays, there are Quarries of this *Gypſum* at Montmartre, and that they burn it in an open Fire, the hardeſt Part requiring no more than three or four Hours burning. He ſaw alſo a Quarry of it at Clifford-Moor in Yorkſhire, where it is called Hall-Plaſter. It is of a drying Quality, ſtops Bleeding, and abſorbs, as an Alkali, the Acrimony which falls from the Gums in the Scurvy.

Halcyonium, *Spuma maris*, Offic. The Froth, or Foam of the Sea. This is a bituminous or oleous Subſtance, found floating on the Sea. It is much controverted, whether this is the Excrement, Sperm, or Milk, of ſome Animal; or a Kind of *Zoophyte*; or a Juice of ſome Sea Plant; or ſomething of a bituminous mineral Exſudation from the Bottom of the Sea, converted into a Foam by the Agitation of the Waves.

Judaicus Lapis, Offic. The Jew's Stone. This is an oblong, roundiſh, Stone, of the Figure of an Olive, marked with Streaks and Furrows, running from the Baſis to the Apex, according to its Length, at equal Diſtances from each other. It is of a whitiſh or Aſh-colour, and ſhining within. It parts obliquely into thin Laminæ, and is given in Powder to the Quantity of a Dram in any proper Vehicle. It is called *Lapis Judaicus*, or *Syriacus*, from the Countries where it is found. By others it is named *Euroius*, as being of a diuretic Virtue. This laſt Virtue Geoffroy very much queſtions; but ſays, it is plain from Experience, that this Stone, the *Lapis Lyncis*, Crab's Eyes, and ſeveral other Things, ſaid to have a Power of diſſolving the Stone, are really diuretic. But it cannot be concluded, that, becauſe oftentimes Gravel comes away with the Urine, therefore they have any lithontriptic Quality. For the fixed earthy Parts of theſe Stones, being mixed and incorporated with the Salts of the Fluids in the Body, become thereby more fixed, and more unfit to paſs thro' the Pores of the Skin, but find their Way more eaſily thro' the Strainers of the Kidneys. Therefore the Secretion by inſenſible Perſpiration being leſſened, they are excreted in greater Quantities by Urine; and thereby whatever *Saburra* they find there, they waſh away; and hence the Urine becomes turbid, and is ſometimes mixed with Gravel; ſome Particles of which may be of a conſiderable Size, when the Paſſage is wide enough to tranſmit them. In this Manner the diuretic Quality of theſe Stones may be accounted for; but neither Experience nor Reaſon can give any Ground for attributing to them a lithontriptic Quality.

Lapis Armenus, Offic. The Armenian Stone. This Stone is opaque, with green, blue, or blackiſh Spots, ſmooth, and marked like the Azure Stone, with Gold-coloured Specks, and friable. There is, indeed, but very little Difference between the two Stones, they being often found in the ſame Glebe, and uſed indifferently for each other, as having the ſame Virtues; only the Armenian Stone is more ſtrongly purgative.

gative. It is given from six Grains to a Scruple; and, externally used, it is detergent, with some Degree of Acrimony and Stypticity. It is seldom used in Physic; but the Painters employ it in making a beautiful blue Colour with a greenish Cast.

Lapis Hæmatites, Offic. The Blood-Stone. *Lapis Hæmatites*, λίθος αἱματίτης, of the Greeks, *Sedenegi*, and *Sadanegi* of the Arabians, is a ferruginous, hard, glebous, ponderous, metallic Substance, of a dark red or yellowish Colour, and sometimes blackish, or of the Colour of Iron, and of an earthy, astringent Taste; being broken, it shews fine, long, sharp Fibres, like those of Wood. It was called *Hæmatites*, in Greek, from its Colour; or because it is endued with the Virtue of stopping Blood. Pliny distinguishes five Kinds of Blood-stone, according to the Countries where they are found, and their different Colour and Hardness. Others divide them according to their different outward Appearance. Some Stones have an uneven and angular Surface, as those that come from Spain; some are clustered on the Surface, like Bunches of Grapes; from whence they are termed *Hæmatites Botryodes*, as we see in those brought from the Hercynian Forest in Germany. Others are formed in various Convolutions, like Intestines, or the outer Surface of the Brain; and these Surfaces are very well delineated by Aldrovandus and Imperati. In Iron Mines, the Blood-stone is often found in a distinct Ore; but wherever it grows, there are always red Stones, and red Earth near it. It is likewise found sometimes in the same Places with the Load-stone; and, indeed, there is a great Affinity between these two, as being both reckoned Iron Ores. The Blood-stone is dug up in many Places of Germany, in Italy, and Spain, and this last is reckoned the best. That Blood-stone is to be made choice of, which is hardest and smoothest, without any Mixture of Filth or Veins. And this Stone is carefully to be distinguished from another something like it in Colour, but softer, which Painters and Joiners make use of, called by Mistake in some Books Hæmatites, but its true Name is *Rubrica Fabilis*, or Ruddle. Blood-stone is a Kind of Iron-Ore, from which Iron may be extracted; and in the Valley of Joachim in Bohemia, the Mines of these Stones are so rich, that it is thought worth while to extract the Iron from them, which is also excellent in its Kind, as Agricola relates. This Stone is dissolved by Acids, in the same Manner as Iron, and, with the Vitriolic-Acid, is turned into green Vitriol. Both Dioscorides and Galen used Blood-stone in Roughnesses and Cicatrices of the Eyelids; and for this Purpose they first rubbed it on a Whetstone with Water, a Decoction of Fenugreek-seeds, or the White of an Egg; and they commend it, when diluted in Milk, in Suffusions of the Eyes. In all Ages it has been used in a fine Powder, from one to four Scruples, in any proper Vehicle, for all Kinds of Hæmorrhages, in Spitting of Blood, and in Ulcers of the Lungs, which it dries and heals. In the Fluor Albus, Cachexy, and Suppression of the Menses, it is as effectual as the *Crocus Martis aperiens*.

Lapis Hibernicus, Offic. Irish Slate. It is a fossile Stone, of a black Colour, somewhat inclining to an Azure, and of an earthy Taste; and found in Mines, as well in England, as in Ireland. This Stone is frequently used in Contusions; for it resolves coagulated Blood. Some say it is effectual in Quartan Fevers;

Fevers; but it is much uſed in all Kinds of Hæmorrhages, Uterine Fluxes, and Spitting of Blood.

Lapis Lazuli, Offic. Azure-ſtone. This is a hard blue Stone, with Gold and Silver-coloured Specks and Veins; and is found of two Kinds, one that can bear the Fire, and the other that cannot. The firſt is brought from Aſia and Africa, and is called the Oriental Stone. The other is found in ſome Places in Germany and Italy, being dug out of Gold, Silver, and Copper Mines, and is ſofter than the Oriental. The Oriental produces an ultramarine Blue, which never changes with Age. But the German Ultramarine is eaſily affected by external Cauſes, and in time turns green. The beſt Lapis Lazuli is of a deep-blue Colour, marked with ſome gold Specks, hard to break, and durable in the Fire. It purges upwards and downwards, and is recommended by Authors in Melancholic Affections, Quartan Agues, Apoplexies, and Epilepſies. They attribute to it a corroding Quality, with ſome Aſtringency; the firſt of which, Dioſcorides and Galen ſay, may be corrected by waſhing it in Water. But they are miſtaken; for both waſhed and unwaſhed, it vomits and purges, and what the Water carries off from it differs from what remains, only in the Fineneſs of the Parts. The blue Colour of this Stone ariſes, undoubtedly, from ſome Parts of Copper mixed with it, from which alſo its purgative Quality proceeds. The Antients thought it purged off particularly the *Atra Bilis*, but, I am afraid, upon no good Grounds; for the black Colour of the Stools is not ſo much owing to the Nature of the Fæces, as to the Tincture which all Steel and Copper-Medicines communicate to them. As there are many Medicines of more certain Efficacy among us, we ſeldom uſe the Lapis Lazuli, all the Magiſteries, Tinctures, and Elixirs, which the Chymiſts prepare from it, being laid aſide. The Doſe of this Stone, according to Schroder, is a Dram reduced to a fine Powder.

Lythargyrus, Offic. Litharge. This was of two Kinds among the Greeks, differing only in Colour. One was yellow, called *Chryſitis*, or *Lithargyrus Auri*; the other white, called *Argyritis*, or *Lithargyrus Argenti*; and the ſame Diſtinction is ſtill kept up. It is commonly made in thoſe Furnaces in which Lead is ſeparated from Silver, or where Silver is refined by Lead from the other Metals mixed with it. When the Workmen deſign to ſeparate Silver from the Lead or Copper contained in the ſame Ore with it, they firſt make a Kind of Trough of Bone-aſhes, in which they melt a great Quantity of Lead; and into this melted Lead they throw the Silver Ore to be purified, and continue to blow with Bellows, till all the Lead mixed with the Copper, or Lead contained in the Silver, ſwims on the melting pure Silver like Oil. Then they gradually blow this Lead towards the Sides of the Trough, and afterwards cutting the Sides, the vitrified Lead runs down to the Ground, and there becomes Litharge, ſometimes of a Gold, and ſometimes of a Silver Colour. Whence the Dealers in thoſe Commodities have given out, that the one was made from Silver, the other from Gold; whereas the Difference conſiſts only in having been more or leſs expoſed to the Fire, or in having a greater or leſs Mixture of Copper. Litharge is therefore nothing but vitrified Lead, either alone, or mixed with Copper. It is frequently uſed in Phyſic in outward Applications, being mixed with oily Subſtances to make the Baſis of moſt Plaſters, by Reaſon of the emplaſtic Conſiſtence, which this

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and other Recrements of Lead acquire, by being mixed with and diſſolved in Oils. It is of a drying, detergent, and gently aſtringent Quality; and for this Reaſon is uſed in incarning and cicatrizing Ulcers. It is prepared by being well levigated in a Mortar with clear Water, till all the Lead, which is not perfectly calcined, or other Metallic Fæces, fall to the Bottom, leaving the finer Parts incorporated with the Water, which, ſubſiding by Reſt, are ſeparated from the Water, and dried.

Magnes, Offic. The Load-Stone. This is a ferruginous, denſe, foſſile Subſtance, of a blackiſh, bluiſh, or reddiſh Colour, attracting Iron, or another Magnet, or repelling them; and directing its Poles always to thoſe of the World, when it is at Liberty to move. Another Name of the Load-Stone is *Lapis Lydius*, which is alſo applied to what we call the Touch-Stone, by which the Truth of Gold and Silver is tried. Theſe two Significations of *Lapis Lydius* are, therefore, carefully to be diſtinguiſhed, becauſe they are very different. The Load-Stone is found in many Parts of Europe, and generally in Iron Mines; but the beſt are thoſe which come from the Eaſt Indies and Ethiopia. It is, undoubtedly, a Kind of Iron Ore; and in ſome Places in Germany, they actually extract the Iron it contains: When expoſed in the Focus of a great Burning Glaſs, it likewiſe manifeſtly diſcovers Iron. The Virtues of the Magnet in attracting and repelling Iron, and, in its turning its own Poles to thoſe of the World, are very wonderful; and eſpecially its being able to communicate theſe Virtues to the Iron which it touches. The Load-Stone is not uſed inwardly in Phyſic; though Galen ſays it has the ſame Virtue as the Blood-Stone; and, alſo, mentions its purgative Virtues, and recommends it on that account in Dropſies. Dioſcorides propoſes, that it be given in the Quantity of three *Oboli*, to evacuate groſs melancholy Humours. Some think it poſſeſſed of a deleterious Quality, which is denied by others; but Geoffroy imagines the poiſonous Quality is to be underſtood of that Kind of Magnes mentioned by Theophraſtus, which he takes to be a Kind of Native Litharge. The true Load Stone externally uſed, is drying, aſtringent, and conſolidating. It ſtops Bleeding, and is recommended by Hoffman for the Cure of Hernias.

Magneſia, Offic. *Manganeſe*, Mer. Pin. *Sapo Vitri*, Mer. Arſ. Vit. Soap of Glaſs. This is a foſſile, metallic, ferruginous Subſtance, reſembling Antimony in its ſhining Colour, and very brittle. Pomet mentions two Kinds of it, one Aſh-coloured, which is not eaſy to be got, and therefore little uſed; the other black, which is very common. It is uſed in making and purifying Glaſs. For by mixing a ſmall Quantity of it with Glaſs, whilſt in Fuſion, it clears it from any green or bluiſh Colours, and makes it more tranſparent and bright. On that account Merret termed it *Sapo Vitri*. If too great a Quantity be put in, it gives the Glaſs a purple Colour. It is uſed by Potters in colouring their Veſſels black, as the Zaffara is for blue. Merret alſo ſays, the beſt Manganeſe is that which is hard, heavy, ſparkling, and blackiſh, and which, being reduced to a Powder, turns Lead black. It is dug in Germany, Italy, Piedmont, and in England near the Mendip Hills in Somerſetſhire. And Merret tells us, that wherever the Miners find Manganeſe, they conclude that there is Lead Ore under it; but whether it contains any Lead, or not, has not been diſcovered.

Magneſia alba, Pharm. Edinb.

Magneſia.

Magneſia. A fine white Earth, readily ſoluble in all Acids into a bitter purgative Liquor; and not convertible by Fire into Quicklime. This Earth has not hitherto been found pure or in a ſeparate State. It was for ſeveral Years a celebrated Secret in the Hands of ſome particular Perſons abroad, till its Preparation was made public by Lanciſi, in the Year 1717, and afterwards by Hoffman, in 1722. It was then extracted from the Mother-Ley, or the Liquor which remains after the Cryſtallization of rough Nitre; either by Precipitation with a Solution of fixt alkaline Salt; or by evaporating the Liquor, and calcining the dry Reſiduum, ſo as to diſſipate the Acids, by which the Earth had been made diſſoluble. The Magneſia in this Mother-Ley, appears to have proceeded from the vegetable Aſhes, which are either made Ingredients in the Compoſitions from which Nitre is obtained, or elſe added in the Elixation of the Nitre: For the Aſhes of different Woods, burnt to perfect Whiteneſs, and freed from their alkaline Salt, are found to be of the ſame Nature as the true Magneſia. But as Quicklime alſo, in moſt of the European Nitre-Works, is commonly employed in large Quantity, the Earth obtained from the Mother-Leys of thoſe Works, is rather a calcareous Earth than Magneſia, which appears by what is brought from thence burning into Quicklime, and forming a Selenites with the vitriolic Acid. The true Magneſia is obtained in great Purity from a filtered Solution of *Sal Catharticus amarus*, by adding a filtered Solution of any alkaline Salt, till a freſh Addition produces no further Milkineſs. The white Earth which precipitates, is to be waſhed by repeated Affuſions of hot as well as cold Water, and then dried for Uſe. Magneſia is recommended by Hoffman as an uſeful Anti-acid, a ſafe and inoffenſive Laxative in Doſes of a Dram or two, and a Diaphoretic and Diuretic, when given in ſmaller Doſes, as fifteen or twenty Grains. Since this Time it had a conſiderable Place in the Practice of foreign Phyſicians, and has of late deſervedly come into Eſteem among us, particularly in Heart-burns, and for preventing or removing the many Diſorders which Children are ſubject to, from a Redundance of Acid Humours in the firſt Paſſages. It is preferred, on account of its laxative Quality, to the teſtaceous and other abſorbent Earths, which, unleſs gentle Purgatives are given occaſionally to carry them off, are apt to lodge in the Body, and occaſion a Coſtiveneſs very detrimental to Infants. It muſt be obſerved, however, that it is not the Magneſia itſelf which proves laxative, but the ſaline Compound reſulting from its Coalition with Acids: If there are no acid Juices in the Stomach to diſſolve it, it has no ſenſible Operation; and in ſuch Caſes it may be rendered purgative by drinking any Kind of acidulous Liquors after it.

Marga, Offic. Marle. This is not only of various Species, but alſo of different Colours, ſuch as reddiſh, brown, grey, and yellow. It is of a pinguious and medullary Subſtance, reſembling Boles, and poſſeſſed of the ſame general Properties and Virtues. See *Bole*.

Marmor Album, Offic. White Marble. This differs from Alabaſter only in Hardneſs, and in Splendor, when poliſhed. Galen tells us, that, taken internally, it diſſolves the Stone.

Mars. This is the Chymical Name for *Ferrum*, Offic. Iron, and is ſometimes called in Pharmacy, *Chalybs*, Steel. Melampus is the firſt upon Record, who exhibited Iron by way

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of Medicine. For he is ſaid to have directed Iphiclus to take the Ruſt of a Knife, and drink it in Wine, ten Days together, in order to procure him Children. Iron is the moſt uſeful Metal for human Life. For, beſides the innumerable Kinds of Inſtruments made of it, it furniſhes excellent Remedies in many Diſeaſes. The Medicinal Virtues of Iron, taken inwardly, were not unknown to the Antients. Dioſcorides attributes to it an aſtringent Virtue, and recommends it in Uterine Hæmorrhages. He, likewiſe, orders Wine, or Water, in which a red-hot Iron has been quenched, in the Cæliac Paſſion, Lientery, and Dyſentery, and for reſtoring weak Stomachs. Phyſicians now acknowledge a two-fold Virtue in Iron, one aperient, the other Aſtringent. For it is obſerved to cure a Suppreſſion of the Menſes, to open Obſtructions of the Liver, and Spleen, and other Viſcera, to ſtop Hæmorrhages and Diarrhœas, and to ſtrengthen the relaxed Fibres of the Inteſtines. On theſe Accounts, it is reckoned the grand Specific in Hypochondriacal Affections, and all Kinds of Chloroſis. Some attribute an aperient Virtue to ſome Preparations of Iron, and an aſtringent Virtue to others; but the Truth is, all theſe Preparations are both aſtringent and aperient, tho' not in the ſame Degree. For Medicinal Uſes, Iron is preferable to Steel; and the Filings of Iron, reduced to an Alcohol, or impalpable Powder, are preferred by many to all other Preparations, in promoting the Flux of the Menſes, and in removing Obſtructions of the Viſcera; being given from twelve Grains to half a Dram, once or twice a Day, in any convenient Form. Filings of Iron, tied up in a Linen Bag, are alſo preſcribed to be infuſed in aperient Apozems, and alterative Broths. Sydenham tells us, that he was informed, "That the crude Ore of "Iron is more efficacious in curing "Diſeaſes, than Iron which has "been refined by Fuſion; but, for "the Truth of this, ſays he, I had "only the Author's Word, not be-"ing aſſured of it by my own Ex-"perience." And I have ſeen a Kind of Iron Ore, called at the Iron Works, Cumberland Ore, which very much reſembles Bole, and which, rubbed with Quickſilver, unites with it, forming a Kind of Cinnabar, which promiſes very fair to be an excellent Deobſtruent. There is a Stypticity in Iron, by which it braces up the Veſſels and Viſcera when relaxed. Hence the Organs of Digeſtion, when weak and relaxed, are ſtrengthened and enabled to perform their Offices. Hence, alſo, by a prudent Uſe of Iron, the contractile Force of the Arteries is increaſed; and in conſequence of this, the Circulation is accelerated, and Obſtructions are removed. Though the different Preparations of Iron act all in the ſame Manner, yet they are not equally proper in all Conſtitutions. Where Acidities abound in the firſt Paſſages, the crude Filings, reduced into a fine Powder, prove more ſerviceable than the moſt elaborate Preparation of them. On the other Hand, where there is no Acid in the *Primæ Viæ*, the Metal requires to be previouſly opened by ſaline Menſtrua: Hence a Solution of Iron in acid Liquors, has in many Caſes excellent Effects, where (as Boerhaave obſerves) the more indigeſtible Preparations, as the Calces made by Fire, have ſcarce any Effect at all. If alkaleſcent Juices are lodged in the Stomach, this Metal, though exhibited in a liquid Form, proves at leaſt uſeleſs; for here the acid Solvent is abſorbed by the alkaline Matters which it meets with in the Body, ſo as to leave the Iron reduced to an inactive Calx. Chalybeate

lybeate Medicines are likewiſe ſuppoſed to differ, independant of Differences in the Conſtitution, according to the Nature of the Acid united with the Metal: Vegetable Acids ſuperadd a Detergency and aperient Virtue; combined with the vitriolic, it acts in the firſt Paſſages powerfully as an Aperient; whilſt the nitrous renders it extremely ſtyptic; and the marine ſtill more ſo. But for the ſame Reaſon that Iron or its Preparations are of Service in a Weakneſs of the Solids, and a Languor of the Circulation, it becomes prejudicial in a high Degree, when the Solids are too tenſe, the Circulation too briſk, and the Conſtitution inclined to Inflammation. Prudent Practitioners, alſo, will be very cautious of exhibiting Iron in a full Habit of Body, without previous Evacuations; becauſe otherwiſe by increaſing the Velocity of the Blood, in ſuch Habits, Hæmorrhages, Fevers, Apoplexies, Convulſions, all Kinds of nervous Diſorders, and Death, will not unfrequently be produced. And for the ſame Reaſon it is always prudent to adminiſter Steel, as it is called, or Iron, after due Evacuations, gradually, and in ſuch Doſes as will not accelerate the Circulation too ſuddenly. The Doſe in all Caſes ſhould be ſmall, from half a Grain to two, and ſhould rather be repeated than enlarged.

Mercurius, Hydrargyrus, Argentum vivum, Offic. Mercury, or Quickſilver. This is a fluid metallic Subſtance, cold to the Touch, of a ſhining Silver Colour, very heavy, volatile, and which will unite with moſt Metals, eſpecially Gold, to which it joins itſelf very cloſely. It is ſometimes found in its fluid Form in the Bowels of the Earth; and, in that Caſe, it is firſt well waſhed with Water, to clear it from the Earth; then ſometimes with Vinegar and Salt, to carry off all other metallic Parts; and laſtly, it is paſſed thro' Cotton, or dreſſed Leather, and then has the Name of Virgin Mercury. It is alſo found in Glebes, or in form of a red ſulphureous Mercurial Mineral, called Cinnabar, or of a ſtony Glebe, ſometimes red, ſometimes yellow, ſometimes dark, and ſometimes of a Lead-Colour. It was by the Antients ranked among Poiſons. Dioſcorides aſcribes pernicious Effects to it; and from his Authority, doubtleſs, it was, that Galen reckoned it highly corroſive; for he owns he never made any Trial of it himſelf. The Name of it is not found in Hippocrates; whence it is probable, that it was not in uſe in his Time. But before Avicena it was uſed externally, though ſeldom internally, being ſtill thought a Poiſon by moſt Phyſicians. Actuarius ranks it, however, among Medicines; but Meſue applied it only for curing cutaneous Diſeaſes; though Avicena obſerves, that many had drank it without any bad Effect, and that it paſſed through the Anus unchanged. About two hundred Years ago, though it was ſtill believed by ſome to be poiſonous, it began by many to be uſed inwardly; they having obſerved, as Fallopius relates, that it was given in that Manner by Shepherds to their Cattle, to kill Worms, without any bad Effect. Whence they concluded, that it might be ſafely given to Men alſo, and that, therefore, crude Mercury was not to be judged a Poiſon. Thus Braſſavolus and Carolus Muſitanus tells us, they gave it to Children troubled with Worms, from two to twenty Grains, and always with ſome Succeſs; and that ſeveral Midwives gave it to Women in difficult Labours, though perhaps, not always with any viſible good Effects. Matthiolus relates, that ſome Women with Child drank each a Pound of Quickſilver to procure

cure Abortion without any bad Conſequence; and it is commonly known, that the Workers in Quickſilver take this Method to cheat their Maſters of conſiderable Quantities, by firſt ſwallowing it, and then voiding it with their Fæces, from which it is eaſily cleanſed by ſimple waſhing. It muſt nevertheleſs be owned, that the Uſe of it, whether outwardly or inwardly, can never be long continued without Miſchief. For the Miners, and others employed about it, though of the ſtrongeſt Conſtitutions imaginable, ſeldom remain four Years in that State, but are ſeized with Tremblings and Palſies, and die miſerably. By an injudicious Uſe of it, whether outwardly applied, or inwardly taken, the Nerves are likewiſe affected, weakened, corrupted, and contracted. Whence Tremblings, Spaſms, Palſies, and too great an Attenuation of the Fluids, which often brings on a fatal Salivation, Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat, and incurable Looſeneſſes. Quickſilver judiciouſly adminiſtred, is, however, undoubtedly a moſt excellent Medicine. It opens the Pores, ſmall Veſſels, and Ducts of the Glands; reſolves obſtructed Humours, attenuates thoſe which are too thick and viſcid, eſpecially the Lymphæ; and diſſipates Concretions, even in the remoteſt Parts of the Body. On all theſe Accounts it is found to be of ſingular Service in Tumours, ſwelled Glands, a ſchirrhous Spleen, Meſentery, or Liver, Ganglions, Strumæ, and other ſuch Diſeaſes. It alſo blunts the Acrimony of the Fluids; and hence performs Wonders in venereal Tumours, Buboes, and Ulcers, in cutaneous Poſtules, Scabs, and other Affections of the Skin; univerſal Remedies of the preparatory, and eſpecially of the evacuating Kind, having not only gone before the Uſe of Mercury, but being continued along with it. For as all theſe Diſeaſes ariſe from a viſcid Serum, become cauſtic by a long Stagnation, if it be divided and reduced to a fluid State by Quickſilver, before a Paſſage is prepared for it out of the Body, it muſt either exert its Efficacy on the Part where it was firſt lodged, or, by removing to the more noble Parts of the Body, bring on Symptoms more dangerous than the firſt. Therefore, before the Patient begins to take Mercury in any Form, his Body ought to be cautiouſly prepared by Bleeding, to leſſen the Plenitude of the Veſſels; by warm Bathing, and the Uſe of diluting Medicines, that the Humours may become more fluid, and the ſolid Fibres ſofter; as alſo, by Purging, that a Way may be opened for the Paſſage of the diſſolved Humours out of the Body. Theſe Paſſages are alſo to be kept open during the Time that the Quickſilver is taken, leſt the Humours be intercepted in their Courſe, and be turned a more dangerous Way. And the Patient ought to be kept warm, leſt Cold ſhould ſtop or diminiſh inſenſible Perſpiration, which ought likewiſe to be encouraged by gentle Exerciſe. Quickſilver, not only taken inwardly, but alſo by Unction, evacuates the Humours by Stool, Sweat, and inſenſible Perſpiration; but the moſt common Method of its Operation, is by the Evacuation of a mucous Saliva, whence it is termed a Salivation. This Way of Purging was entirely unknown to the Antients, and is thought the moſt effectual Remedy for venereal Diſeaſes; for the Cure of which it was firſt uſed by Jacobus Carpenſis, a Phyſician of Bologna. That Quickſilver is beſt, which is moſt pure, of the moſt ſhining white Colour, moſt fluid, and which, being evaporated, leaves no Remainder behind it. This is to be rejected,

which is of a livid or pale Colour, which does not run into Globules, exactly ſpherical, but oblong, reſembling little Worms or Tears, which is a ſure Sign, that it is adulterated with Lead, Biſmuth, or ſome other Metal. Mercury is ſometimes ſo adulterated, as to produce very terrible and uncommon Symptoms. Thus Mercury is commonly adulterated with Lead; and this Fraud is, I think, adverted to by Quercetan. For, by the Intervention of Biſmuth, Lead, if its Quantity is not too large, may be forced thro' Leather, and rendered ſo fluid and moveable, as to prevent all Suſpicion of Fraud. Hence it is obvious, how inſufficient and ſuperficial the Depuration of Mercury muſt be by ſuch an Expreſſion alone. But what terrible Effects are produced by Lead internally taken, is ſufficiently obvious to any one, who is but a little converſant in the Writings of practical Authors; and a ſmall Quantity of it is abſolutely deleterious, when treated in a Manner not unlike that uſed when Mercury is adulterated with it. Crude Mercury is given in Subſtance, to kill Worms, from a Scruple to three Drams; being firſt well rubbed with Sugar in a glaſs Mortar, till it is diſſolved into inviſible Parts, adding a Drop or two of Oil of ſweet Almonds to prevent it from returning to its native Form. Decoctions of Quickſilver are likewiſe much uſed, being made by boiling a Pound of Mercury in ſix Pints of Water for an Hour. The clear Liquor is given both to Children and Adults for their common Drink. Quickſilver is a great Enemy to all Sorts of Vermin, as well as to Worms; and it ſuddenly kills, or baniſhes them, being applied in an Ointment to any Parts of the Body where they are found. Crude Mercury is likewiſe given in very large Quantities in the iliac Paſſion, even two or three Pounds. But this Practice, ſo far as I can learn, has not been attended with any remarkable Succeſs. The Principles on which it has been given in theſe Caſes, appear to be erroneous. The Slipperineſs of this Fluid conſiſts only in the Mobility of its own Parts, not in any Power by which it can lubricate the Veſſels of an Animal. Its Weight can be of no Uſe, unleſs where the Obſtruction lies in ſome deſcending Part of the Tube; and even ſuppoſing it to act perpendicularly, to the greateſt Advantage, there is Room to fear, that the Preſſure of a Pound or two will rather diſtend the ſuperior Part of the Inteſtine, than be able to force a Paſſage through the obſtinate Obſtructions againſt which it is recommended. To cure the Itch, Quickſilver Girdles are uſed with very good Succeſs, when the Precautions abovementioned are duly obſerved. The Quickſilver is to be beat up with the White of an Egg, till both are turned to a thick Froth, which is rubbed on a Cotton Girdle, and, when dry, is wore round the Loins. Though Mercurials are found to be ſalutary in cutaneous Defædations, and Impurities of the Blood and Juices, vulgarly called ſcorbutic; they are always pernicious in the true Scurvy, and dangerous in Conſtitutions inclining to this Diſeaſe, where the Humours are acrimonious and colliquated, and diſpoſed to a putreſcent State. In ſuch Caſes, mercurial Medicines are apt to operate with Violence; ſmall Doſes have occaſioned high and laſting Salivations. The Removal of theſe Accidents is to be attempted by Glyſters, Purgatives, Diaphoretics, or ſuch other Means, conſiſtent with the Patient's Strength, and the particular Symptoms, as may procure a ſpeedy Revulſion from the ſalival

Ducts. It is very well worth the Obſervation of every Practitioner, that Mercury, or its Preparations, applied either externally, or taken internally, is an almoſt infallible Remedy for that Diſorder, which is induced by the Bite of a mad Dog, and a certain Preſervative againſt it. It has alſo of late Years been uſed with great Succeſs in many Diſtempers, which were before eſteemed extremely obſtinate, if not incurable. Rotario, a Veroneſe Phyſician, of great Reputation, has wrote a Volume in Folio, on the Virtues of this Herculean Remedy. He adviſes to divide it with Gooſe-Greaſe, for external Application, and for internal Uſe to mix it with Conſerve of Roſes. He recommends it extremely in the Gout, conformable to the Sentiments of Frederic Hoffman on that Subject. In the Dropſy alſo, even an Aſcites, an Aſthma, and many other ſtubborn chronical Diſtempers, he aſſures us from Experience, that he has found it of infinite Service. But he ſeems to think it of much greater Service when exhibited without raiſing a Salivation, as an Alterative; and in this he agrees with many of the Moderns, who have wrote upon the ſame Subject.

Natron. This is the Nitre of the Antients, but is very different from our Nitre. It is a native Foſſile dug out of the Earth, not pure, but got by Lixivation from the Earth, and is of an alcaline and abſterſive Nature; ſo that it might well ſerve inſtead of Pot-aſhes, for the making of Glaſs or Soap. It was produced in Egypt, and now, at preſent, they dig at Smyrna an Earth that is purely alcaline, which comes to Paris in great Quantities, and is uſed inſtead of Pot-aſh. Cluſius writes, that the Nitre of the Antients is ſo common at Cairo, that ten Pounds of it will hardly yield a Meyden (three Halfpence.) They uſe it for ſeveral Purpoſes; for they incruſt Veſſels with it, and, mixed with the Pods of Acacia, it ſerves to dry Leather. This Difference being ſuppoſed, it plainly follows, that what we find in ancient Writings, as thoſe of Hippocrates, Pliny, Dioſcorides, Galen, and others, of Nitre and its Virtues, is not to be underſtood of our common Nitre, but of this native alcaline Salt. It appears from later Experiments, that it is alſo contained in great Abundance in the Waters of the Ocean, and makes the Baſis of the neutral Salt, ſo plentifully extracted from them for alimentary Uſes. It is likewiſe diſcoverable in ſundry mineral Springs, even of thoſe which do not participate of Sea Salt. For Inſtance, the Selteran and Antonian Waters, and in Bohemia thoſe of Buckſouerling and Wildungen, which yield a very pure *Sal Alcali*, as do the Caroline and Emſen Baths; as the Springs of Schwalback and Egra produce an Alcali, and in our own Country, that near Tilbury. The Alcali, called Soda, prepared by incinerating the maritime Plant Kali, or Glaſs Wort, contains a Salt of the ſame Kind. The mineral Alcali agrees in its general Qualities with the common lixivial Salts of Vegetables, but it is milder and leſs acrid in Taſte. From its Coalition with the vitriolic Acid, is formed Glauber's purging Salts; with the nitrous, the Nitre of the Shops; and with the marine, perfect Sea Salt.

Nitrum, ſive Sal Petræ, Offic. Nitre, or Salt Petre. A neutral Salt, formed by the Coalition of the common vegetable fixed alcaline Salt, with a peculiar Acid. It is of a ſharp penetrating cooling Taſte, and concretes into colourleſs tranſparent Cryſtals, which in Figure are hexagonal Priſms, terminated by Pyramids of the ſame Number of Sides,

Sides. This Salt, mixed with ſulphureous and pinguious Earths, like a Matrix, or Load-ſtone, attracts the Acid lodged in the Air. Earths of every Kind, when expoſed to the free and open Air, are not fit for generating Nitre, but only ſuch as are of an alcaline Nature, and contain a pinguious and ſulphureous Subſtance. Hence we find, that the Earths, left after the burning of Houſes, are of all others the moſt proper. The ſame holds true of calcarious Subſtances; when, for Inſtance, Mud, Earth, or Clay, is mixed with Lime, and expoſed to the free Air, the Salt of Nitre eaſily breaks through it like Froth. Quick-Lime alſo, the Aſhes of Wood, or of Soap-Boilers, as yet turgid with an alcaline Salt, greatly contribute to the Production of Nitre, when mixed with Earth. The Earth proper for generating Nitre muſt not only be alcaline, but, alſo, pinguious and ſulphureous; nay, a volatile alcaline Principle is neceſſary for this Purpoſe. Hence all Putrefaction contributes to the Generation of Nitre in Sands. For this Reaſon, nothing in Nature ſo powerfully promotes the Generation of Nitre, as Dunging the Land with the Excrements and Urine of Animals. Hence thoſe, who prepare Nitre, diligently dig up and preſerve the old and ſqualid Earth, in Sheep-folds, Stables, and other Places where Animals are kept. They, alſo, carefully collect the Earth dug up about Bog-Houſes; which, being impregnated with the Salt and Sulphur of the human Excrements, is, for that Reaſon, highly proper for producing Nitre. They alſo chuſe pinguious Earths of Church-Yards, Ponds, Maſhes, and Walls, built of a pinguious Earth, and putrified Straw, eſpecially their Surfaces taken off for about the Depth of a Finger's Length; becauſe theſe, being long expoſed to the Sun and Air, have conceived a nitrous Salt, diſcovered by the acrid and bitteriſh Taſte. Hence it follows, that the more Putrefaction and volatile ſulphureous Salt can be conveyed to the Earth, the more proper they are for producing Nitre. Earths, in order to yield a large Quantity of Nitre, muſt be managed in the following Manner. They are to be made up in Heaps, which are to be frequently watered or ſprinkled with the Urine of Animals; by which Means, and the free Paſſage of the Air through them, they ſoon contract a nitrous Salt. But it is to be obſerved, that neither a too intenſe Heat of the Sun, eſpecially ſuch as burns the Earths, nor too pinching a Cold, nor too moiſt an Atmoſphere, and eſpecially rainy Weather, but rather a temperate windy Air, accompanied with ſerene Weather, particularly in the Spring or Autumn, and in the Night-time, favour the Production of Nitre. The Heat of the Sun is, indeed, ſerviceable in drying the Earths from which the Nitre has been before extracted, but does not at all contribute to its Generation. Nor is its Generation promoted by intenſe Cold, or ſoutherly or weſterly Winds, but by Winds blowing from the eaſterly or northerly Quarters which bring the primogenial ethereal Acid. The Elaboration of Nitre does by no means ſucceed under exceſſive Rains, which waſh it out of the Earths. It is, alſo, to be obſerved, that from Waters impregnated with a nitrous Salt, by Elixiviation, there cannot be obtained any true Nitre, which is inflammable, and forms itſelf into Cryſtals, without the Addition of Aſhes; in which there is an alcaline Salt, an Admixture of Quick-Lime, or that Lixivium, which in boiling remains after former Cryſtallizations. For if the

Lixivium, drawn from nitrous Earths, is boiled by itſelf, a ſaline Magma is only obtained; which neither runs into dry, much leſs inflammable Cryſtals, nor is eaſily dried, but is readily diſſolved in the Air, eſpecially when moiſt and humid. Hence we may reaſonably conclude, that the inflammable Salt of Nitre is compounded of an acid and a fixed Alcali. And as neutral Salts are eaſily formed into Cryſtals, ſo, on the contrary, neither acid nor alcaline Salts, nor ſulphureous acid Subſtances, mixed with alcaline Earth, of which Kind this Lixivium, extracted from nitrous Earths, ſeems to be, are diſpoſed to Cryſtallization. But that there is in Nitre ſuch a fixed Alcali, is ſufficiently obvious, not only from its Generation already deſcribed, but, alſo, from this, that Powder of Charcoal alone, added to Nitre fuſed in a Crucible, converts it into a pure alcaline Salt, commonly called fixed Nitre, tho' it is not, in Reality, different from Salt of Tartar, or any other alcaline Salt; as alſo from this Circumſtance, that if this alcaline Salt is again combined with acid Spirit of Nitre, or Aqua Fortis, the Nitre is forthwith regenerated. Earths impregnated with a nitrous Salt, of which Nitre is prepared, are not only to be found in Europe, but it is alſo certain, that an inflammable Nitre may be prepared every where; becauſe the Matter, or Matrix of Nitre, which is Earth rendered alcaline and ſulphureous by Putrefaction, may be had every where. Neither is it to be doubted, but that the Acid, which is formed into a nitrous Salt with the alcaline Baſis, is contained in the Atmoſphere, wherever it extends. And, it is certain, that not only in the Indies, which are hot, but alſo in Muſcovy, which is a cold Climate, a large Quantity of Nitre is prepared, which is better than the German Nitre, and far more fit for preparing Gunpowder. The Indian Soil favours the Generation of Nitre, becauſe, for ſeveral Months, no Rains fall to waſh and carry off the nitrous Salt from the Earth.

The eſſential Characters and Properties, by which Nitre is diſtinguiſhed from all other Salts, are theſe. (I.) Nitre is, by the Force of Fire, eaſily fuſed in a Crucible without flaming; but as ſoon as an oleous ſulphureous Subſtance, capable of flaming, is added to it, it takes Flame, and produces an Exploſion; which Effect happens not only by the Addition of common Sulphur, of Antimony, which abounds with Sulphur, of Charcoal, of Tartar which abounds with Oil, of ſome Parts of Animals, the Blood or Bones for Inſtance, but, alſo, by the Addition of Metals impregnated with Sulphur, ſuch as Tin, Iron, and Zink; as alſo, by an Addition of *Sal Ammoniac*, which from the Urine receives an oleous and ſulphureous Principle. (II.) Nitre, mixed and diſtilled from a vitriolic Salt, or the Acid of Vitriol, yields an highly volatile acid Spirit, of an ungrateful Smell, and yellowiſh Colour, as appears in the Preparation of *Hoffman*'s *Spiritus Nitri Fumans*, or Aqua Fortis; and becauſe all Clay contains ſome Quantity of a vitriolic Salt, hence if three Parts of Nitre are mixed with one Part of Clay, formed into ſmall Balls, and dried, the Nitre by Diſtillation yields its acid Spirit in the Form of a red Vapour; and becauſe the Acid of Alum is of the ſame Nature with that contained in Vitriol, hence in Conjunction with Alum as well as with Vitriol, an acid Spirit, or Aqua Fortis, may be diſtilled from Nitre. It muſt, alſo, be obſerved, that no other Acid, except one of the vitriolic Kind, can by any Means extract

tract the acid of Nitre, ſince a very fixed and ſtrong Acid, ſuch as that contained in Vitriol and Alum, is required for that Purpoſe. (III.) Nitre, fuſed in a Crucible, is almoſt totally converted into an alcaline Salt; and this Effect is particularly produced, mixing equal Quantities of Tartar and Nitre, and putting them into an ignited Crucible; by which Means the Black Flux-Powder, commonly uſed by Workers of Metals in ſeparating their Metals from adventitious Mixtures, is produced. Nitre is, alſo, converted into an Alcali, when it is mixed and detonated with Powder of Charcoal; and by a ſtrong Calcination it becomes an acrid Salt, of a Sky-Colour, and this is called fixed Nitre. It is, alſo, worth our Obſervation, that the whole of Nitre may be converted into an Alcali, of an highly acrid Taſte, and which, by pouring Water upon it, becomes intenſely hot, when mixed with an equal Quantity of Regulus of Antimony, and melted to a Maſs, in a red hot Crucible. The ſame Phænomenon is ſaid to be produced with Zink and Tin. (IV.) Nitre is a Salt of ſo ſingular a Quality, that there is none like it in Nature; for it not only cools the Tongue, when applied to it; but alſo the whole Body, when taken internally; and, when put into Water, augments its Coldneſs. (V.) A Solution of Nitre, put into Blood coagulated, and become black after it is taken from the Veins, not only renders it more fluid, but alſo procures it a florid and beautiful red Colour; an Effect not to be expected from any other neutral Salt. By this Experiment we may, in ſome Meaſure, account for its Operations, and refrigerating Effect, on the human Body. For Nitre is a Salt, which, by Means of its aereo-acid Principle, is of an elaſtic and expanſive Quality, allays and ſtops the tumultuous and exorbitant Motion of the Sulphur in the Blood and Humours, which, when confined, becomes more violent. And to this aereo-acid Principle, we are to aſcribe the Fluidity, and florid Colour, which Nitre communicates to the Blood. Nitre, alſo, by procuring a greater Fluidity to the Humours, removes Stagnations and Obſtructions, and opens the Pores of the Skin, thro' which the hot and fiery Particles are exhaled. And as Nitre ſtimulates the Ducts and Glands to a more copious Secretion of Lymph, hence it moiſtens the Body, and relaxes and ſoftens Parts ſpaſmodically conſtricted. (VI.) Nitre, when detonated with Sulphur, or any other inflammable Subſtance, is totally carried off in Smoke; by which Means, the whole Craſis, and, as it were, the Subſtance of Nitre, is totally deſtroyed. For Gun-powder kindled in a tubulated Retort, is neither transformed into an acid Spirit, nor an alcaline Salt, but yields a ſomewhat acid Phlegm. (VII.) It is alſo a Property peculiar to Nitre, that, when put into a Crucible, expoſed to a calcining Fire, with Regulus of Antimony, Zink, Biſmuth, Arſenic, Regulus of Cobalt, Tin, and Lead; it converts them to a Calx; by which Means the purer Metals, ſuch as Gold and Silver, are ſeparated from them. For this Reaſon, the moſt expeditious Way of ſeparating Gold diſperſed in Antimony, is to calcine and fuſe it with Nitre; whereas it is a laborious Taſk to ſeparate its reguline and antimonial Parts by the Force of intenſe Fire; and as theſe Minerals are, in a great Meaſure, virulent, ſo, when calcined with Nitre, they not only loſe their deleterious Qualities, but partly become ſalutary Medicines. (VIII.) It is ſufficiently known to Chymiſts, that Aqua Fortis

tis dissolves Silver, but not Gold; but it has not as yet been adverted to, that Aqua Fortis, distilled by Abstraction from common Nitre, does not dissolve Silver, but converts it to a Calx; whereas it quickly attacks and dissolves Gold. This will perhaps seem strange to him, who considers that Aqua Fortis is the Offspring of Nitre, and in every Respect agrees with the acid Spirit of Nitre; but his Surprise will cease, when he reflects, that in undepurated Nitre, there is a large Quantity of common Salt, which must be separated by Art; and considers, that the acid Spirit, drawn off common Salt, becomes an Aqua Regia, capable of dissolving Gold. For, if Aqua Fortis is even ten times drawn off depurated Nitre, its Virtues will not be altered by common Salt; but if common Salt is mixed with the Nitre, the Aqua Fortis attacks and disentangles it; by which Means an highly subtile Spirit of Salt ascends, and this Spirit, in Consequence of its highly penetrating Subtilty, enters the most minute Pores of Gold, and destroys the Cohesion of its constituent Parts. (IX.) It is, also, to be observed, that if Spirit of Nitre, or Aqua Fortis, are in a due Proportion drawn off common Salt, there remains in the Bottom a Salt, which deflagrates like Nitre. For the Acid of Nitre intimately associates itself with the alcaline Basis of common Salt, and with it is converted into Nitre, it is nevertheless of a very fixed Nature. Its fixed Nature is evinced from this, that it remains fused over the Fire for some Hours, without any Diminution of either Weight or Bulk. Neither is its Texture altered by Flame, tho' a Change is soon produced in it by the Addition of a small Quantity of any ignited sulphureous Substance. Tho' an highly volatile and corrosive acid Spirit, as also a fixed alcaline Salt, may be prepared from Nitre, yet it is possessed of a singular Power of removing the virulent and corrosive Qualities of almost all Substances, and rendering them propitious, temperate, and salutary. The violent and emetic Virtues of Regulus and Sulphur of Antimony are sufficiently known; and it is certain, that by the Addition of a due Quantity of Nitre, and the Assistance of Fire, both these may be converted into mild, temperate, and gently diaphoretic Medicines. That most of the Insects, which, by Means of their highly acrid Salt, excite Blisters, are excellently corrected by Powder of Nitre, intimately mixed with them, is certain from Experience. Thus Cantharides, and other Substances of a like Nature, may be safely exhibited even in delicate Constitutions, in order to remove a Difficulty of Urine, provided a due Regard be had to the Causes of the Disorder, and a small Quantity of Camphire, which powerfully resists Inflammation, is added. Some Purgatives are so highly drastic, that, when imprudently exhibited, they raise violent Commotions in the nervous System, and often occasion an Inflammation in the Coats of the Stomach: Of this Kind are Gamboge, Scammony, Resin of Jalap, Coloquintida, Elaterium, and Spurge; which two last excite Blisters, when applied externally. Now the caustic Quality of all these is greatly impaired, by being mixed with any nitrous Salt; and if there is any genuine and efficacious Corrector of Purgatives, which guards the tender Membranes against Heat, Spasms, and Inflammations, it is certainly Nitre. Aloes, which is otherwise of a laxative and balsamic Quality, has by its subtile acrid Salt been frequently observed to excite Hæmorrhages; but it is rendered more benign and propitious, by a proper

Admixture

Admixture of Nitre. The Bile, in conſequence of its deterſive and bitter Quality, is a balſamic and natural Liquor, without which no Animal can long remain ſound, and in a due State. Now, if the Bile is vitiated by a Congeſtion of acrid Sordes retained in the Humours, it acts like Poiſon by irritating the nervous Syſtem, and producing preternatural Heat, Anxiety, Inquietudes, enormous Evacuations, and intenſe Pains. Now, in order to correct this peccant State of the Bile, no Medicine is more efficacious than Nitre. As Nitre is a powerful Cooler when internally exhibited, ſo there is no more effectual Antifebrile, no Medicine which either ſo ſoon, or ſo ſafely, corrects the febrile Heat, and removes the woeful Train of Symptoms produced by it. Accordingly Angelus Sala informs us, that in quotidian and chronical Tertian Fevers, as alſo in that Species of Fever called the Putrid Hæmitritæus, Nitre is uſed with wonderful Succeſs. For when the Patients are properly purged before, and kept in a moderately warm Place, the Exhibition of Nitre twice or thrice, two or three Hours before the Paroxyſm, gives ſuch a Change to the State of the Diſorder, that Health ſoon ſucceeds. And as all other Refrigerants, the moſt conſiderable of which are Acid, inſpiſſate and coagulate the human Juices, ſo, on the contrary, Nitre attenuates and renders the whole Maſs of Humours more fluid. Hence we underſtand why it is highly efficacious in extinguiſhing the Heat of the Body, and why no Salt is more friendly to the Conſtitution than Nitre. Upon injecting various Liquors into the Veins of Animals, it has been found, that ſeveral of them have been killed both by acid and alcaline Injections, only with this Difference, that the Acids produced too great a Coagulation, and the Alcalies too great a Fluidity of the Humours. But Malpighi informs us, that he injected a Solution of ſix Ounces of Nitre into the jugular Veins of a ſtrong Dog, without producing any other Change, than a preternaturally copious Diſcharge of Urine. Hence we may juſtly conclude, that Nitre is excellently ſuited and highly friendly to the Craſis of the Blood. For this Reaſon Lord Bacon affirms, that a Scruple of Nitre, frequently exhibited for a Doſe, contributes greatly to the Prolongation of Life. Nitre, alſo, prevents Putrefaction in Subſtances ſubject to Corruption; and though common Salt is highly efficacious for that Purpoſe, yet it is doubted, whether Nitre is not preferable to it in preſerving Bodies. Thus Blood, taken from the human Veins, may, by an Admixture of a Solution of Nitre, be for a long Time preſerved fluid and beautiful, without any Putrefaction. Beſides it is ſufficiently known, that Fleſh either by Means of Nitre alone, or Nitre mixed with common Salt, for a long Time retains a beautiful red Colour, even after boiling. The Reaſon of which ſeems to be, that this Salt exalts the red and beautiful Colour of the Remainder of the Blood contained in the minute Veſſels of ſuch Fleſh. Hence it is obvious, that Nitre reſiſts the Putrefaction, which is often formed in the *Primæ Viæ*, and diffuſes itſelf thro' the whole Body; and may for this Reaſon be exhibited with Succeſs in putrid Fevers, and Diſorders of Children ariſing from Worms. Nitre, taken internally, powerfully promotes the Excretions by Stool, Urine, and Sweat. One Ounce of depurated Nitre, diſſolved in Water, renders the Body ſoluble, and procures ſome Stools, though it anſwers theſe Intentions better, when mixed

with a proper Quantity of the laxative Decoctions of Tamarinds, Sena Leaves, and Manna. When the Fluids are to be derived to the inferior Parts of the Body, eſpecially in Fevers, Nitre is highly efficacious. Among all the Claſs of Diuretics, none are better calculated for removing the Obſtructions of the urinary Ducts, rendering the Diſcharge of the Urine free, and diſſolving calculous Concretions, than Nitre. Penotus affirms, that if a proper Doſe of Nitre is taken once every Fortnight, it never ſuffers the Generation of Sand in the Kidneys, either in Patients ſubject to calculous Concretions or Dyſuries, whether adult or young, robuſt or delicate. Timæus informs us, that he heard of a certain Man's being perfectly cured of the Gravel, by a long protracted Uſe of prepared Nitre. And Grulingius informs us, that the *Sal Prunellæ* is not only an excellent Preſervative againſt, but alſo, an efficacious Cure for a Nephritis. And Hoffman tells us, he has found from Experience, that an Emulſion of various Seeds, with Nitre, is with great Succeſs exhibited for alleviating nephritic Pains. A proper Exhibition of Nitre renders Perſpiration more free and liberal, in Patients afflicted with immoderate Watchings, Thirſt, and intolerable Heat; becauſe it corrects the Heat of the Blood, and checks the hot inteſtine Commotions of the Fluids; by which Means every Thing in the Conſtitution is rendered calm, the preternaturally reſtricted Parts are relaxed, and conſequently the Blood is frequently conveyed to the Emunctories of the Skin. In Practice we daily obſerve, that the precipitating nitrous Powders excellently promote Sweat, in all Inflammations; but in languid, cold, and cachectic Conſtitutions, the moving Force of whoſe Muſcles is impaired, a Diaphoreſis muſt be excited by more hot and active Medicines. The Diſorders ariſing from Flatulencies, ſtagnating, and pent up in the Inteſtines, ſometimes ſpaſmodically conſtricted, are ſufficiently obvious to Practitioners. For which Reaſon they ought to be diſſipated with all Expedition. For this Purpoſe Hoffman aſſerts, that he has found no Medicine more effectual and ſucceſsful than Nitre, either alone, or mixed with Carminatives; ſince, by its Means, a Diſcharge of Wind by the Anus is procured. The Flatulencies diſcover themſelves by their Fluctuation and Noiſe, and are happily eliminated with an Exploſion, which is, in Hoffman's Opinion, principally owing to a Solution and Relaxation of the conſtricted inteſtinal Fibres. For which Reaſon it is juſtly commended in ſpaſmodic Colics, eſpecially that of the bilious Kind, on which the Antients beſtowed the Epithet *hot*. But above all other Medicines, Nitre affords the moſt conſiderable Relief to hypochondriac and hyſteric Patients; ſince it is excellently calculated for removing the Spaſms and Flatulencies, which are the Cauſe of all the Symptoms incident to ſuch Patients. But one of the moſt conſiderable and important Virtues of Nitre is that by which it reſiſts Inflammations, which in very acute Diſeaſes generally deſtroy the Patient; ſince, when they ſeize the Stomach, they produce Anxieties and Inquietudes; when they affect the *Meninges*, a Pain of the Head, a *Phrenitis*, or Convulſions; and when the Lungs, a Danger of Suffocation. When an Inflammation happens in other Parts, a preternatural Heat of the internal, and an exceſſive Coldneſs of the external Parts, is produced; whilſt, in the mean Time, Inflammations of the ſanguiferous Viſcera eaſily degenerate into Abſceſſes or Gangrenes. In order, therefore, to cure the in-

flamed Part, Nitre, either alone, or mixed with Camphire, and Bezoardic Substances, is, of all other Things, the most efficacious; so that, if salutary Effects are not produced by it, the Cure may be justly despaired of. In Practice, Hoffman says, he has long made Use of it with uncommon Success; and found, that in Pleurisies, a Phrenitis, a Peripneumony, an Angina, an Inflammation of the Oesophagus, and Stomach, and an Erysipelas, a frequent Exhibition of it has, in a great Measure, removed the Heat, the Pain, the Thirst, and Watching, by exciting a gentle Moisture all over the Body, which was before dry and parched. When mixed with other proper Ingredients, and applied externally, it also affords Relief to inflamed Parts. Thus camphorated Spirit of Wine, when mixed with a Solution of Nitre, and a due Quantity of distilled Vinegar, discusses an Erysipelas, and removes an intense Head-ach. Besides, Nitre is one of the most considerable of those Medicines calculated for the Cure of Spasms and Constrictions, the Misfortunes excited by which, in the nervous Parts of the human Body, are sufficiently apparent to those who know Diseases, and their various Causes. At least, it is certain, that enormous Hæmorrhages sometimes arise from no other Cause, than an Inequality of the Circulation of the Blood; since the Vessels, which in some Parts are smaller than in others, being spasmodically constricted, the Blood is impetuously conveyed to the adjacent Vessels, and their Ramifications, by too much distending which, and opening their Orifices, violent Hæmorrhages are often produced. By this Means Spittings of Blood, Hæmorrhages of the Nose, excessive Evacuations from the Hæmorrhoidal Veins, bloody Urine, and immoderate Discharges of Blood from the Uterus, are brought on. In the Cure of these Disorders, the most rational Method of proceeding is, to relax the spasmodically constricted Parts, and restore a free and easy Circulation of the Humours through the Vessels. This Intention, as we learn from Experience, is excellently answered by Nitre, which in these Disorders is highly extolled by the most judicious practical Physicians. Thus Riverius commends it in an immoderate Discharge of the Lochia; in an excessive Evacuation of the Menses; in a Spitting of Blood; in Hæmorrhages attended with a malignant Fever; and for similar Purposes. And as Spasms are frequently the Causes of a Suppression of the usual Evacuations of Blood from the Uterus in Women, since its constricted Parts resist the Impulse of the Blood to the uterine Vessels, hence it is obvious, that Nitre in such a Case affords singular Relief. For which Reason Riverius advises it in a Suppression of the Lochia; and Grulingius in a Diminution of the menstrual Discharge. As Pains are often the Offspring of Spasms, so those terrible Pains, which generally accompany the Excretion of Stones which affect the Intestines, and are taken for a colical Indisposition, are happily removed by the Use of Nitre. And Welchius informs us, that, by Nitre alone, a large Number of Soldiers in the Hungarian Camp were freed from an epidemical Cephalalgia. Tho' these Things are obvious in Practice, and confirmed by Experience, it is, nevertheless, an additional Satisfaction to the Mind, to know the Reason why, and the Manner in which, Nitre produces these Effects in the human Body. The Dose is from a few Grains to a Scruple; though in some Cases it may be given,

given, with great Safety, and to better Advantage, in larger Quantities.

Ochra, Offic. Yellow Oker. It is an argillaceous Substance, and of an austere Taste. As to its Virtues, it is drying, astringent, discutient, and represses Excrescencies. It is very seldom used, excepting externally.

Osteocolla, Offic. The Bone-Binder. This is a Substance of a seemingly middle Nature between Earth and Stone, white, friable, testaceous, fabulous; in Figure resembling a Bone, and growing out of sandy Places, and other stony Soils. It has been fancifully commended for the speedy Conglutination of the Bones, as affording Matter for a proper Callus; and consequently hastening the Conglutination. It is also said to stop the Fluor Albus, and remove Intermittent Fevers. But Hildanus cautions us to be very circumspect in exhibiting it to young Persons furnished with a laudable Habit of the Body; because it generally leaves an unseemly Scar. For which Reason he thinks it is only to be used in old and extenuated Patients, whose native Heat is weak and languid. According to Wormius, they in some Shops sell for the Bone-binder, a Species of the *Galactites*, which is white, porous, smooth, soft, easily dissoluble into a Liquor, and of a saline Taste.

Ostracites, Offic. Hobgoblin's-Claw. This is a Fossil, very much resembling the under Shell of an Oyster, petrified. It is said to check the Menses when profuse; to relieve Inflammations of the Breast; and render the Skin smooth.

Petroleum, Offic. *Petroleum, Oleum de Saxo, Naphtha, Oleum Terræ*, Mont. Exot. Oil of Peter, or Rock-Oil. A fluid Bitumen, or mineral Oil, exsuding from the Clefts of Rocks, or from the Earth, or found floating on the Surface of Waters, in different Parts of Europe, and more plentifully in the warm Countries; similar in its general Properties, to the Oils extracted by Distillation, from Pit-Coal, Amber, and other solid bituminous Bodies. The most remarkable of the native *Petrolea* are the following;

Petroleum Album. White Petroleum.

Petroleum rubrum sive Gabianum, Ind. Med. *An Petroleum rufum Schroderi?*

Petroleum flavum seu Italicum, Ind. Med.

There are many Variations of these Oils in regard to Colour, Fluidity, Subtilty, and the Pungency of their Smell and Taste: The most fluid are in general the most subtile and pungent. Among us, the finer Kinds are rarely to be met with, and even the inferior Sorts are rarely unsophisticated. The *Naphtha* of Dioscorides, or *Petroleum*, is a subtile, inflammable, Mineral Oil, with a fragrant bituminous Smell, of different Colours, either white, yellow, red, or black. Different Names are given it by Authors. The Babylonians gave the Name of *Naphtha* to an Oil either black or white, which flowed from some Fountains near Babylon. It was likewise called, *The Oil of Medea*, because she is said to have burnt Creon's Daughter to Death, by anointing her with this Oil. It had the Name of *Petroleum*, because it distills from Rocks. By Myrepsus it is termed *Allicola*; by others, *The Oil of St. Barbarus the Abbot, the Oil of St. Catharine*, or, *The holy Oil.* The Word *Naphtha* is said to come from a Word which signifies, to light, or kindle. There are few Countries in which this Oil is not to be found. In the Island of Samos a Kind of it is gathered, called by the Inhabitants by a Name which signifies *Oleum Terræ*,

Terræ, and it is in great Eſteem among the Indians. In Italy, near Modena, the Oil is gathered from Springs and Wells; and indeed this whole Dutchy abounds with it, eſpecially a Place called Frumetto. The Inhabitants dig Wells to the Depth of thirty or forty Feet, till the oily Spring is found; and there it is always mixed with the Water. The Wells dug at the Foot of the Hill furniſh a large Quantity of very red Oil; thoſe near the Top, a white Oil, but in ſmaller Quantities. There is another Rock in the ſame Country near the Apennine Hills, where there is a perpetual Spring of Water, on which this Oil ſwims, of a yellow Colour, and in ſo great Quantities, that twice a Week they gather ſix Pounds at a Time. *Petroleum* is found alſo in *France*; and particularly in Brittany, near Beriers; and red Oil, mixed with Water, flows from the Crannies of ſome Rocks, which is collected with great Care, being no Way inferior to the reſt in Virtue. There is another ſuch Fountain near Clermont, in Auvergne. *Petroleum* eaſily takes Fire; and it is the Cuſtom, in many Places, to burn it in Lamps, inſtead of common Oil. It is plentifully ſtored with fine volatile Parts, which eaſily evaporate, and are ſo greedy of Fire, that if a lighted Torch, or any other flaming Body, be held in the Wells or Fountains of *Petroleum*, the exhaling Effluvia very often take Fire. It is difficultly mixed with Spirit of Wine. By Diſtillation, it yields an oily Liquor, ſomething more pellucid than before; but it loſes a great deal of its native Smell, and gives a more languid and fuliginous Flame. A ſmall Quantity of a yellowiſh Magma remains at the Bottom of the Alembic; therefore it is evident, that *Petroleum* is not meliorated by Diſtillation. The beſt *Petroleum* is reckoned that which is freſh gathered, of a ſubtile, bituminous Smell, white and pellucid; next to that is the yellow, then the red; but the black is accounted the moſt impure of all. The finer *Petrolea* have been ſometimes taken internally in nervous Complaints, and as Diuretics and Anthelmintics; but are chiefly uſed as external Stimulants, againſt rheumatic Pains, Palſies, and other Diſorders proceeding from an obſtructed or languid Circulation. In theſe Intentions, ſome mineral Oils, procurable among ourſelves, are uſed by the common People, and often with Benefit. The empirical Medicine, called *Britiſh Oil*, is of the ſame Nature with the *Petrolea*; the genuine Sort being extracted by Diſtillation from hard Bitumen, or a Kind of Stone Coal, found in Shropſhire, and other Parts of England.

Petroleum Barbadenſe, *Piſſelæum Indicum*, Offic. Barbadoes Tar. This is a Sort of Bitumen, found floating upon the Surface of a Lake in Barbadoes, at the Bottom of which it probably tranſudes out of the Earth. It is of a blackiſh Colour inclinable to red, of a ſtrong Smell, and of the Conſiſtence of common Tar. It is a very good Pectoral, Stomachic, and Sudorific, and hence is ſerviceable in Coughs. It is ſometimes applied to Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations, and ſaid to be a good Remedy for a Scald Head. It is alſo put by ſome to the Soles of the Feet and the Wriſts, in order to cure an Ague. Doctor Towne, in his Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Weſt-Indies, repreſents Barbadoes Tar, given in the Quantity of two Drams, three Times a Day, as an excellent Medicine in the *Colica Pictonum*, or dry Belly-ach, after the Pain has been ſomewhat mitigated by previous Evacuations. And he further tells us, that, upon the very firſt Appear-

ance

ance of a tingling Uneaſineſs along the Spine, the Fore-runner of a Palſy, which generally ſucceeds this Diſtemper, an Embrocation of this Tar, with double diſtilled Rum, well rubbed into the whole Length of the Spine, and into the Limbs, will prevent the impending Palſy, if any Thing can.

Plumbum, Offic. *Plumbum, Saturnus*, Mont. Exot. Lead. A pale, livid, ſoft, very flexible Metal, above eleven Times ſpecifically heavier than Water; fuſible in a ſmall Heat, ſomewhat leſs than that in which expreſſed Oils begin to boil; if kept in Fuſion, it is ſoon converted partly into an aſh-coloured Calx (*plumbum uſtum*); this expoſed to a ſtronger Fire, in ſuch a Manner, that the Flame may play upon its Surface, becomes firſt yellow, and afterwards of a deep red, (*Minium* or red Lead;) if in this Proceſs the Fire be ſuddenly raiſed to a conſiderable Height, the Calx melts, aſſumes the Appearance of Oil, and on cooling forms a ſoft leafy Subſtance, of a yellowiſh or reddiſh Colour (*Litharge*.) The proper Menſtruum of this Metal is Aqua-Fortis: The vegetable Acids likewiſe diſſolve it, but in very ſmall Quantity: A Quart of diſtilled Vinegar will not take up a Dram; expoſed to the Steam of Vinegar, it is by Degrees corroded into a White Powder, (*Ceruſſe*) which is conſiderably more eaſy of Solution. The Calces of Lead diſſolve, by Heat, in expreſſed Oils; theſe Mixtures are the Baſis of ſeveral officinal Plaſters and Unguents. Cryſtals of this Metal, made with diſtilled Vinegar, (called, from their ſweetiſh Taſte, *Sugar* of Lead) and a Tincture drawn from theſe and Green Vitriol, are likewiſe kept in the Shops. Lead in its metallic Form, or when calcined by Fire, does not appear to have any medicinal Operation; diſſolved or rendered ſoluble by Acids, it is one of the moſt powerful Styptics, but at the ſame Time one of the moſt dangerous. In this State it is reckoned highly cooling, incraſſating, and repelling; ſo as to retard the Circulation of the Blood, hinder all the Secretions, and injure the Nerves, by cauſing Spaſms, Convulſions, Tremblings, Difficulty of Breathing, and Suffocation. Whence it appears unfit for internal Uſe in any large Doſe, or even in any at all; and accordingly its medicinal Uſes are principally external. A Plate of Lead is eſteemed a very good Application to Ganglions, a Species of Tumour, often appearing about the Wriſts and Backs of the Hand. And in Cancers, Lead and its Preparations, externally applied, are eſteemed excellent. I have known great Miſchief done by the internal Uſe of Sugar of Lead.

Plumbum nigrum, Offic. Black Lead, Wadt, Kello. This is accounted refrigerating, drying, and repellent; and is ſometimes applied to ſtrumous Tumours.

Pompholyx, Nil Album, Offic. This is a metallic Powder, of a white Colour, and lighter than Tutty. For as that, in the making of Braſs, adheres to the Sides of the Furnace, this mounts up to the Top. It is very much eſteemed for Diſorders of the Eyes, and in general agrees in Virtues with Tutty.

Porphyrites, Offic. Porphyry, or red Marble. This is a Species of Marble highly hard, and of a red Colour. It is brought to us from the Confines of Egypt, the Red Sea, and Ethiopia. It is thought to be poſſeſſed of a lithontriptic Quality, and to agree in Virtues with the *Ophites*.

Pumex, Offic. The Pumice Stone. This is a porous and ſpongious Stone, full of ſmall Cavities and Perforations, and found in Germany, whence it is tranſported to us. It is of a refrigerating, drying Quality. It gently

gently cleanſes Ulcers, and renders Cicatrices full and ſeemly. In Mount Veſuvius, Ætna, and other burning Mountains, large Quantities of this Species of Stone are found with the Sulphur.

Pyrites, Offic. *Marchaſita.* Fire-Stone. A hard Foſſil, ſtriking Fire with Steel, copiouſly, and in large Sparks; becoming Vitriolic, either by ſimple Expoſure to the Air, or by Calcination and ſubſequent Expoſure. They are found in almoſt all Mines, being the moſt fruitful Matrix of almoſt all Metals, Salts, and Sulphurs; for it is not purely a Stone, but ſeems to be the moſt fertile of all Minerals. There are great Varieties of it, with reſpect to Colour, Figure, Mixture with Metals, Stones, and other Foſſils. They conſiſt in general of Sulphur, Iron, and unmetallic Earth. In ſome a little Copper is joined to the Iron, and in ſome Copper is the prevailing Metal. In ſome, particularly the yellow Kind, the Quantity of Sulphur is large; in others, particularly the white, both the Sulphur and Metal are in ſmall Proportion. They are ſeldom or never uſed medicinally in Subſtance, but in their Products they are very important. It is from theſe that common Sulphur is extracted in Sweden and Saxony; that the native Vitriols are produced in Caverns of the Earth, or on its Surface; that the greateſt Quantities of artificial Vitriol are prepared; and that the chalybeate mineral Waters are ſuppoſed to receive their Impregnation.

Rubrica Fabrilis, Offic. Red Oker. Ruddle. Marking Stone. This is an earthy and ponderous Subſtance, found in many Parts of England, and is uſed in vulnerary and drying Plaſters.

Sal. Salt. Salt is defined by Geoffroy, to be a ſolid, friable, pellucid, and ſapid mineral Body, diſſoluble in Water, fuſible by Fire, and eaſily concreſcible in Form of Cryſtals. This Definition agrees to alimentary Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, Alum, Sal Ammoniac, and Borax. But by Salt, common alimentary Salt is generally underſtood, which is of three Kinds; that is, firſt, foſſile Salt, of which, what is tranſparent, or pellucid like Cryſtal, is called *Sal Gem.* Secondly, Salt obtained by the Evaporation of Sea-Water, which is brought about, either by the Heat of the Sun, or by Means of Fire. Thirdly, Salt obtained by the Evaporation of the Water of ſalt Springs by Fire. Foſſile Salt is got in great Quantities, in many Parts of the World, particularly in the Mountains of Catalonia, and at Viliſke and Bochna near Crackow in Poland, where there are prodigious Mines of Salt. *Sal Gem* is principally uſed in Clyſters and Suppoſitories, in order to ſtimulate the Inteſtines to a Diſcharge of their Contents. In Brittany in France, the Manner of making Sea Salt, is to dig ſhallow broad Trenches, which are lined with Clay. Theſe being filled with Sea-Water by the Tide, the Heat of the Sun evaporates the Water, and a large Proportion of Salt remains behind. In Normandy they make ſmall Heaps of Sand upon the Shore, which imbibe the Sea Water, and the inſipid Humidity being afterwards evaporated by the Heat of the Sun, the Salt remains among the Sand. To ſeparate it, they firſt boil it in freſh Water, and then having ſtrained off the *Lixivium*, containing now only a Solution of Salt in freſh Water, they boil it again with a gentle Heat in leaden Cauldrons, to a certain Degree of Thickneſs; then putting out the Fire, the Salt cryſtallizes. Salt is made from Salt Fountains alſo, by boiling

boiling the Water till the Humidity exhales. And whilſt it is boiling, they mix it with either Gall or Bullock's Blood, which makes the Salt form itſelf more eaſily into larger Lumps. For the Parts of the Gall or Blood, inviſcate or intangle the bituminous or earthy Parts, which hinder the Concretion of the Salt, and are altogether thrown up as a Scum, or at leaſt remain in the Strainers. But at Droit-Wych in Cheſhire, they add nothing to the Salt Water, during Coction. Sea Salt, prepared by the Heat of the Sun, is preferable to both, for culinary and officinal Uſes. The Taſte of it is well known; the Colour is greyiſh, becauſe of the Particles of Earth mixed with it; but if it be diſſolved and cryſtallized by a gentle Heat, it is formed into very white cubical Grains. Salt made by boiling is white, but the Grains thereof are not exactly cubical, becauſe of ſome Mixture of different Salts. By the Analyſis of Salt, it appears, that common Salt conſiſts of an acid Spirit extremely volatile, and Water, united to an alcaline Salt exactly the ſame with the Natron of the Ancients. What makes this the more likely is, that if any fixed alcaline Salt is impregnated with the acid Spirit of common Salt, a Salt will be formed very nearly the ſame with common Salt, which the Chymiſts call regenerated Salt. Common Salt has many very extraordinary Properties. (1.) The ſmalleſt Cryſtals of common Salt are always of a cubic Figure, that is, the Figure of a Dye. (2.) Upon the Application of Fire to it, it crackles. This Decrepitation, or Crackling of Salt, ſeems to proceed from the Air contained in its Pores, which being rarified by the Fire, breaks its Priſon and makes its Eſcape. (3.) Spirit of Salt is the only Thing in Nature that will diſſolve Gold; but not without being joined with the Spirit of Nitre. (4.) Salt preſerves all vegetable and animal Subſtances from Putrefaction, as alſo Water, and is itſelf incorruptible. This Property it probably owes to the acid it contains. (5.) A greater Quantity of common Salt will be diſſolved in a given Quantity of Water, than of any other Salt whatever. For ſix Ounces of common Salt may be diſſolved in ſixteen of Water; but it muſt be obſerved, that warm Water will diſſolve more Salt than cold, and that in Proportion to the Heat of the Water. Thus Water, in that Degree of Heat which makes it boil, diſſolves more Salt than in any leſs Degree of Heat; inſomuch, that as it grows cool, it will every Moment let fall more and more of the Salt which was diſſolved in it, which will appear at the Bottom of the containing Veſſel undiſſolved. And when the Water is ſo cold as to freeze, it will expel almoſt all the Salt, which will ſtick to the Bottom of the Ice in a ſolid Form. (6.) Salt diſſolved in Water, in a Heat equal to that of the Atmoſphere, renders the Waters conſiderably colder. And yet, (7.) notwithſtanding this Increaſe of Coldneſs, the Salt will keep the Water from freezing, inſomuch that Water, wherein Salt is diſſolved, ſhall not freeze near ſo ſoon as pure Water. And hence we may obſerve, that Salt, when interpoſed between the ſmall Particles of Water, has the Power of preventing their Aſſociation, that is, their Concretion into Ice; otherwiſe Salt, by increaſing Cold, would promote Freezing. (8.) If Spirit of Salt is poured upon Ice reduced to Powder, it will increaſe the Coldneſs thereof to a ſurpriſing Degree; to a Degree much greater than ever was produced naturally, and in which every Animal muſt die. (9.) Salt, thrown upon burning Coals,

Coals, greatly increaſes their Heat. This proceeds from the Air, Water, and Acid contained in the Body of the Salt. For the Air, being forced out of the Salt by Heat, acts upon the Fuel like a Pair of Bellows; and that this will increaſe the Heat of the Fire is known to all Smiths, who when they would make their Fires intenſely hot, frequently ſprinkle Water upon the burning Coals. (10.) Salt, made extremely dry, attracts the Moiſture of the Air conſiderably, even in the drieſt Seaſons; inſomuch that it is a common Thing for People, who deal in Salt, to buy in at the Wyches very dry, and ſo ſell it a great many Miles diſtant, for leſs *per* Hundred than it coſt them. Yet are they conſiderable Gainers, becauſe the ſame Quantity of Salt, that weighs a Hundred at the Wyches, will be much heavier, after having imbibed the Moiſture of the Air. The Virtues of alimentary Salt are many. For firſt as it is an excellent Preſervative againſt Putrefaction, whenever any Aliments of an alcaleſcent or alcaline Nature, or inclined to Putrefaction, are taken into the Stomach, in Quantities diſproportioned to the Powers of Digeſtion, Salt, by preventing Putrefaction, will guard againſt thoſe Miſchiefs, which would ariſe from ſuch a Putrefaction of the Aliments in the Stomach; that is, what is uſually called a Surfeit; and, by its Stimulus, will contribute much towards the carrying off the offending Matter, by Stool. On the other Hand, as Salt remarkably checks too great Fermentation, it will have a very good Effect, when fermentable Subſtances are taken into the Stomach in too large Quantities, and by their Fermentation excite Flatulencies, Spaſms and Diſtentions, and, at the ſame Time, ſtimulates the alimentary Tube, to a Diſcharge of its Contents. It likewiſe calms the too great Ebullition of the Fluids of the Body; and, as it readily joins with volatile urinous Salts, and changes them into a Sal Ammoniac, it is fitted to ſoften the Acrimony of the Fluids, and promote the Depuration thereof by Urine. By its little Points it likewiſe ſtimulates gently the ſolid Parts, and thereby increaſes their oſcillatory Motion, by which Means all the Functions of the Body are better performed. On theſe Foundations are built all the Virtues aſcribed to Sea Salt, of drying, heating, deterging, digeſting, opening, attenuating, increaſing the Appetite, and of reſiſting Poiſons and Putrefaction. It is ordered in an Apepſia, Want of Digeſtion, in Want of Appetite, in Coſtiveneſs, and Obſtructions of Urine. It has been obſerved, that thoſe who live for any long Time upon Fleſh or Fiſh, hardened by Salt, have been extremely afflicted with the Scurvy, ſo that Salt is univerſally thought to cauſe the Scurvy. But the lateſt Obſervations have taught us, that Salt is ſo far from being concerned in the Generation of the Scurvy, that it is on the contrary an excellent Preſervative againſt, and Cure for, it, if taken in very conſiderable Quantities: Hence I ſhould rather aſcribe the ſcorbutic Complaints thoſe are ſubject to, who live on ſalt Proviſions, to the Hardneſs, and conſequent Indigeſtibility of ſalted Aliments; for Salt hardens, for the very ſame Reaſon that it prevents Putrefaction. Beſides, as no Fleſh or Fiſh can be ſo perfectly ſalted, but that ſome Particles of it will be putrid if long kept, theſe putrid Particles, when mixed with the Blood and Juices, may have a great Influence in exciting thoſe Diſorders, which we erroneouſly aſcribed to Salt. The ingenious Dr. Pringle, from ſome Experiments, made with a View

a View to aſcertain the relative antiſeptic Powers of different Subſtances, infers, contrary to the received Opinions, that Sea Salt promotes Digeſtion chiefly by its ſeptic Virtue; that is, by ſoftening and reſolving Meats. How far this may be the Caſe, I ſhall not at preſent enquire. See Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army, Page 352. In conſiderable Doſes, it proves purgative; it checks the Operation of Emetics, carrying them off by Stool, and is an effectual Ingredient, in the Quantity of a Dram, in Glyſters.

Selenites, Offic. *Cryſtallus Calcaria*, Mont. Exot. The Selenite. This is a rhomboidal, pellucid Foſſil, diviſible into thin *Laminæ*. It is found in many Places, particularly near Epſom Wells in Surry. It calcines in a gentle Heat into ſoft Powder, which forms a tenaceous Paſte with Water. It is ſaid to be compoſed of calcareous Earth and vitriolic Acid. It is ſaid to agree in Virtues with the *Teſtacea*, to be a Sweetner of the Blood, and to reſtrain Hæmorrhages. Externally it is uſed as a Coſmetic.

Silex, Offic. The Flint. According to Schroder, Flints may be uſed internally for inciding tartarous Mucilage, reſolving the Stone, and opening Obſtructions. They are alſo uſed as Dentrifices.

Smyris & Smerillus, Offic. Emery. It is a ferruginous, heavy, metallic, Subſtance, of a Colour inclining to black; and ſo hard, that Lapidaries uſe it in cutting and poliſhing their Diamonds, and Smiths to poliſh their Iron and Steel. Emery is of three Kinds. The common, which is blackiſh, and very much uſed, is found in many Parts of Europe, eſpecially in an Iſland on the Coaſt of Tuſcany, and in Guernſey in the Britiſh Channel. The ſecond, is a hard uneven Sort, of a reddiſh Colour, like Blood-ſtone or Ocher, but does not ſtain the Hands. This is by ſome reckoned among the Blood-ſtones. The third is of a blackiſh red Colour, ſtreaked with Gold-coloured Veins. It is found in the Gold-Mines of Peru, and really contains Gold. This Kind is thought by Chymiſts to be a Gold Ore, or rather a Sort of immature or imperfect Gold. And therefore they eſteem it very much, and extract a Tincture from it with Spirit of Sea-Salt; with which they pretend to fix Mercury, and give this Subſtance the Name of the miraculous Precipitate, becauſe they fancy they ſhall at length attain the true Art of making Gold, by Means thereof. Emery is recommended by Dioſcorides and Galen as a Dentifrice; but it corrodes the Teeth too much, and inſenſibly wears them away.

Stannum, Offic. Tin. This is the lighteſt and eaſieſt of Fuſion of all the Metals. Heated, it becomes ſo brittle as to fall in Pieces by a Blow; and, by Agitation, (when juſt ready to melt) into a Powder; hence the officinal Method of pulveriſing this Metal, to be deſcribed in its Place. The proper Menſtruum of Tin is the Marine Acid or Aqua Regis. Vegetable Acids likewiſe diſſolve it in conſiderable Quantity, though it has long been ſuppoſed not to be at all ſoluble in them, unleſs previouſly well calcined. The principal Uſe of this Metal in the preſent Practice is as an Anthelmintic; even the flat Worms, which too often elude the Force of other Medicines, are ſaid to be effectually deſtroyed by powdered Tin, given in conſiderable Doſes. It is poſſible, that the anthelmintic Virtues of Tin may proceed, not ſo much from the pure Metal, as from a certain Subſtance of a different Nature, of which there are Grounds to ſuſpect, that the pureſt Sorts of Tin, uſually

uſually met with participate. Filings of Tin, held in the Flame of a Candle, emit a thick Fume, ſmelling of Garlic; which Smell is univerſally held, in mineral Subſtances, to be a certain Criterion of Arſenic. Almoſt all the Ores of Tin contain more or leſs of this poiſonous Mineral, which is not entirely ſeparable in the common Proceſſes, by which the Ores are run down, or the Metal farther purified. Henckel has diſcovered a Method of ſeparating actual Arſenic from Tin itſelf. This is effected by Solution in Aqua Regis and Cryſtallization. Mr. Margraff has (in a late Volume of the Berlin Memoirs) given a farther Account of this Proceſs; and relates, that from the Tins uſually reputed pure, he has obtained one eighth their Weight of Cryſtals of Arſenic.

Succinum & Carabe, Offic. Amber. A ſolid, brittle, bituminous Subſtance, produced plentifully in Pruſſia, which is famous for being the proper and native Country of it. Though this Bitumen be generated in the Earth, there is Plenty of it found in the Baltic Sea, by the Shore of Ludwic, where it ſwims on the Water, and is carried along by the Waves, whence it is taken up in Nets. The Places, moſt remarkable for Amber, are the Villages of Fiſch-hauſen, Groſs-ducſtein, Wernichen, and Palmoniet. Nor even is this Amber produced from the Sea, but, in tempeſtuous Agitations of the Waters is waſhed out of the Bowels of the Earth by the Waves, and at laſt thrown towards the Shores. Very properly then may this bituminous Body be reckoned in the Claſs of Minerals. For it is a Product of the Earth, and contained within its proper Veins, as well as Pit-Coal or other Minerals. The Courſes of theſe Veins were diſcovered ſome Years ago, by Order of King Frederic, in the following Manner. In Digging they firſt met with Sand, which, being removed, the next Thing that offered, was a Stratum of white Clay. Digging under this, they opened a ligneous Stratum, that ſeemed to be compacted of old Wood, which, however, could be ſet on Flame. Under the Bottom of this Stratum, in moſt Parts, they found Ore of Vitriol, which, being expoſed to the open Air, ſhot forth into Flowers of Vitriol free from the leaſt Tincture of Copper, and like thoſe which proceed from the Heſſian Iron Ore. At laſt, digging ſtill deeper, they came upon a Stratum of Sand; out of which, in ſeveral Places, with convenient Inſtruments, they extracted Abundance of choice Amber. For it is a Thing worthy Obſervation, that Sand is uſually the Matrix of Amber; ſo that where they find a great Bed of Sand in the Boſom of the Earth, they are not without Hopes of meeting with Amber. After the ſame Manner do they get it out of the Marcaſite, near Kuſtrin; and in the Territories of Stolpen and Dantzic, it is alſo found in Lumps. Hence appears the Falſity of the old Fable, which would have us believe, that Amber is the Reſin of Trees, which diſtils from their Bark into the Sea, and is there digeſted by the Sun into a Body of that Kind. The Manner in which this Bitumen is generated, ſeems to be this. From that bituminous foſſile Wood, which we juſt now mentioned, by the Acceſſion, of the ſubterranean Heat, there diſtils an Oil much like *Naphtha*, or *Petroleum*; which, in penetrating the ſubjacent Strata, paſſes through the Vitriol Ores, where, by mixing with its Acid, it is coagulated into a Subſtance of a reſinous Form. The Reaſonableneſs of this Opinion will appear from the following Conſiderations: 1. That Amber at its firſt

Growth was liquid, may be proved from its being often ſeen conglobated by Nature itſelf into a round Form. 2. Sometimes Inſects of various Kinds ſtick and are included in Pieces of Amber, which they could never have been, if the Matter, in which they are circumvolved, had not been liquid. 3. We may conclude that Amber is a Concretion of an Oil much like *Petroleum*; becauſe Oil of Amber comes near to *Petroleum*, both in Smell and Virtue, and both of them are equally difficult to be diſſolved by the moſt rectified Spirit. 4. *Charlton*, a very ſagacious Obſerver of Nature, affirms, that Pieces of this Bitumen have been frequently found, which hold *Naphtha* and *Petroleum* included within them. 5. The acid Salt of Amber is of a very fixed Nature, and not inferior in Virtue to the Acid of Vitriol. 6. What will afford us great Light in this Affair is, that phyſical Experiment, in which it is obſerved, that all diſtilled Oils, ſcarce one excepted, and amongſt them aromatic Oils, being mixed with Oil of Vitriol, or pretty ſtrong Aqua Fortis, condenſe into a reſiniform Maſs, which, held to the Fire, is readily ſet on Flame. 7. Beſides foſſile Wood and Coals, by Diſtillation and Rectification, yield an Oil, very like Oil of Amber and *Petroleum*. 8. Laſtly, the very Diſpoſition of the Strata, which we have related, is a good Proof in this Matter. The firſt of theſe is Ligneous, the ſecond Vitriolic, and the laſt compoſed of Sand, at the Bottom of which lies the Amber, ſcattered here and there in Bits. There is moſt Plenty of Amber along the Shore of the Sudwic Sea, eſpecially when a tempeſtuous North Wind blows. For it ſeems probable, that the Sea, penetrating by ſome ſecret Paſſages into thoſe ſubterranean Places, where the Amber is nouriſhed, by violent Daſhing and Breaking againſt them, ſeparate, from Time to Time, Pieces of this Bitumen, and carry them away with it. Amber is of various Colours. The beſt is reckoned the pellucid, quite free from Spots, and which bears the higheſt Price. For this the Chineſe give a great Price, and make their Idols of it after an elegant and maſter-like Manner. I lately ſaw, ſays Hoffman, a convex burning *Speculum*, made of this pellucid Amber, in the Manner of one made of Glaſs, which the Landgrave of Heſſe keeps in his Cabinet of Curioſities. Next to the Pellucid is the White, after that the Yellow, and laſtly the Brown, which is the worſt Sort of Amber. No leſs various are the Prices. For the larger and purer, ſo much the dearer are the Pieces; and the more they are valued. They talk much of a black Sort of Amber, which yet is no where to be found, and ſo is only believed upon common Report. Inſtead of this, they ſell a black and ſolid Foſſile, which is a Kind of *Aſphaltum*, and dug out of the Coal-Mines in England, and made into ſeveral Utenſils for the Uſe of the Inhabitants. Amber has very little Taſte, and ſcarcely any Smell, unleſs heated, or briſkly rubbed, in which Circumſtance it yields a pretty ſtrong one, to moſt People not diſagreeable. Boiled in Water, it neither ſoftens, nor undergoes any ſenſible Alteration. Digeſted in rectified Spirit, it imparts a yelloviſh or browniſh Colour, a fragrant Smell, and a bitter aromatic Taſte, and, by Repetition of the Proceſs, it in Part diſſolves, leaving a Balſam, or ſoft Extract, ſtrong both in Smell and Taſte. Expoſed to the Fire, in open Veſſels, it melts into a black Maſs, takes Flame, emits a copious Smoke, with a Smell like that which ariſes from the finer Kinds

Kinds of Pit-Coal, and burns almoſt entirely away. Diſtilled in a Retort, it yields an Oil of a peculiar ſtrong Smell, and a volatile acedulous Salt. Many great Virtues are aſcribed to Amber, eſpecially when taken inwardly, in a cold State of the Brain, in Catarrhs, in the Headach, ſleepy and convulſive Diſorders, in a Suppreſſion of the Menſes, hyſterical and hypochondriacal Affections, in a Gonorrhœa, Fluor Albus, and Hæmorrhages. The Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram, in a poached Egg, or any other proper Vehicle. In moſt of theſe Complaints however, it would ſeem to act with more Advantage in a diſſolved State than in Subſtance. Externally Amber is uſed as a Fumigation, in Cataplaſms, and *Cucuphæ*, in Diſorders of the Head or Brain. The Fumes of it, received at the Mouth, are often found ſucceſsful in beginning Quinſeys, a Falling down of the Uvula, or Swelling of the Tonſils from a Catarrh.

Sulphur. The Sulphur of the Shops, called θεῖον in Greek, becauſe uſed in all Expiatory Rites, is a mineral concreted Juice, ſolid, dry, friable, fuſible by Fire, and very eaſily inflammable. The Flame it emits is blue, and the Smell of burning Sulphur is ſtrong, ſubtile, acid, and very prejudicial to the Lungs. Sulphur is of various Kinds. It is in the firſt Place, divided into ἄπυρον, or Native Sulphur, which has never been expoſed to the Fire; and ἐμπυρόμενον, or Factitious Sulphur, prepared by Fire. It is either of a yellow, yellowiſh Aſh, or light Colour, and either pure or impure in Subſtance. Native Sulphur is of two Kinds; one pellucid, and ſhining like Gold, and either of a citrine or greeniſh Colour. This is found about the Gold Mines in Peru, in Switzerland, and many other Places. The other opaque, found either in hard, ſolid, ſhining, greeniſh yellow Lumps, or in Form of a clayiſh Glebe, of a light Aſh-Colour, ſtreaked with yellow. This Kind is dug near all the burning Mountains, near ſome ſulphureous Springs, and in ſeveral other Parts of Europe and America. This Sort is underſtood to be the *Sulphur Vivum*; though what is ſold under this Name in the Shops is no other than the Droſs which remains after the Sublimation of Sulphur. Fictitious Sulphur is prepared in different Manners. In ſome Places it is obtained by boiling of Water; and at Buda in Hungary, according to Agricola, it is evaporated with the Water of the mineral Springs, and concretes in the Covering or Dome of theſe Fountains, like the Flower of Brimſtone, and is gathered from thence once every Year, with great Care. It is alſo extracted from a Sort of Aſh-coloured argillaceous Earth. Thus in ſome Places of Italy, there are Mines, out of which a fat, white, argillaceous Earth is dug, mixed with ſome blackiſh Veins; and this Earth, being put into very capacious Veſſels, and diſtilled, the melted Sulphur runs out at the Roſtrum at the Bottom of the Alembic into a Receiver, where it ſoon concretes into large Lumps. After the Diſtillation is over, a red Earth remains, which is thrown away as uſeleſs. Sulphur is, alſo, often extracted from a Kind of Pyrites, eſpecially near Liege, where there is a Kind of Pyrites like Lead Ore; which, being dug up, is broken into ſmall Pieces, and then thrown into very large Crucibles, or rather earthen Cucurbits of a quadrilateral Figure with a narrow Orifice. Theſe Veſſels are placed in proper Furnaces, in an inclined Poſition, where the Sulphur contained in theſe Stones, being melted by the Fire, runs into leaden Veſſels filled to a

certain Height with Water; where it concretes immediately, the Substance, which remains in the Cucurbit, containing a large Portion of Vitriol. If by this first Operation the Sulphur be not sufficiently pure and clean, it is melted a second Time in Iron Vessels, and boiled with the Addition of a certain Quantity of Linseed Oil. Afterwards it is made up, either in large Lumps, or is thrown into hollow Cylinders of Iron, rubbed over with Oil on the Inside, and so is formed into Rolls. Sulphur so prepared is called Brimstone or common Sulphur. It is a Discovery of late Years, that Sulphur is a Combination of the vitriolic Acid, with inflammable Matter, by the Chemists termed the *Phlogiston*. This is proved by Abundance of Experiments. Among others, if a Portion of pure vitriolic Acid, with a pure fixt alkaline Salt, be melted in a close Vessel, with the Addition of a little powdered Charcoal, a true Sulphur will be produced, and the Compound will be the same, excepting for the earthy Part of the Charcoal, as if the Alcali had been melted with common Brimstone. And, on the contrary, if a Combination of Alkaline Salt, with common Brimstone, be reduced into Powder, and roasted with a gentle Heat, the *Phlogiston*, or inflammable Principle, exhales, and the Remainder proves the same as if the Alkali had been combined with the pure vitriolic Acid. The Diminution of Weight, resulting from this Avolation of the inflammable Principles, does not exceed two Drams upon sixteen Ounces of the Sulphur.

Sulphur is recommended by Physicians in Diseases of the Lungs, of which it is, by way of Eminence, termed the Balsam; because it promotes Expectoration, and clears that Organ, and is therefore very beneficial in a Phthisis, Asthma, and Catarrh. It has in all Ages been a famous Medicine in cutaneous Diseases, particularly the Itch, for which it is a certain Remedy, whether externally or internally used. This Effect perhaps does not so much depend on its purifying the Blood, as on its Fumes being destructive to the cuticular Animalcules to which the present Theory ascribes the Distemper. Inwardly taken, it is laxative, and promotes insensible Perspiration, as may be perceived by the sulphureous Smell of such Persons as have taken it, and by the brownish or black Colour which it gives to the Gold or Silver they carry about them. Hence it is generally prescribed in the Piles. It remarkably restrains the Efficacy of some other Substances of the most powerful Kind. Mercury is rendered, by the Admixture of Sulphur, inactive; and the virulent antimonial Regulus, almost so. Hence, when antimonial Medicines exceed in Operation, the Exhibition of Sulphur abates their Violence, and an high Salivation may be checked by the same Medicine. Even the corrosive Poison Arsenic, by the Addition of Sulphur, becomes almost innocent; and hence, if a small Proportion of Arsenic should be contained in Sulphur, it possibly may not receive from thence any poisonous Qualities. Some have imagined, that Sulphur used externally is dangerous; that as it throws the morbific Matter outwards when given inwardly, it must in like Manner drive it into the Blood when applied externally. This Opinion, which is supported by some late Writers, has no just Foundation; Sulphur has nearly the same Effects, whether used internally or externally. In both Cases, the Eruptions become frequently more copious after the first Use of it. Though

Sulphur

Sulphur may be given inwardly, even in a groſs Powder, yet it is ſeldom ordered without ſome Preparation. It may be purified different Ways. Some put it into Water with melted Wax, which ſwims at the Top while the Sulphur falls to the Bottom; and, by repeating this Mixture till the Sulphur begins to acquire a red Colour, it is then thought to be more defecated. Some boil it in Water for ſeveral Days, changing the Water every now and then; and afterwards they ſet it for two Hours in hot Smoke, that ſome Fumes may exhale, and the remaining pale yellowiſh Sulphur they judge to be very pure. Others make Milks and Magiſteries of Sulphur, which they think much preferable to common Sulphur. But all theſe Preparations either change the true Nature of Sulphur, or elſe have no Effect at all. The beſt Way to purify it is, by Sublimation, or the Reduction of it to Flowers; by which common Method it is freed from the earthy or metallic Parts that may have been mixed with it. The Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram and a half, or even two Drams.

Talcum, Offic. Talc. This is a ſhining fiſſile Stone, eaſily diviſible into very thin pellucid Laminæ, a little flexible. In the Fire it does not melt, is not calcined, nor does it loſe its Colour. Some Talc is of a ſilver Colour, called by the Chymiſts *Argyrolythos*; ſome yellow, called ſolar Talc; ſome greeniſh, and ſome black. That which is brought from Venice is reputed the beſt, and is of a light green Colour. This Stone is ſeldom uſed in Phyſic, but it is very much in Vogue as a Coſmetic, the Ladies being of Opinion, that it cleanſes and whitens the Skin. Some Chymiſts have endeavoured, by the Oil of Talc, to fix Quickſilver, and afterwards convert it into Silver; but they never conſidered, that what they called Oil of Talc, was intirely the Product of the other Subſtances mixed with it.

Terra Japonica, Offic. Japan-Earth. This is a gummy, indurated Subſtance, of a reddiſh Colour, inclining to black; of an aſtringent and auſterer Taſte at firſt, but afterwards ſweet and grateful, and void of Smell. There are two Sorts of it; one purer, which, ſlightly taſted, melts, as it were, on the Tongue; the other harder, and leſs pure; and this perhaps led Schroder into an Error to miſtake it for an Earth. It is very improperly ranked among the Subſtances of the mineral Kingdom, as it is now univerſally allowed to be an inſpiſſated vegetable Juice. Authors are not agreed with reſpect to the Plant from which it is produced. Some aſſert it to be the inſpiſſated Juice or Extract of the Fruit called *Anacardium Occidentalium*, becauſe of the ſeeming Affinity of the Names, that Fruit being called *Cajou* and *Catzu*. Cleyer affirms it to be the Extract of the oriental *Acacia*, a Plant much like the Tamarind. Paulus Ammannus ſays, it is an artificial Compoſition, prepared of an Extract of Indian Liquorice, Indian *Calamus Aromaticus*, and the Juice of the *Areca*, which gives it its purple Colour. And lauly, J. Otho Helbigius, a Perſon very well ſkilled in the Eaſt-Indian Simples, informs us, that it is extracted from a kind of ſmall, hard, reſinous, aſtringent Fruit, which hangs in a ſort of Cluſters. This Fruit, he ſays, with the Leaves of Betel and Lime, are uſed over all India, in chewing, for Cleanſing the Mouth; and is no other than what the Inhabitants of Java call *Fauſel*, and thoſe of Malaya *Pynang*. Dale declares himſelf of this laſt Opinion. Japan Earth diſſolves

almoſt totally in Water, excepting the Impurities, which are generally of the ſandy Kind. Of the pure Matter, rectified Spirit diſſolves about ſeven Eighths, the Reſiduum is an almoſt inſipid mucilaginous Subſtance. It diſſolves alſo in volatile alkaline Spirits, in alkaline Ley, in the mineral Acids, partially and more difficultly in the vegetable Acids, and not at all in Oils. All the Solutions are of a red or purpliſh Colour. It is a mild Aſtringent, corroborates the Stomach, removes a Nauſea, excites an Appetite, repreſſes Vomiting, and ſtops Fluxes of the Belly, of the Menſes, and Hæmorrhages. But its moſt remarkable Efficacy conſiſts in mitigating and curing a Cough; for which it is very effectual, if ſuffered to diſſolve gradually in the Mouth, and ſwallowed with the Saliva. For theſe Intentions the Troches and Tincture of the Diſpenſatory are efficacious and elegant Preparations of it.

Terræ Lemnia, Offic. *Terræ Sigillatæ*, &c. See *Bole*.

Tutia, Offic. *Cadmia Fornacia*, Geoff. Prælect. Tutty. This is a Recrement of Calamine, melted with Copper, and not of Copper alone, as was that of the Antients. The officinal Tutty therefore may be defined a Sublimation of the Calamine, from melting Copper, to the upper Part or Roof of the Furnace, where in concretes, round Iron Rods placed there, into a hard Cruſt; which is afterwards beat off into Pieces, like the Bark of Trees, of a yellowiſh Colour, ſmooth on the Inſide, and ſonorous, of a blueiſh Aſh-Colour on the Out-ſide, powdered, as it were, with very ſmall Grains of the ſame Subſtance. This is perhaps the ſame with the Tutty of the Arabians. For Serapion deſcribes a kind of Tutty, which is produced and collected in the Furnaces in which Copper is turned to a yellow Colour. But it is not certain, whether they might not likewiſe mean the Calamine itſelf by that Word. Tutty is reckoned among the principal ophthalmic Medicines. It deterges and dries without Acrimony, and is therefore preſcribed with Succeſs in Ulcers of the *Cornea*, *Adnata*, and Eye-lids; and likewiſe in Itchings of the Eyes, inveterate Ophthalmias, and to ſtop an involuntary Flux of Tears, and fiſtulous Humours. It is ſeldom uſed without Preparation, which conſiſts in heating it red hot, and then quenching it three or four Times in Roſe-Water, and afterwards levigating it according to Art on a Marble or Porphyry.

Vitriolum, Offic. Vitriol. A ſaline Chryſtalline Concrete, compoſed of Metal, united with a certain Acid, called the Vitriolic Acid. There are three Metals with which this Acid is found naturally combined, Zinc, Copper, and Iron; with the firſt it forms a white, with the ſecond a blue, and with the third a green Salt. Some derive the Name Vitriol from *Vitrum*, becauſe it has the Colour and Tranſparency of Glaſs. In Greek it is named Χαλκανθὸν, as if it were an Efflorescence of Braſs, and in Latin, *Atramentum Sutorium*, becauſe it is uſed in blacking Leather.

Vitriolum Album, Offic. White Vitriol, or Vitriol of Zinc; found in the Mines of Goſlar, ſometimes in tranſparent Pieces, but more commonly in Form of white Efflorescences, which are diſſolved in Water, and afterwards reduced by Evaporation and Cryſtallization into large Maſſes. We rarely meet with this Sort of Vitriol pure. After the Zinc, which is its proper Baſis, has been revived by inflammable Fluxes, there remains a Subſtance, which is attracted by the Magnet, and diſcovers itſelf, on other Trials alſo,

alſo, to be Iron. A Solution of the Vitriol depoſites on ſtanding an ochery Sediment, which generally gives a blue Tincture to volatile Alkalies, and hence appears to contain Copper. White Vitriol is ſometimes exhibited from five or ſix Grains to a Dram, as an Emetic. It operates very quickly, and if pure, without Violence. Externally, it is employed as an Ophthalmic, and often made the Baſis of Collyria, both in extemporaneous Preſcription, and in Diſpenſatories.

Vitriolum Cæruleum, Offic. Blue Vitriol, or Vitriol of Copper, commonly called Roman or Cyprian Vitriol, or Blue Stone. This Kind of Vitriol is in many Places produced from ſulphureous Ores of Copper; the Acid of Sulphur is no other than the vitriolic and the inflammable Principle of the Sulphur, being diſſipated, either by Fire, or by a ſpontaneous Reſolution of the Mineral, the Acid remains combined with the Copper. The Vitriol, now formed, is either extracted by the Application of Water, or waſhed out by Rain, or ſubterraneous Waters. Hence in ſome Copper Mines are found blue Waters, which are true vitriolic Solutions of Copper, and which depoſite that Metal, on the Addition of Iron, or of any other Subſtance, with which the Acid has a greater Affinity. Greateſt Part of the blue Vitriol at preſent met with in the Shops, is ſaid to be artificially prepared, by uniting Copper with the vitriolic Acid. The Vitriol of Copper is of an elegant ſapphire blue Colour, hard, compact, and ſemitranſparent. Expoſed to a gentle Heat, it firſt turns white, and then of a yelloviſh red or orange Colour. On increaſing the Fire, it parts difficultly with its Acid, and changes at length to a very dark red Calx, reducible by Fuſion, with inflammable Fluxes, into Copper. Blue Vitriol has a highly, acrid, auſtere, and very nauſeous Taſte. It is a ſtrong Emetic, too violent to be exhibited with any tolerable Degree of Safety. Its principal Uſe is externally as an Eſcharotic; and for ſtopping Hæmorrhages, which it effects by coagulating the Blood, and contracting the Mouths of the Veſſels.

Vitriolum Viride, Offic. Green Vitriol, or Vitriol of Iron, commonly called Copperas; the Roman Vitriol of the Italian and other foreign Writers. This is prepared in large Quantity at Deptford, by diſſolving Iron in the acid Liquor, which runs from certain ſulphureous Pyritæ expoſed for a Length of Time to the Air. Pure green Vitriol is in no Reſpect different from the artificial *Sal Martis*. It is one of the moſt certain of the chalybeate Medicines, ſcarcely ever failing to take Effect, where the Calces and other indiſſoluble Preparations paſs inactive through the inteſtinal Tube. It may be conveniently given to the Quantity of ſeveral Grains, either in a Bolus, or diſſolved in a Pint of Water, to be divided into three or four Doſes, and taken through the Day. When pure, it is ſimilar in Quality to the officinal *Sal Martis*.

The green and blue Vitriols (as well as the white) are in many Places found Native in the Earth; though uſually, in this State, neither Sort is free from an Admixture of the other. Hence Vitriols are met with of all the intermediate Colours betwixt the Graſs Green of the one, and the Saphire Blue of the other. The Acid of theſe Salts has the greateſt Affinity with Zinc, next to this with Iron, and with Copper the leaſt of all. Hence, Solutions of white Vitriol depoſite, on ſtanding, greateſt Part of the irony and cupreous Matter which they con-

tain, and if ſome freſh Zinc be added, the whole. In like Manner, upon adding bright poliſhed iron, to Solutions of green Vitriol, if it holds any cupreous Matter, this will be thrown down. By this Means, the white and green Vitriols may be perfectly purified from other metallic Bodies.

Unicornu foſſile, Offic. *Lapis Arabicus*, Cæſalp. The Unicorn Stone. This is a ſtony Subſtance, reſembling in Colour, Smoothneſs, and Shape, the Horns, Teeth, and Bones of Animals. It is made up of an outer hard Part, of a yellowiſh, blackiſh, or Aſh-Colour, and a ſoft, friable, compact medullary Part, without Pores, of an aſtringent and drying Quality, ſticking very cloſe to the Tongue, and ſometimes of an agreeable Smell. It is ſaid to correſpond in Virtues with other argilleous Earths and Boles.

CHAP. IV.

ARTICLES *not properly reducible under the former Claſſes.*

AQUA. *Aquæ Communes*; *Aqua Nivalis, Pluvialis, Fluvialis, fontana.* Common Waters; Snow, Rain, River, Spring Waters. It is needleſs to obſerve, how much the Purity of Waters is conducive to Health; and how greatly, though by inſenſible Degrees, the human Body muſt neceſſarily be affected, by minute Quantities of inſalubrious Matters in this univerſal Diluent, and Vehicle of all our Aliment. Among the common Teſts of the Purity of Water, the leaſt fallacious are, its being perfectly colourleſs, tranſparent, and void of Smell and Taſte; its diſſolving Soap into a ſmooth Lather; boiling Pulſe tender; not changing the Colour of Syrup of Violets, or the Juices of other blue Flowers, and its mingling with alkaline and with acid Liquors, with Solution of Sulphur in Alkalies, and Solution of Silver in the nitrous Acid, without Precipitation or Change of Tranſparency. Theſe Trials ſerve to diſtinguiſh, in moſt Caſes, whether Waters contain any conſiderable Quantity of foreign Matters, but what the particular Matters are, they never can diſcover, different Subſtances exhibiting, in the ſeveral Experiments, ſimilar Phenomena. Thus blue Juices are changed red by Alum, as well as by Acids; and green by the calcareous marine Salt, as well as by Alkalies. To determine, with any Degree of Preciſion, the Contents of Waters, a Quantity of the Water is to be evaporated, in clean glaſs Veſſels, with a Heat ſcarcely exceeding that which the Hand can ſupport; that the ſolid Contents may be procured by themſelves, with as little Danger as poſſible of the Extrication or Tranſpoſition of any of their Principles. The dry Matter being digeſted in a little pure diſtilled Water, a ſaline Subſtance is commonly extracted by the Water, and an earthy one is left, no longer diſſoluble in aqueous Menſtrua. The earthy Matter is commonly not one ſimple Earth, but a Combination of two or more. 1. Aluminous Earth, diſtinguiſhed by its diſſolving in the vitriolic Acid into an auſtere Liquor. 2. Magneſia, diſſolving in the ſame Acid into a bitter Liquor. 3. Calcareous Earth, not diſſolving at all in the vitriolic Acid, but readily in the Nitrous and Marine, from both which it is precipitated by the Vitriolic. 4. Selenites, not diſſoluble in any Acid, till ſtrongly calcined in Contact with burning Fuel, by which Proceſs it is reduced to calcareous Earth. 5. Some of the abſolutely

ſolutely indiſſoluble Earths, whoſe particular Species, in the ſmall Quantities wherein they are obtained in theſe Kinds of Experiments, it is difficult and of little Importance to determine. (See *Chryſtallus* and *Talcum.*) The two firſt are rarely met with in the Reſidua of Waters; the others are frequent, perhaps univerſal. The ſaline Subſtances are; the mineral fixt Alkali, *Natron*; the vitriolic Acid, combined with this Alkali into *Sal Mirabile*, or with Magneſia into *Sal Catharticus*, or with the aluminous Earth into Alum; the nitrous Acid, combined with the Alkali into Nitre, or with ſome of the ſoluble Earths into nitrous Salts; the marine Acid, combined with the Alkali into common Salt, or with ſoluble Earths into muriatic Salts; or a volatile Alkali combined with the Acids into ammoniacal Salts. (See the reſpective Salts.) The common, muriatic, and nitrous Salts are frequent; Nitre, Alum, Sal Mirabile, and ammoniacal Salts, very rare. Moſt of theſe Salts may, by careful Cryſtallization, be ſeparated in their proper Form. They may likewiſe be diſtinguiſhed, however blended together, by Additions. 1. The fixt Alkali, unſaturated, is known, by its raiſing an Effervescence with Spirit of Salt. 2. The Species of Acid is diſtinguiſhed, by adding to the exſiccated Maſs a little Oil of Vitriol. If the Acid is the Marine, it will be expelled in white, and if the Nitrous in red, Vapours; but if it is the Vitriolic, no change will enſue. The marine Acid may likewiſe be known, by the compound enabling pure Aqua Fortis to diſſolve Gold Leaf, or a Mark made with Gold on a Touch-ſtone; the Nitrous, by its deflagrating, when ignited, on the Contact of any inflammable Matter; the Vitriolic, by its producing yellow Clouds in a Solution of Mercury in Aqua Fortis, and by its precipitating any Solution of calcareous Earth, (as of Chalk in Aqua Fortis) and the Precipitate being a Selenites, or not diſſoluble in freſh Aqua Fortis. 3. The Baſis, or Subſtance combined with the Acid in the ſaline Compound, is found, by adding to a Solution of the Matter, a little Solution of the Salt of Tartar, or any other fixt alkaline Salt. If the Baſis is a fixt Alkali, no Change will enſue; if an Earth, it will precipitate; if a volatile Alkali, a pungent Smell will diſcover it.

The pureſt of the common Waters is that of Snow, carefully collected on the Tops of Mountains, or on an open Plain. A Gallon ſlowly evaporated or diſtilled, leaves only two or three Grains of ſolid Matter. Diſtilled Water itſelf leaves nearly as much, upon a ſecond, and upon repeated Diſtillations; but with this Difference, that the Reſiduum of Snow Water, like that of all the other natural ones, is brownish and ſaline; whereas, that of the diſtilled is a fine white Earth, void of ſaline Matter, partly calcareous, and partly indiſſoluble. Snow Water, kept in a warm Place, in clean glaſs Veſſels, covered from Duſt, &c. is ſaid in Time to grow putrid. I have ſeen ſome which after many Years was perfectly clear and taſteleſs. Diſtilled Water ſuffers no Alteration. The ſaline Matter of Snow Water is commonly of the nitrous Kind, compoſed of the Acid of Nitre, united with calcareous Earth. The next in Purity is Rain Water, collected with the ſame Precautions as the foregoing, after the Rain has continued for ſome Time, ſo as to clear the Air from Inſects or other light Bodies that may float in it. Neither this Water nor the preceding diſcover any Heterogeneity on the common Trials with Acids,

Acids, Alkalies, Soap, blue Vegetable Juices, or metallic Solutions, till great Part of the aqueous Fluid has been ſeparated by Evaporation. Evaporated to Dryneſs, it leaves four or five Grains of ſolid Matter on the Gallon. Its Salt is often nitrous, and its Earth in great Part calcareous. The Water of limpid Rivers ſtands next in Purity, and proves, though not equally with the two preceding, yet ſufficiently ſoft, and fit for all the Purpoſes of Life. Rivers are for the moſt Part purer and ſofter than the Springs from which they are ſupplied; at a Diſtance from, than nearer to the Source, when their Courſe is rapid, than when ſlow. Of Spring Waters, there are ſome, which approach in Purity to that of Rain; but the greater Number are of all Waters the hardeſt and moſt impure. Some, even of thoſe which the Eye and Palate judge to be good Waters, contain above an hundred Grains of ſolid Matter on the Gallon. The ſaline Part of theſe Waters is moſt commonly nitrous or muriatic, that is, compoſed of the nitrous or marine Acids united with Earths. On adding to them, by little and little, a Solution of any alkaline Salt, the Liquor becomes turbid and milky, more and more, till the Acid, completely neutralized by the Alkali, parts with all the Earth, which on ſtanding ſettles to the Bottom. The Water thus corrected, though really no purer than at firſt, is found perfectly ſoft for œconomical Uſes, and much leſs, if at all, detrimental to Health; its pungent, auſtere, earthy Salt, being now converted into a mild neutral one. River Waters generally putrefy ſooner than thoſe of Springs. During the Putrefaction, they throw off a Part of their heterogeneous Matter, and at length become ſweet again and purer than at firſt. Hard Waters are remarkably indiſpoſed to corrupt, and even preſerve putreſcible Subſtances for a conſiderale Length of Time. Hence, as Dr. Home obſerves, they ſeem to be beſt fitted for keeping at Sea, eſpecially as they are ſo eaſily ſoftened by a little alkaline Salt. The pureſt Waters ſooneſt freeze; hence Ice is purer than the Water that remains unfrozen. On this Principle, vinous and ſome ſaline Liquors may be freed from a Part of their ſuperfluous Water by gentle Congelation. Ice, expoſed to the open Air, loſes of its Weight, its ſuperficial Parts being diſſolved or abraded by the Motion of the Atmoſphere. This Property of Ice was known to Hippocrates; who, imagining not the Ice in its whole Subſtance, but ſome of its finer and lighter Parts to be diſſipated, was hence led unjuſtly to condemn both melted Ice and Snow as the moſt impure of all Waters. With regard to the medicinal Powers of pure Water, little more can be ſaid, than what is too obvious to require being mentioned. Simple Fluidity; univerſal Innocence, or the Abſence of every Quality that can offend the tendereſt Organ; Miſcibility with all the animal Juices, in a State of perfect Health, except Fat; a Fitneſs to dilute or mingle with them when greatly thickened, as in ſome Diſeaſes; a Diſpoſition to paſs off by the cutaneous Pores, more ſpeedily and more plentifully than by the Kidneys, in Conſequence perhaps of its total Want of Irritation; make the principal Part of its medical Character. To which may be added, that it is the moſt commodious Medium for applying to the human Body the powerful Agents, Heat and Cold; of which the one expands and relaxes, the other contracts

tracts and conſtringes, all the fluid and ſoft Parts of the animal Machine.

Aquæ Medicinales. The medicinal or mineral Waters participate more or leſs of the earthy and ſaline Subſtances found in common Waters; with generally ſome prevailing Ingredient from which they have received their Names.

1. *Aquæ Alkalinæ.* Alkaline Waters, as that of Tilbury. The Waters of this Kind are impregnated chiefly with the mineral alkaline Salt, and with calcareous Earth; both which readily diſcover themſelves in the Reſiduum left upon Evaporation. The Tilbury Water, one of the ſtrongeſt perhaps of this Claſs, has been found ſerviceable, not only in Complaints ariſing from Acidities in the firſt Paſſages, but likewiſe in obſtinate alvine Fluxes, ſome cutaneous Deſedations, Female Weakneſſes, and other Diſorders from a Laxity and Debility of the Fibres. It generally paſſes off freely by Urine or Perſpiration, and ſometimes, on firſt taking, purges a little. It may be drank to the Quantity of a Quart a Day, or more; cold, or juſt warmed; by itſelf, or with the Addition, if requiſite, of Milk, with which it perfectly agrees. It does not bear Evaporation, or a boiling Heat; ſoon growing milky, and depoſiting a Part of its Earth and Virtue. In cloſe Veſſels, it keeps well. Some that had come back from the Coaſt of Guinea, appeared unaltered in all its Properties.

2. *Aquæ catharticæ amaræ.* Bitter purging Waters; as thoſe of Kilburn, Epſom, Acton, Dulwich, Northall, *&c.* Theſe Waters are diſtinguiſhed by their bitter Taſte; and by their depoſiting, on the Addition of alkaline Salt, a copious white Earth, great Part of which is found to be Magneſia. The dry Matter, left upon evaporating them, conſiſts of the *Sal catharticus amarus*, intermixed with different Earths, and often a ſmall Proportion of other ſaline Matters. The Quantity of Salt differs in different Waters; ſome yielding ſcarcely two, and others ten or twelve Drams on the Gallon.

Theſe Waters are mild and gentle Purgatives, operating with ſufficient Efficacy, yet in general with Eaſe and Safety; rarely occaſioning any Gripes, Nauſea, or Lowneſs; but, on the contrary, rather ſtrengthening the Stomach, and raiſing the Spirits. They may likewiſe be ſo managed, as to promote the animal Secretions in general, and prove excellent Aperients and Attenuants in ſundry chronical Diſorders.

The Doſe of theſe Waters, as a Purgative, is from one to three pints, according to their Strength, to be drank by a little at a Time. Their Virtue may be increaſed by diſſolving in the Water ſome of the purified Salt, or other purgative ſaline Subſtances, as the artificial Salt of Glauber, ſoluble Tartar, or Manna: Additions of this kind are more eligible than boiling down the Water, as its Strength is augmented in a more certain Ratio, and its natural Conſtitution preſerved entire. To render the Liquor more acceptable to the Palate and Stomach, ſome grateful diſtilled Water, or aromatic Tincture, as the *Tinctura Cardamomi*, may be added: It has been cuſtomary to infuſe or boil in the Water ſome aromatic Seeds, as thoſe of Caraway; but very little of the Virtue of the Seeds is by this Treatment extracted. As Alterants, the Waters may be uſed for common Drink; diluted with ſimple Water, Milk, Whey, Wine, or other Liquids, ſo as but juſt to keep the Belly open.

Theſe Waters are found to purge more in their natural State, than after

ter they have been boiled, and than the Salt obtainable from an equal Quantity of them. They contain, beſides the purging Salt, no ſmall Proportion of calcareous Earth. Now, if a Solution of calcareous Earth, made either in pure Water or in Acids, be mixed with a Solution of the purging Salt, and the Liquor evaporated, great Part of the Salt will be deſtroyed, its Acid being transferred from its own Earth into the calcareous Earth, and forming, with this, a concrete neither purgative nor diſſoluble, namely Selenites. As ſuch a Concrete is found in the dry Reſidua of the purging Waters, we may preſume, that it owes its Origin, as in this Experiment, to the Deſtruction of a Part of the purgative Ingredient; and that the Water holds naturally a greater Quantity of Salt, than can be extracted from it by Art.

3. *Aqua Marina.* Sea Water. Sea Water contains, beſides the common alimentary Salt, a Portion of bitter purging Salt, ſimilar to that of the foregoing Waters, and which remains diſſolved after the common Salt has cryſtalized. After the purging Salt alſo has been ſeparated, there remains a ſmall Portion of a pungent ſaline Liquor, which refuſes to chryſtallize, and which appears to be a Solution of calcareous Earth in the marine Acid. The Quantity of Salt in different Seas varies, according to the greater or leſs Evaporation, and Acceſſion of freſh Water, from about one-fiftieth to near one twentieth of the Weight of the Water.

Sea Water has lately come into Eſteem, againſt ſtrumous Swellings and Obſtructions of the Glands, and different cutaneous Foulneſſes. Dr. Ruſſel obſerves, that in the inflammatory State of glandular Swellings it is improper; that where the Tumor tends to Suppuration, it does no Good till the Pus is diſcharged; that in other Circumſtances it is a Remedy of great Service, whether for reſolving the Tumor, or preventing a freſh Fluxion upon the Part; and that it is uſeful in Diſorders of the internal glandulous Parts, as thoſe of the Meſentery, the Liver, *&c.* as well as in thoſe of the external. It has been given alſo in the true Marine Scurvy, and found to promote the Cure; though incapable of conquering the Diſeaſe without Aſſiſtances from the vegetable Kingdom.

The Doſe of Sea Water is from half a Pint to a Pint, which may be repeated every Morning for ſome Months. In theſe Doſes, it gently purges the Belly, promotes alſo the other Excretions, and ſomewhat warms and ſtrengthens the Habit: in large ones, it excites vomiting. In many Caſes, bathing in the Water is advantageouſly joined; both as a general Corroborant, and as a topical Diſcutient and Antiſeptic.

This Water, at firſt taking, is apt to occaſion great Drought; an Inconvenience which is ſeldom much complained of after its Uſe has been continued for ſome Time, and which may in good meaſure be palliated by ſleeping immediately after it is drank. It is apt likewiſe, in ſome Conſtitutions, to produce immoderate Heat; and even when uſed only externally, an Uneaſineſs and Itching of the Skin: It is therefore to be refrained from in all inflammatory Caſes, and in Habits prone to Phlogoſes. Among all the common ſaline Bodies, to heat and to dry ſeem to be Qualities peculiar to the marine Salt.

4. *Aquæ Chalybeatæ.* Chalybeate or Steel Waters; as thoſe of Spa, Pyrmont, Tunbridge, Iſlington, *&c.*

Theſe Waters diſcover their being impregnated with Iron, by ſtriking a blue Colour with a Solution of fixt alcaline Salts that have been calcined with animal Coals, or with a Tincture made by digeſting the Pigment called Pruſſian

Pruſſian Blue either in a Lixivium of fixed alkaline Salt, or in volatile alkaline Spirits. This laſt Preparation is preferable to the other, as it may be ſaturated more completely with that Matter which tinges diſſolved Iron blue.

Iron in Waters is diſcovered alſo by the Colour they aſſume on the Addition of ſeveral vegetable Aſtringents, among which powdered Galls are the moſt eligible. This laſt Method of Trial, (which is that commonly made uſe of) diſtinguiſhes rather more minute Proportions of Iron than the firſt, provided the Metal is held in ſolution by the vitriolic Acid: But if diſſolved by the other mineral Acids, the Aſtringents will give no Notice even of the largeſt Proportions, whereas the Tincture of Pruſſian Blue diſcovers it univerſally.

Chalybeate Waters appear to differ from one another, not only in the Degree, but in the Species, of their Impregnation.

Some reſemble a Solution of Vitriol of Iron made in common Spring Water. Like that Solution, they ſtrike a blue or black Colour with Galls, depoſite on ſtanding ſome of their Iron in an Ochery Form, but retain great part of it for a Length of Time, and yield on Evaporation a ſaline Matter, which communicates a ferrugineous Impregnation to freſh Water, and which appears to be a true Vitriol of Iron. From ſome Waters, as that of Hartfell in Scotland, the Vitriol has been cryſtallized in its proper Form.

Others reſemble a Solution of the ſame Vitriol, with an Admixture of Natron, or the mineral fixt alkali Salt. Like ſuch a Mixture, they ſtrike, when freſh, a purple Colour with Galls, depoſite the whole of their Iron in a very little Time, and yield, on Evaporation, not a vitriol or chalybeate Salt, but a Salt compoſed of the Acid of Vitriol and Alkali: Some, as that of Geronſterre at Spa, yield alſo a little pure Alkali, beſides what is ſatiated with Acid. It may be obſerved, that in artificial Mixtures of Alkalies with Solutions of Vitriol, or other metallic Solutions made in Acids, (and poſſibly ſomething of the ſame Kind may obtain alſo in the natural) if the Veſſel is immediately ſtopt, ſo as to have no Vacuity after the Inſtant of Mixture; the Acid and the Alkali have no Action on one another ſo long as they are kept confined, that is, ſo long as the Extrication of Air, the common Concomitant of their mutual Action, is prevented: But as ſoon as the Veſſel is opened, or the contained Air has an Opportunity of eſcaping, the Alkali begins to abſorb the Acid, a Sparkling or Effervеſcence enſues, greater or leſs in proportion to the Quantities of the two, and the Metal, thus diveſted of its acid Solvent, precipitates.

It is not however to be preſumed, that the ſpeedy Separation of the ferrugineous Matter of Waters is owing univerſally to an alkaline Precipitant. Solutions of pure Vitriol in pure Water depoſite a Part of their Iron ſpontaneouſly; and if the Solutions be ſo far diluted, as to ſtrike with Aſtringents a Colour little more than perceptible, they will loſe ſo much in a few Hours as to exhibit with the ſame Aſtringents no Tinge at all.

In general, a blue or black Colour produced with Galls may be looked upon as a Mark of the Abſence of alkaline Salt; and a Purple, as a Mark that either the Water originally contained an Alkali, or has become alkaleſcent or verging to Putrefaction by ſtanding. On the ſame Principle, a Degree of Alkaleſcence, or of Tendency to Corruption, in common Waters, very far too minute to be ſenſible on any other known

known Trial, may be made conſpicuous, *viz.* by the Water, when impregnated with a little Vitriol, (as two or three Grains to a Pint) ſtriking a purple Colour with Galls.

Chalybeate Waters, fit for keeping or Carriage, ſhould be taken up at the greateſt Depth in the Spring to which we can reach, the full bottle corked under Water, afterwards ſecured with Cement, and kept in a cool Place; Warmth contributing to haſten the Decompoſition of the mineral Contents, as well as to endanger the Veſſels by the Expanſion of the Fluid. A ſmall Addition of any Acid prevents the Decompoſition even of thoſe whoſe Virtues are naturally the moſt fugitive. It is ſaid, that the Chalybeates brought from Germany have commonly this artificial Impregnation.

Theſe Waters are uſed, like other Chalybeates, in Debilities and Laxities of the Stomach, Chylopoietic Organs, and of the Viſcera in general; in Decays of Conſtitution; in cachectic, chlorotic, and other like Indiſpoſitions. Where they paſs freely, they are accounted more invigorating than the artificial Preparations of Iron, and leſs liable to diſorder particular Conſtitutions: Many of them however are more apt to fail of taking due Effect, on account perhaps of the acid Solvent being more diſpoſed to quit the Metal. Some of them are rarely obſerved, and ſome ſcarcely ever, to give any black Tinge to the Fæces, though drank in large Quantity; a Phenomenon which may perhaps be aſcribed to their depoſiting their Iron in the firſt Paſſages in an indiſſoluble and inactive State, rather than to the Cauſe which ſome have aſſigned, their carrying it entire into the Blood. They are taken to the Quantity of two or three Pints or more in a Day, divided into different Doſes; and require the ſame Caution in their Uſe as the artificial Chalybeates.

5. *Aquæ cupreæ*, Cupreous Waters; as thoſe of Neuſol in Hungary, and Wicklow in Ireland.

Theſe Waters, which are little other than a Solution of Vitriol of Copper, and thoſe which contain a much ſmaller Proportion of that Metal blended with Vitriol of Iron and other Ingredients, betray their cupreous Impregnation, by ſtaining a poliſhed Iron, immerſed in them, of a copper Colour, and by ſtriking a Blue with volatile alkaline Spirits. Some of them have been uſed, like other venereal Solutions, as external Detergents. Some, more ſlightly impregnated with the Copper, have been taken internally as Emetics, Purgatives, and Deobſtruents; a Practice which appears much too hazardous to be followed.

All the mineral Waters we know of, are impregnated with more or fewer of the foregoing Ingredients, combined in various Proportions. The hot Waters, called *Thermæ*, or Baths, have not, as ſuch, any peculiar Impregnation; their Heat depending, not upon an intrinſic, but an external Cauſe: The hot Springs of Tœplitz in Germany appear, from Hoffmann's Experiments upon them, to be no other than ſimple Water. The Waters called ſulphureous, or thoſe which have a fetid Smell reſembling that of ſulphureous Solutions, are not found to contain any actual Sulphur; nor is there any actual Sulphur in the extremely fetid and diffuſive Vapour, which ariſes from Solutions of Sulphur itſelf during their Precipitation with Acids. Analogous to this, perhaps, is the ſulphureous Impregnation of Waters. The Nature and medicinal Effects of this ſubtile volatile Principle are little known; the ſulphureous Waters containing, at the ſame Time,

Time, other active Ingredients. The moſt noted of the Hot Springs in our own Country, are thoſe of Bath, Briſtol, and Buxton; with regard to the Virtues of Bath Waters it is obſerved, that although they are leſs impregnated with the more efficacious Minerals, *viz.* Iron and Sulphur, than many of the cold mineral Waters of leſs Note, it appears, nevertheleſs, that their actual Heat gives them a ſuperior Degree of Force and Activity, both in external and internal Uſe, which are commonly joined. Hence the proper Method of preſcribing them requires a good deal of Caution and Attention. Externally they are ſaid to heat, dry, attenuate, reſolve, and corroborate; to be of ſingular Efficacy in Diſeaſes from a cold and moiſt Cauſe; to aſſuage Pains, to diſperſe cold Tumours, and dry up moiſt Ulcers. They are likewiſe ſaid to be ſerviceable in phlegmatic Diſeaſes, and for cold, moiſt, and groſs Bodies: Nor does any thing more effectually prevent too great Corpulency or Fatneſs than the frequent Uſe of theſe Baths. Taken internally, as an Alterative, theſe Waters dilute, attenuate, ſweeten, corroborate, and heal; do all that cold Waters can do, and ſomewhat more; correct Acrimony in the firſt Paſſages, and in the Blood, and are good in many Diſorders of the *Primæ Viæ*, whether humorous or nervous; in decayed Spirits; in Diſeaſes where the Secretion is diminiſhed; whereas the Briſtol Waters are chiefly of Uſe where the Secretion is increaſed; in all cachectic and ScorbuticHabits; in Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, and Meſentery, and in all cold and phlegmatic Diſorders.

For the different Analyſes and a more particular Detail of the Properties and Operation of Waters, their Virtues, Uſes, and Abuſes, *&c.* we refer the Reader to Dr. Rutty's methodical Synopſis of Mineral Waters.

Sal Ammoniacum. Sal Ammoniac. A neutral Salt, formed by the Coalition of volatile alkaline Salt with marine Acid. This appears from the following Experiment, that if it be mixed with a fixed alkaline Salt, or calcareous Earth, and expoſed to the Fire, the volatile Alkali exhales, which may be collected in proper Veſſels, and the Acid remains combined with the fixed Alkali, or Earth, forming therewith the ſame Compound as if the pure marine Acid had been poured upon them. The other mineral Acids form likewiſe ammoniacal Salts, with volatile Alkali; and it is ſaid, that one made with the vitriolic Acid, is often ſubſtituted to the true officinal one with the marine. Sal Ammoniac has been hitherto prepared chiefly in Egypt: It is ſaid, that the Earth abounds there with marine Salt; that Graſs and other Vegetables are ſenſibly impregnated with this Salt; that the Dung of graminivorous Quadrupeds is uſed as Fuel, and the Soot carefully collected; and that from this Soot, Sal Ammoniac is extracted, by Sublimation without Addition. The Salt is brought to us ſometimes in conical Leaves, moſt commonly in large round Cakes, convex on one Side, and concave on the other, appearing when broken of a needled Texture, or compoſed of *Striæ* running tranſverſely, and parallel to one another. The internal Part is generally pure, and of an almoſt tranſparent Whiteneſs; the Outſide, for the moſt part, foul, and of a yellowiſh, grey, or blackiſh Hue.

In two Towns of Delta, near one another, a League from the City of Munſoure, there are twenty-five great Laboratories, and ſome ſmall ones, which make every Year fifteen hundred or two thouſand Quintals [Hundreds]

dreds] of Sal Ammoniac. In all Egypt beſides there are but three Laboratories more, two of which are alſo at Delta, and one in Grand Cairo, which do not produce above twenty or thirty Quintals of this Salt. There is alſo a Sort of Sal Ammoniac made in the Eaſt Indies, and thence imported into Europe. This Sort is made in the Figure of a Sugar Loaf, with the Top cut off. The largeſt of theſe Loaves are nine Inches in Diameter at the Baſe, and three Inches and a Quarter at the Top, and eleven Inches and an Half in Height. To make a Compariſon between the Indian and Egyptian Sal Ammoniac, it appears that they are of the ſame Compoſition; and as to their Qualities, and the Uſes to which they are applied, there can be no great Difference between them. That of the Indies has the Advantage of being pretty clean from Impurities on the Surface, and having only its Top of worſe Alloy than the reſt; ſo that upon the whole Maſs there muſt be leſs Waſte than in the Egyptian Loaves, which are charged with more Impurities in Proportion to their Bigneſs. Theſe are the Accounts we have of the different Species of Sal Ammoniac. But it is ſcarcely credible, that ſo prodigious a Quantity of Soot as to make fifteen hundred or two thouſand Quintals in a Year, can be furniſhed by one Country, eſpecially Egypt, which is a very warm Country, and where they only uſe Fires for culinary Uſes and at their Bagnios. We muſt therefore ſurely conclude, that the Egyptians, who make Sal Ammoniac, have had the Addreſs to keep their Method of doing it a Secret to the Europeans; and that they make uſe of ſome other Ingredients beſides Soot. Very good Sal Ammoniac may be made without any Soot at all. At the Sal Ammoniac Works carried on ſome Years ago at Newcaſtle, I am well informed, the Rule for making it was thus. Take of the Bittern, that is, the Liquor which drains from common Salt whilſt making, one Gallon, and of Urine, three Gallons. Let them ſtand together forty-eight Hours, to effervеſce, and ſubſide; then draw off the clear Liquor, and evaporate in leaden Veſſels to Cryſtalization. Sublime theſe Cryſtals, when dry, in proper Veſſels, and a very good Sal Ammoniac will be produced. I am farther informed, that from one Hundred Weight of Salt made from the Bittern, commonly ſold under the Name of Epſom Salt, and three Hogſheads of Urine, fifty-ſix Pounds of Sal Ammoniac may be procured.

This Salt has a very ſharp penetrating Taſte. It is a powerful Attenuant and Deobſtruent, ſeeming to liquify the animal Juices almoſt like Alkaline Salts: Boerhaave obſerves, that its liberal and continued Uſe renders the Blood ſo thin as to burſt through the Veſſels, particularly thoſe of the Lungs and the urinary Organs. In Doſes of half a Dram, or a Dram, diſſolved in Water, if the Patient is kept warm, it generally proves ſudorific; by moderate Exerciſe, or walking in the open Air, its Action is determined to the Kidneys; in larger Doſes it looſens the Belly. It has by ſome been held a Secret for the Cure of Intermittents; and is undoubted, in many Caſes, as an Aperient, an excellent Aſſiſtant to the Peruvian Bark, where that aſtringent Drug by itſelf would produce dangerous Obſtructions, or aggravate thoſe already formed. This Salt is employed likewiſe externally as an Antiſeptic, and in Lotions and Fomentations for œdematous Tumours; as alſo in Gargariſms for Inflammations of the Tonſils, and for attenuating and diſſolving thick Mucus in the Mouth and

and Fauces. Saturated Solutions of it are ſaid to conſume Warts.

Sal Catharticum amarum. Epſom-Salt, or bitter Purging Salt. A Combination of the vitriolic Acid with the Earth called *Magneſia.* See Page 300. Mr. Brown, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, gives us the following Account of it. This Salt was firſt made by Dr. *Grew*, by evaporating the Epſom Waters. Some Years after, ſeveral other bitter purging Springs were found in different Counties, and Salts in ſmall Quantities were boiled up from them; but from no Place, nor all the Places put together, in ſuch large Quantities, as from the Springs on one Side of Shooter's Hill in Kent, about the Year 1700, which were then in the Poſſeſſion of thoſe two Chymiſts, Mr. George, and Mr. Francis Moult; and where they made ſuch a large *Apparatus* for evaporating the Water, that they ſometimes boiled down two hundred Barrels in a Week; from which in a dry Seaſon, and when the Land Waters did not get into their Drains, they have obtained two hundred and twenty-four Pounds of Salt. After theſe Works had gone on ſome time, Dr. Hoy found out a more expeditious Way of making a purging Salt, ſo nearly reſembling that from the Purging Springs, in all its Properties, that it ſoon paſſed on the World for the other, and continued ſo to do. The great Conſumption of theſe Salts (which went then only by the Name of Epſom Salts) as well at Home as abroad, engaged ſome of our own Phyſicians, many Years before M. Boulduc took notice of it, to ſuſpect that even what was made at Shooter's Hill was ſpurious, and received an Addition of ſomething to increaſe the Quantity. But theſe Suſpicions, ſays he, I dare poſitively affirm, were entirely groundleſs, as to the Salts made there, and readily believe the ſame of other Places, where the Spring Waters were boiled down for Salt. But upon a Conſideration, that there were greater Quantities of this Salt conſumed than all the Places where the Waters were boiled could produce, which was the real Fact at that time of day, there was ſufficient room to ſuſpect that ſome of them were not genuine, as appeared to be true ſome time after. For the Secret, which was then in a few Hands, of making theſe Salts cheap, gave thoſe who had it an Opportunity of underſelling thoſe who made it from the Waters, and in a Year or two rendered them incapable of making it to any Advantage. So that the Work on Shooter's Hill was thrown up; and I believe there has not been an hundred Pounds of Salt made from the Waters ſince that Time in any Part of the Kingdom. Some time before this Work at Shooter's Hill was broke up, ſome Pains were taken to diſcover the Secret thoſe had, who ſold the Salt ſo cheap; and, upon examining the ſeveral Salts that were ſold about Town, thoſe diſpoſed by Mr. G. and F. Moult, were certainly genuine, and were therefore a proper Standard to judge of the reſt by. But from all Experiments then made, there could no material Difference be found between the Salt made from the Waters, and that made by them who were in the Secret. There was indeed a Salt ſold by ſome, which, in the Courſe of thoſe Trials, was found to be a *Sal Mirabile*, made from the *Oleum Vitrioli* and common Salt, but ſhot into ſuch ſmall Cryſtals, as not at firſt Sight to be diſtinguiſhed from the other. Neceſſity being the Mother of Invention, it was not long before it was diſcovered, and the Experiment was tried at the Lady Carrington's Salt Works near Portſmouth; where it was found the ſame Thing could be done, as at another

Work not far from it, and in which Dr. Hoy had been concerned. It was ſome Years after this Salt had been made at Portſmouth, before the Salt-makers at Lymington attempted, or indeed knew the Method of making it, who are now the greateſt Traders in it, and have ſent ſeveral Tons in a Year to London, beſides what has been directly exported from thence. It was the Opinion of the Proprietors of the Salterns near Portſmouth, that this Purging Salt could not be made at any other Salt Works but theirs, and that the bitter Taſte in the Salt was communicated from the Earth to the Sea Water, whilſt it ſtood expoſed in their Sun Pans. But Time has proved this Opinion falſe. For, beſides what has been ſaid of its being made at Lymington, it was ſome time ago begun to be made near Newcaſtle, where it is ſtill continued to be made, and doubtleſs may be ſo at any Salt Works where the common Salt reſults from Sea Water by Evaporation. Whether any Thing of this Kind has been attempted at any of our Inland Salt Springs, either in Cheſhire or Worceſterſhire, I am not yet ſatisfied.

Sal Catharticum, is obtained from the bitter Liquor remaining after the Cryſtallization of Sea-Salt, boiled down, and ſuffered to cryſtalize. The Liquor decanted from this Shooting may be boiled down again, in order for a ſecond Shooting, and after that a third. But, as the Liquors from theſe Shootings are boiled away more or leſs, ſo you will ſooner or later meet with a pungent Liquor, which contains a third Salt, from which the pure *Sal Catharticum* is as neceſſarily required to be freed as from the common Salt. A Proof of which cannot be better determined than by the following Experiments, *viz.* that with the *Oleum Vitrioli*, which will certainly ferment with this Salt, if the Sea Salt has not been well ſeparated from it, or if it ſtill holds ſome of the third Salt. And when any of the Chryſtallizations will not ſtand the Teſt of this Experiment, they ought to be diſſolved and ſhot again, as before, by which Means the pure Salt is to be obtained. I do not mention, ſays Brown, this as a Trial made uſe of at the Salt Works, but what I have by Experience found to be true. And the ſame Experiment will ſerve to diſtinguiſh a *Sal Mirabile* made at theſe Works, from that made with Oil of Vitriol and common Salt. The Account they gave of it is this. They take any Quantity of coarſer-grained Cryſtals boiled from the Bittern; which, when diſſolved and evaporated, more than they would otherwiſe do for making the *Sal Catharticum*, they throw it into a Wooden Bowl, with ſome Oil of Vitriol, where it ſtands for ten Days, and ſhoots into large Cryſtals, tranſparent, and like the *Sal Mirabile*. But as this Salt, by this Method is not ſufficiently ſatiated with the Oil of Vitriol, if they uſe any, ſo it is eaſily diſcovered by the Oil of Vitriol, which will readily ferment with it; whereas it has no Effect on the other *Sal Mirabile* made as above. This is the Salt now ſold in the Shops by the Name of Epſom and Glauber's Salts, and is a pretty good diuretic Purge, where the *Primæ Viæ* are intended to be unloaded. But it ſhould be given with a conſiderable Quantity of ſome diluting Fluid, as Mineral Waters. Dr. Grew recommends his Epſom Salts to excite a decayed Appetite, to ſtop habitual Inclinations to vomit, for Pains in the Stomach, in hypochondrical and hyſterical Diſorders, diſſolved in chalybeate Waters, for the Colic, in Worms, Nephritic Pains, the Jaundice, Headach, and wandering Gout. But he cautions againſt uſing it in Dropſies;

ſies; in a continual Fever, in an Ague, the Green Sickneſs, Spitting of Blood, *Cholera Morbus*, and the Palſy. Nor are they to be allowed to Women with Child, without great Circumſpection. They may alſo prove hurtful in a Suppreſſion of Urine, which depends upon an Ulcer in the Bladder, or a Stone too big to paſs; in either of which Caſes the Patient is to abſtain from all Diuretics. But otherwiſe, I have often, ſays he, given this Medicine ſucceſsfully, in bringing away the Urine, and Stones with it not of the leaſt Size. Quincy is very much enraged at this Cheat, as he calls it, and ſeems to diſapprove of the factitious *Sal Catharticum* as a Medicine. I muſt confeſs, I am not of his Opinion, becauſe of the vaſt Quantities of theſe Salts uſed in Medicine, I have known no bad Effects produced, but on the contrary a great many good ones. When, however, this Salt is ſold inſtead of Glauber's Salt, it may be eſteemed a very great Fraud; and the exceſſive Price, that the *Sal Catharticum* is generally ſold at, is certainly another, for it does not coſt Four-pence a Pound originally.

Sal Polychreſtum de Seignette. Seignette's, or Rochelle Salt. This Salt, which has been uſed in Medicine for many Years, takes its Name from Mr. Seignette, a Phyſician of Rochelle, who invented it, and during his Life kept it a Secret, which he only tranſmitted to his Children; who in their Turn kept the Secret ſo inviolably, that no Chymiſt was, for a long time, able certainly to diſcover the Myſtery. The great Reputation of this Medicine induced Mr. Boulduc to attempt a Diſcovery of its Compoſition. In order to make this Salt, we take, ſays he, the beſt calcined, whiteſt, and hardeſt *Alicant Kali*, reduced to a Powder. Of this we make a ſtrong *Lixivium* by boiling in Water, and filtrate the *Lixivium*, which is very tranſparent. Then we take ſeparately ſome Cream of Tartar in Powder, upon which we pour this *Lixivium*, when warm. This Mixture excites a Fermentation, which laſts for a conſiderable time, and which, even after it has ceaſed, is renewed at certain Intervals. During this Fermentation, the Cream of Tartar is reſolved; after which there is a copious Precipitation of a ſpongeous and light Earth, which is to be ſeparated from the Liquor by Filtration. Then we evaporate this Mixture to the Conſumption of about a third Part. Then it is to be left at reſt in earthen Veſſels, by which Means, after ſome Days, we find Cryſtals tranſparent like Cryſtal; which, when diſengaged, and not ſupported by the Veſſels, are formed into Cylinders or Columns, which through all their Length have many flat Surfaces; above nine of which I have ſometimes, ſays he, counted, though they are not generally found in ſo great a Number. It is impoſſible exactly to determine the preciſe Proportion of the Salt of *Kali*, and Cream of Tartar, ſince ſome Kinds of *Kali* contain a larger Quantity of Salt than others. But the moſt natural Way of finding this Propoſition is, to diſſolve in the *Lixivium* as much Cream of Tartar as it will receive, that is, to the Point of Saturation. A *Lixivium* of ſix Pounds of *Kali* generally abſorbs two Pounds and three or four Ounces of Cream of Tartar; and when the *Kali* is very white, and richly impregnated with Salt, the *Lixivium* of ſix Pounds ſometimes abſorbs an equal Weight of Cream of Tartar. This Difference, as we may eaſily conceive, can only depend upon the Quality of the *Kali*, according as it is more or

leſs impregnated with alkaline Salt. But when, ſays he, I took the Salt which ſubſided in the Solution or *Lixivium* of *Kali*, and the Configuration of which nearly reſembles that of Glauber's Salt, half a Pound of this Salt diſſolved eaſily received thirteen or fourteen Ounces of Cream of Tartar, and the Mixture precipitated ſcarcely any Earth. This is the juſteſt Proportion that can be propoſed for the Subſtances which enter the Compoſition of Mr. Seignette's *Sal Polychreſtum*. If we only wait for a ſhort time, we have the Cryſtals of *Kali*; after which the Mixture is more equally made, and is not ſubject to the Precipitation of the different heterogeneous Subſtances, which the *Kali* communicates to the *Lixivium*. In a Word, this Salt, when formed into Cryſtals, and compared with that of Mr. Seignette alſo cryſtallized, was found to be preciſely the ſame in all Circumſtances. For they are figured like each other; are eaſily diſſolved in cold Water; when reduced to a Powder, have the ſame Taſte, and communicate a certain Coldneſs to the Tongue; when put upon a live Coal, they become fuſed and bubble, yield the Smell of burnt Tartar, and are at laſt reduced to a black and ſpongeous Coal, which yields Tartar. If, after this Examination, we ſhould doubt of the Conformity of this Salt with Mr. Seignette's, we may be convinced of it by an Experiment, which makes a ſpeedy Decompoſition of it. For if we diſſolve equal Quantities of both Salts ſeparately in warm Water, and pour into each a Solution of Oil of Vitriol, till its Action ceaſes, in Proportion as theſe Solutions become cold, a ſaline Concretion is formed, which, when examined, is found to be true Cream of Tartar in Cryſtals regenerated or ſeparated from the *Alcali*, whilſt the Oil of Vitriol is united with it, and afterwards, by Cryſtallization, forms with it a Glauber's Salt, in the ſame Manner as if this Oil had been poured upon the *Lixivium* of the *Kali*. The *Sal Polychreſtum de Seignette* is therefore a Cream of Tartar rendered ſoluble by the *Alcali* of *Kali*. By the Compoſition of this Salt, we may underſtand its Virtues in Medicine. As it is a neutral Salt, in conſequence thereof, it muſt be attenuating, aperient, reſolvent, and penetrating, and ſhould ſeem to be much preferable to the *Sal Cathartícum amarum*, in all Intentions where that is uſed.

Sandiver, *Axungia Vitri*, or Salt of Glaſs, is a Kind of Salt, which ſeparates from the Metal of Glaſs whilſt in Fuſion. It is of an acrimonious and biting Taſte. The Farriers uſe it for clearing the Eyes of Horſes. It is alſo uſed for cleaning the Teeth, and is ſometimes applied to running Ulcers, a *Herpes*, or the Itch, by way of Deſiccative.

Sapo. Soap. This, though a Compoſition, may be conſidered in this Place as a Drug. There are many Kinds of Soap; but the principal uſed in Medicine are thoſe of *Venice*, *Alicant*, and *Caſtile*. The general Method of making Soap is, according to Boerhaave, thus. They take the fixed alcaline fiery Salt, prepared with Quick Limes. This they diſſolve in ſuch a Proportion of hot Water, that the Lie may ſupport a new laid Egg; and this the Soapmakers call their Capital Lie. They afterwards dilute Part of it with more Water, till a freſh Egg will ſink therein; and this they call the Weaker Lie. They afterwards mix their Olive-Oil with an equal Weight of this Lie, by ſtirring them well together, till the whole becomes white; then boil the Mixture with a gentle Fire, keeping it continually ſtirring, till, the Water being exhaled,

haled, the Remainder begins to unite; at which Time they throw in thrice the Weight of Capital Lie, in Proportion to the Oil, and mix and boil till the Maſs becomes ſo thick, that a little of it, laid upon a cold Stone, appears to be of a due ſolid Conſiſtence. And if now a Part of this cold Maſs is diſſolved in Water, it manifeſts no Signs of Oil, this ſhews that the Oil is well united with the *Alcali*: But if any Oil ſtill appears, the Addition of a little more Capital Lie is required, and the Boiling muſt then uniformly be continued, till the Soap will perfectly diſſolve in Water. At this Time the Soap is taſted, and, if it proves ſharp and alcaline, it is a Sign that the Alkali abounds too much therein. Therefore a little more Oil is added, and the Boiling continued, till at length a Maſs is obtained, ſo hard as to cut in the Cold, and that will perfectly diſſolve in Water, and neither taſte alcaline upon the Tongue, nor run ſpontaneouſly in the Air; and thus the Soap is perfected. Inſtead of Olive Oil, any other fat Subſtance may be uſed, as the Fats of Animals, and the Oils of Fiſh. Thus black Soap is made from Train-Oil, or the boiled Blubber of Whales; but the purer the Alcali is, and more ſcentleſs, taſteleſs, and leſs ungrateful the Oil, the better the Soap, eſpecially for medicinal Uſe. Soap ſo produced, though the Tenacity of the Oil is aboliſhed, yet the former Virtue of the Lixivial Salt remains, whereby it deterges without Danger of corroding. For, when mixed with Water, it makes a ſtrong Saponaceous Lie, which by Heat, Motion, and Trituration, diſſolves Gums, Oils, Reſins, and groſs Fats, rendering them alſo ſaponaceous, or ſoluble in Water; and thus it has a ſcouring, detergent, and cleanſing Property. Hence it renders coagulating Humours fluid, opens old Obſtructions, and thereby reſtores the loſt Uſe of the Parts. It alſo has great Effects upon Concretions conſiſting of groſs Earth and Oil; it prevents Acids from coagulating the Chyle or Milk; and even reſolves them after Coagulation. Whence it appears to be almoſt an univerſal Opener, Diluter, Reſolver, and thinner in the Body, in the above-mentioned Caſes, being drank upon an empty Stomach, well diluted and at different Times, in a ſufficiently large Quantity, and aſſiſted by the Motion of the Body. Hard Soap triturated with vegetable Reſins and thick Balſams, incorporates with them into a Compound, ſoluble like the Soap itſelf in watry Liquors: Hence it proves an uſeful Ingredient in reſinous Pills, which of themſelves are apt to paſs entire through the Inteſtines; but by the Admixture of Soap, become diſſoluble in the Stomach. It renders unctuous and thick mucous animal Matters diſſoluble in like Manner in aqueous Fluids, and hence may be preſumed to act as a Menſtruum for theſe kinds of Subſtances in the Body, that is, to attenuate viſcid Juices, and reſolve Obſtructions: Such, in effect, are the Virtues which it appears to exert in cahectic, hydropic, and icteric Caſes, in which laſt particularly, its aperient and reſolvent Powers have been often experienced. Solutions of it have been found likewiſe to diſſolve certain animal Concretions of the harder kind; as the Filaments which are ſometimes ſeen floating in the Urine of rheumatic and arthretic Perſons, the Matter ſecreted in gouty Joints, and the more compact urinary Calculus: On theſe Subſtances, at leaſt on the latter, though Soap of itſelf acts more languidly than Lime-water, yet when joined to that Menſtruum,

it remarkably increaſes its Activity, the diſſolving Power of a Compoſition of the two being, according to Dr. Whyte's Experiments, conſiderably greater than that of the Soap and Lime-water unmixed. Of the good Effects of theſe Medicines in Calculous Caſes, there are ſeveral Inſtances; but what their Effects may be in gouty and rheumatic ones is not well known. Soap is employed externally for diſcuſſing rheumatic Pains, arthritic Tumours, the Humours ſtagnating after Sprains, *&c.* Some pretend that the indurated, tophaceous Concretions in arthritic Joints have been reſolved by the external Uſe of Soapy Cataplaſms. The uſual Doſe of Soap as an Aperient, is half a Dram or a Dram; as a Lithontriptic, half an Ounce, or an Ounce, or more, are taken in a Day at proper Intervals. The *Sapo mollis*, or Soft Soap, is conſiderably more acrid than the hard, and is employed only for ſome external Purpoſes.

Spiritus Vini. Spirit of Wine, or more properly Vinous Spirit; for what is uſually called Spirit of Wine, is procured from the fermented Juices of many other Vegetables beſides that of the Grape. What is called Proof Spirit is generally eſteemed the beſt, but for common Uſes Moloſſus Spirits may ſerve, as we are informed by the Compilers of the laſt College Diſpenſatory. Rectified Spirit is the ſame, deprived of all, or a great Part, of its Water, and freed as much as poſſible from its diſagreeable Smell. We meet with nothing like Spirit of Wine before the thirteenth Century, when Thaddæus takes notice of it. And ſome little time after, *Arnoldus de Villa Nova* mentions it in very high Terms, under the Title of *Aqua Vini.* Spirit of Wine brought to a great Degree of Perfection, or what is called *Alcohol*, is the lighteſt Fluid next to Air, perfectly tranſparent, very thin, moſt ſimple, totally inflammable, without producing any Smoke, or diffuſing any diſagreeable Smell whilſt it is burning; and is exceedingly volatile, without leaving any Fæces; abſolutely immutable in Diſtillation; extremely expanſible by Heat; very eaſily diſpoſed to Ebullition by Fire; of a very pleaſant Smell, and of a particular grateful Taſte. All the Humours of the Human Body, that we are acquainted with, it coagulates in an Inſtant, except pure Water and Urine, whilſt it hardens all the ſolid Parts, and thus preſerves both from Putrefaction, or ſpontaneous Colliquation. It preſerves the Bodies of Inſects, Fiſh, Birds, and other Animals that are put into it from Corruption, or Alteration, for Ages, if cloſely ſtopped. With Water, Vinegar, any acid Liquors, Oils, and pure volatile Alcaline Salts, it ſuffers itſelf to be mixed, and that nearly with an equable Mixture; and gummy and reſinous Subſtances it diſſolves. So that we are acquainted with no Liquid, produced either by Nature or the Art of Chymiſtry, that is capable of being united with more Bodies, than Alcohol is. But in a particular Manner it proves an excellent Vehicle for the *Spiritus Rector* of Vegetables, which, by uniting with it, may be extracted from its proper Body, retained, and applied to Medicinal and other Uſes. The great Maſters of Chymiſtry, diſtinguiſhed by the Title of Adepts, are ſuppoſed, in their Deſcription of the artificial Preparation of this perfect Alcohol, to have ſhadowed the Preparation of the Philoſopher's Stone. But it is certain, that this Alcohol owes its Origin to Fermentation alone, nor can be prepared in any other Manner whatever. In the

the Human Body, by its Smell, Taſte, and Vapour. it wonderfully quickens, gratefully affects, and invigorates the animal, natural, and vital Spirits, Nerves, and Brain. Hence it exhilerates the Mind and Senſes, makes a Perſon briſk and agile, and, proceeding through various Degrees, at laſt cauſes Drunkenneſs, which, as it here comes on very ſuddenly, ſo likewiſe it goes off in the ſame Manner. The Blood, its Serum, and other thin Juices it coagulates in an Inſtant; and hence, being drank imprudently, it is ſaid to have killed Perſons on the Spot. Applied externally, it dries, and corroborates the Veſſels, and coagulates the Fluids contained in them, wherever it can penetrate. The Extremities of the Nerves, where it can reach, it immediately dries, contracts, and deprives of all Senſe and Motion. Hence it appears how imprudently, and often how unhappily, Alcohol, either pure or impregnated with aromatic Spirits, Camphire, or the like, diſſolved in it, and ordered to be applied hot, and inforced with Friction, is made uſe of as a Fomentation in chirurgical Caſes. I would adviſe, therefore, to be cautious upon theſe Occaſions; leſt, under a ſpecious Pretence of Vivification, Callefaction, Diſſipation, and Reſtoration of Agility, you obtain no other Effects than what I juſt now aſcribed to theſe Spirits. In Wounds, Ulcers, and other viſible Diſorders, pure Alcohol performs the very ſame thing, *viz.* coagulates, dries, and burns the Nerves. It is true, indeed, it takes from the Nerves all Senſe of Pain; but then at the ſame Time it deſtroys all their Uſe. And it has the ſame Effect in mitigating Punctures or Dilacerations of the ſame Parts. It ſtops Bleeding at once, by contracting the Veſſels, and coagulating the Blood, where it is applied, but with the concomitant Circumſtances juſt mentioned. Hence, therefore, it is a very ſpeedy, and often an excellent Remedy in theſe Caſes, though always attended with ſome Inconveniences. From what has been ſaid then, we learn what Effect pure Alcohol has upon animal and vegetable Subſtances immerſed in it. For it diſſolves into itſelf, and extracts whatever is oily in them; whence they become attenuated, contracted, and often corrugated. In this Manner the Preparations of the Parts of Animals have often been obſerved to be changed. And aromatic Flowers, Leaves, and Fruits are thus affected from the ſame Cauſe. Small Birds in their Feathers, and other little Animals covered with hard Scales, immerſed in hot Alcohol, are preſerved in their full Beauty; becauſe this Attenuation, though it really happens, is concealed under their Feathers and Scales. Theſe Animals being macerated for ſome Time in the pureſt Alcohol, till they are thoroughly penetrated by it, and then taken out, and dried in a hot, but not fervid, Oven, and afterwards put into Glaſs Veſſels, and entirely debarred from any Communication with the external Air, may be kept in their proper Form for Ages, to the very great Advantage both of Natural and Medicinal Hiſtory; becauſe they afford lively and certain Characters by which they may be known. Since there are infinite, and oftentimes very inviting Occaſions, in which Chymiſts and other Artificers ſtand in need of the true and pureſt Alcohol, the leaſt Remainder rendering the Operation unſucceſsful, it is abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould have ſome Marks by which we may be able to diſtinguiſh, whether our Alcohol be pure or not. The principal of theſe are, if the ſuppoſed

Alcohol contains any Oil diſſolved in it, and ſo equally diſtributed through it, that it is nowiſe perceptible; then, upon the pouring of Water into it, the Mixture will grow white, and the Oil will ſeparate from the Alcohol. If any thing of an Acid lies concealed in Alcohol, a little of it mixed with the alcaline Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac* will diſcover the Acid by an Effervescence, for otherwiſe there would be only a ſimple Coagulation. If there be any thing of an Alcali intermixed, it will appear by the Effervescence excited by an Affuſion of an Acid. And as for other Salts they are ſeldom found in it. But it is a Matter of greater Difficulty to diſcover whether there be any Water intermixed with it; and therefore Chymiſts have contrived certain Methods, by which this may be alſo determined. The firſt was the repeated Labour of ſo many Diſtillations, which they thought ſufficient Reaſon for them to preſume, that they were in Poſſeſſion of pure ſimple Spirits, without the Addition of any Phlegm. But it is difficult by this Method to obtain pure Alcohol; for it would to the laſt retain ſomething of Phlegm. Secondly, They put ſome Alcohol into a very clean, dry Spoon, and, heating it, ſet it on Fire in a Place where there was not the leaſt Wind; and, if after the Alcohol was burnt out, there was no Moiſture left in the Spoon, they pronounced it pure Alcohol. Some more curious Perſons, however, by other Experiments, diſcovered, that by the Action of the Flame, the Water that lay concealed in the Alcohol, might be diſperſed into the Air, and conſequently that the Abſence of Water in the Spoon, after the Conſumption of the Alcohol, was no certain Proof, that there was none contained in it before it was ſet on Fire. In the third Place, therefore, they took ſome of the beſt Gunpowder, and drying it very carefully, put a little of it into a clean and very dry Spoon, and poured ſome Alcohol upon it; which, being heated, they juſt ſtirred it in the very Surface, and, letting it burn down in a very quiet Place, if the Powder continued dry enough to take Fire by the Flame when juſt ſpent, they concluded that the Alcohol was pure. But againſt this Experiment there lies the very ſame Objection as againſt the former. Theſe two laſt Methods, therefore, when they ſucceed, demonſtrate, that Alcohol is in a very great Degree, but not abſolutely, free from Water. In the fourth and laſt Place, therefore, there has been another Way diſcovered, by which it may be certainly known whether Alcohol contains any Water or not; which is this: Take a chemical Vial, with a long narrow Neck, the Bulk of which will hold four or ſix Ounces of Alcohol. Fill this two-thirds full with the Alcohol you intend to examine, into which throw a Dram of the pureſt and drieſt Salt of Tartar, coming very hot out of the Fire; then mix them by ſhaking them together, and ſet them over the Fire till the Alcohol is juſt ready to boil; being thus ſhaken and heated, if the Salt of Tartar remains perfectly dry, without the leaſt Sign of Moiſture, we are ſure that there is no Water in this Alcohol. Hence the ſingular Nature of Alcohol is abundantly determined by its individual Properties; eſpecially if to what has been ſaid you add this Obſervation, that ſuch an Alcohol is not viſible while it diſtills through the Alembic. For it neither forms dewy Drops like Water, nor runs down in *Striæ* like ſtrong Spirit of Wine, but it is quite inviſible; which Property was not unknown to the antient Chemiſts, as evidently appears by

by their Writings. As all vinous Liquors borrow their intoxicating Qualities, and all their Properties wherein they differ from other Fluids, from the Alcohol which reſides in them, I ſhall make ſome Remarks with reſpect to the Uſes generally made of them in common Life. Firſt then, vinous Liquors have Effects upon animal Bodies, nearly allied to thoſe of the *Gas Sylveſtre*, or incoercible Spirit which flies off from fermenting Liquors. It ſeems near a Certainty, that fermented Liquors inebriate, and produce all their deleterious Effects by a Portion of this *Gas Sylveſtre* reſiding in them. Hence appears the Imprudence, I ſhould rather ſay Madneſs, of thoſe who take into their Stomachs large Quantities of a Fluid ſtrongly impregnated with the moſt ſubtile and penetrating Poiſon in Nature; and which we find by daily Experience never fails to diſorder, and, if perſiſted in, to deſtroy, the animal Machine. The Frequency of this Practice is amazing, and would ſcarcely be credible, if it was not common. I ſhould think myſelf happy, if any thing I could ſay would put the leaſt Check to this pernicious Cuſtom, to which it is aſtoniſhing there ſhould be any Temptation. For I am ſatisfied, that this alone deſtroys more Lives than the Accidents of War, added to all the Diſtempers with which Providence has thought proper to afflict Mankind. And it is remarkable, that, beſides the Diſtempers produced by drinking Spirituous Liquors, an habitual Uſe of theſe renders all Diſeaſes from all other Cauſes more difficult to cure. It is certain, that fermented Liquors are deleterious in proportion to their Strength, that is, in proportion to the poiſonous Spirit or Gas they contain. However, though ſmall fermented Liquors do not immediately manifeſt their Effects, yet I think it is not to be doubted, but that an habitual Uſe, even of theſe, muſt in the End produce an Alteration in the Conſtitution to its Diſadvantage. I am ſenſible, a Habit of drinking theſe Liquors renders them ſomewhat neceſſary, and makes it difficult to leave them off, and ſometimes even dangerous. It is therefore a great Imprudence in People of Condition to inure their Children to the Uſe of Wine, and other fermented Liquors, from their moſt tender Years. If we conſider Alcohol as acting upon the Stomach only, and at the ſame time reflect, that it dries and contracts the Nerves, and deprives them of all Senſation and Motion, we ſhall readily perceive, that if taken into the Stomach, when empty eſpecially, they muſt neceſſarily, by their proper Action, take away that Senſation which we call Hunger, and deſtroy the Elaſticity of the Fibres of the Stomach, which is abſolutely neceſſary to the Digeſtion of the Aliment. To theſe Inconveniencies ariſing from the internal Uſe of Alcohol, it may be added, that it coagulates the Animal Juices, and conſequently all the Fluids it finds in the Stomach. I mean thoſe Fluids which are ſeparated in the Glands of the Mouth, *Fauces*, and Stomach, and which are deſigned by Nature to promote the Solution of the Aliment. Now when theſe are coagulated, and rendered viſcid, they are utterly unfit to promote the above-mentioned Solution, but rather prevent it. Every one that has ſeen a Perſon much habituated to drinking Drams take a Vomit, muſt have obſerved him to diſcharge from his Stomach great Quantities of viſcid ropy Jelly. If we conſider Spirituous Liquors as a Solvent of the Aliment, we ſhall find it ſo far from being fit to promote this Solution, that it greatly con-

contributes to prevent it; for it hardens animal and vegetable Subſtances, and hinders their Solution in the Stomach, for the very ſame Reaſons that it prevents their Putrefaction out of it. It would be well if Spirituous Liquors had any Virtues to make Amends for the Havock and Deſtruction they make in the World. And to do them Juſtice, I believe that rough auſtere red Wines may be of Service for bracing up a relaxed Habit, and promoting Digeſtion vitiated by an accidental Laxity of the Organs ſubſervient thereto; and that the more penetrating white Wines, well diluted, may be of Service as Medicines. But with reſpect to any thing more ſpirituous than Wine, there is ſcarcely any Caſe wherein they can be of ſufficient Service to compenſate for the great Miſchiefs they produce; inſomuch that every Perſon who drinks a Dram, ſeems to me guilty of a greater Indiſcretion, than if he ſet Fire to his Houſe; and for the ſame Reaſons, cordial Waters are the moſt dangerous Furniture for a Cloſet; particularly as there is ſomething like Faſcination in them, which obliges the Poſſeſſor to make uſe of them, to the Deſtruction of both Health and Intellects. On this Account I cannot forbear admiring the great Wiſdom of Mahomet, who has ſtrictly forbid his Followers the Uſe of fermented Liquors, for better Reaſons than are generally apprehended. However, Alcohol, and fermented Spirits in general, are of good Service externally applied in many Caſes. Thus Spirit of Wine, eſpecially camphorated, is a very good Addition to Fomentations deſigned to reſolve Inflammations, whether external or internal. Wine uſed as a *Fotus*, or applied externally, cools, and allays the Heat of the Parts, notwithſtanding it warms taken internally. Spirit of Wine does the ſame. Dr. Harris, from his own Experience affirms, that Linen-Cloths, dipped in warm Spirit of Wine, often cure Burns from ſcalding Water, melted Pitch, Fire, and Gun-powder, better and ſooner than all other Applications. He gives an Inſtance of a Boy that was blinded by a Drop of Pitch falling into his Eye, and of another blinded by Gun-powder, who both recovered their Sight the very next Day, by a *Fotus* of warm Spirit of Wine. Dr. Harris alſo affirms, that warm Wine is the beſt Application for Wounds, Ulcers, and Inflammations, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt ſenſible Parts, that are full of Nerves, Tendons, and Blood-Veſſels, as the Fingers and Toes, where Inciſions and Punctures often cauſe great Pain, and endanger a Mortification. The Turks, who are ignorant generally of Surgery, unleſs perhaps ſome wandering Jew practiſes it amongſt them, foment their Wounds, and waſh them with Wine ſucceſsfully. Gangrenes will ſometimes happen from unſkilfully cutting Corns, or the Nails of the Toes, eſpecially if they are exaſperated with Unguents and Plaſters. Spirit of Wine and *Theriaca* are the beſt Topics in ſuch Caſes. Spirit of Wine uſed as a *Fotus* for a ſufficient time, and upon ſome Occaſions repeated, extinguiſhes the Heat of an Eryſipelas ſooner than any other *Fotus* whatever; whether the Eryſipelas is cutaneous, true, and genuine, or ſpurious, more profound, and deeper in the Fleſh. Eryſipelatous Pains in Wounds and Ulcers are cured by a *Fotus* of Spirit of Wine. If Veſicatories cauſe great Pains, and endanger a Mortification, a *Fotus* of Spirit of Wine will cure them. Inflammations cauſed by Veſicatories, which are attended with violent Pains, and a blackiſh

blackiſh Colour, and which tend to a Gangrene, are eaſily cured by fomenting them with a Linen Cloth doubled, and dipped in hot Wine, or Spirits of Wine, and afterwards applying ſuch a Cloth wetted with Wine, or Spirit of Wine upon the Part, without Plaſters, or unctuous Medicines. There is a Species of Colic, which Women are ſubject to, that is extremely painful, and is ſometimes fixed on the right Side, ſometimes on the left, below the Navel, without Vomiting; Dr. Harris ſays, this is cured in a Day's Time, or on the ſame Day, by an Application of doubled Linen Cloth, dipped in very hot Spirits of Wine, and continued a long time, even where Narcotics are uſeleſs, or ſometimes noxious. This I have frequently found of great Efficacy, in the Caſe the Doctor mentions. As this Author was a Man of undoubted Integrity, his Authority has the greater Weight.

Tartarus. Offic. Tartar. Wines, eſpecially thoſe prepared from Grapes, or of an acid and auſtere Taſte, uſually afford a copious Tartar; but not in Perfection, till they are once thoroughly fermented; and they afford the pureſt, when put up in a clean Veſſel. It is more plentifully obtained from the Wine, when this has reſted ſome time upon the Lees, and in ſome meaſure, gently conſumed it. The Tartar of fine white Wine is white. Whence Rheniſh Wine affords the beſt, which is white, and collected in thick Pieces, for Medicinal Uſe; and the whiter, heavier, more ſhining, and thick the Pieces are, the better. That of red Wine is red, more impure, leſs firm, and the Pieces leſs ſolid, and more unctuous. This ſtony Salt of Wine is difficultly diſſolved in Water, or Wine itſelf, but remains almoſt like a Stone therein. If boiled in a large Proportion of Water, it diſſolves in ſome meaſure, and makes a turbid Liquor, wherein numerous ſhining Corpuſcles are obſerved to float. And thus, in the boiling, it conſtantly throws up a Skin to the Surface; which, if taken off with a Skimmer, and put into a wide Veſſel to be dried, is called by the Name of Cream of Tartar. And thus, by Degrees, the whole Quantity of Tartar may be converted into a Kind of white acid Powder, excepting only a few feculent Parts remaining at the Bottom. If pure white Tartar be boiled with twenty times its Quantity, or more, of Water, till the whole is perfectly diſſolved therein, and the boiling Liquor be now immediately put into a Caſk, without admitting any *Fæces*, a Cruſt will preſently begin to form in all the internal Parts of the Veſſel touched by the Liquor, and this Cruſt increaſes, till, in a ſhort time, nearly all the Tartar ſhoots into little ſhining figured Lumps, called Cryſtals of Tartar; which, being collected, and gently dried, are thus to be preſerved ſeparate. The remaining Water, when cold, retains but little of the Tartar. Theſe Operations ſhew, that the Nature of the Salt, which is produced by vinous Fermentation, entirely differs, in theſe Properties, from any other known Salt. A new Solution alſo of the Cream, or Cryſtals of Tartar, may be made in freſh boiling Water, ſo as to obtain them each time more pure and white; but the Virtue of them both ſcarce appears greater for any chymical or medicinal Uſes, than that of Tartar itſelf. It is a great Corrector of thoſe Bodies which abound in a ſharp bilious putrid Matter, and hence becomes an approved Remedy in acute Diſeaſes. It cleanſes the firſt Paſſages, without much diſturbing the more internal Parts. With a corrupt acrimonious Matter it loſes

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its Acidity, changes into a very ſoluble Subſtance, and hence becomes a good aperitive Remedy. As Tartar is a Thing of very great Importance in Medicine, it may be worth while, in this Place, to conſider its *Analyſis*, which I ſhall give in the Words of the celebrated Boerhaave. "Fill two-thirds of a glaſs Retort, "with choice Pieces of the beſt "white Tartar, and place it in a "Sand Furnace. Apply a large "glaſs Receiver, or one that is of "the greateſt Size, and lute the "Juncture with a common Mixture "of Linſeed-Meal. Apply a gentle "Fire for ſome conſiderable Time, "ſcarce exceeding one hundred De"grees. There will come out a "ſmall Quantity of a limpid, thin, "tartiſh, ſomewhat ſpirituous, bit"teriſh, and lightly odorous Li"quor; which is ſo penetrating, as "eaſily to ſweat through the Luting. "Let this be kept ſeparate. Then "the Fire being raiſed to the Heat "of boiling Water, a white Vapour "comes over, and, along with it, "a highly penetrating Spirit, which "is wonderfully flatulent, and will "paſs through almoſt any Luting; "and if we endeavour to confine it "by that called the *Lutum Sapientiæ*, "it burſts the Glaſs by its Elaſticity, "and uſually breaks out with Force, "or perſpires at Intervals, through "the Luting; and, along with this "flatulent Spirit, there comes over "a thin, and extremely ſubtile Oil, "of a yellow Colour, a ſomewhat "aromatic Taſte, bitter, heating, "and of no ungrateful Odour. "This ſurpriſing Oil I have found "ſo incredibly penetrating, that "though the Neck of the Retort "entered five Inches into the "Mouth of the Receiver, and the "Juncture was cloſely luted, yet "this volatile Oil always returned "back, and paſſed through the "Body of the Luting, ſo as partly "to diſtil in Drops into a Cup ſet "underneath, and in part to run "down the external Surface of the "Receiver, nor could I hitherto "by any Means prevent this Ef"fect. For if a Luting be applied "that the Oil cannot paſs through, "the Veſſel flies to Pieces. I did "not therefore wonder to find Pa"racelſus and Helmont ſo highly "recommend this Oil in Diſorders "of the Ligaments, Membranes "and Tendons, which they upon "Experience have declared may be "cured by it, even though con"tracted. The former Matters be"ing collected ſeparate, let the Re"mainder be urged gradually to "the utmoſt Degree of Heat that "Sand will give; and thus again a "Spirit will come over, and an Oil "as before, but at the ſame Time, "a groſs, black, fetid, ponderous, "glutinous, and bitter Oil, leaving "the remaining Tartar black, ſharp, "and in every reſpect truly alcaline. "If this Maſs be urged with the "ſtrongeſt Fire of Suppreſſion, it "will ſtill yield a very thick, black, "and pitchy Oil, along with a cer"tain Smoak, and theſe will conti"nue to riſe, how violent ſoever "the Fire be made, and how long "ſoever the Operation is continued; "and there will ſtill remain an ex"tremely black, ſharp, alcaline, "and dry Maſs at the Bottom; "which, being expoſed to the open "Air, by breaking the Glaſs, grows "hot upon Contact therewith, and "readily diſſolves into a Liquor, nor "can it be kept dry without great "Caution; whereas the Tartar "from whence it was produced, "would ſcarce diſſolve in Water. "When this dry black Maſs is ex"poſed to a naked Fire, in the open "Air, it takes Flame, and, after "burning, leaves a copious white "alcaline Salt behind, as ſtrong, "fiery, and as pure as can any way

"be

" prepared. It affords but little " Earth, and readily diſſolves ſpon- " taneouſly. If long detained in a " ſtrong Fire, it grows blue, of a " marble Colour, and ſometimes " brown, and thus always becomes " ſtronger and ſtronger." From hence we learn many Particulars; and firſt how wonderful a Thing Fermentation is, which ſeparates all the groſs Parts, and leaves a tranſparent, ſubtle, fluid Wine, which generates an almoſt ſtony Body that does not diſſolve in cold Water, while the Principles of this Body lay concealed in ſo thin a Liquor. This Stony Maſs alſo contains Water, a Spirit, and different Kinds of Oil, thick and copious. It is hard to conceive how this Oil could lie concealed in the Wine, which ſeems to contain Alcohol indeed, but no ſuch Oil. But, what is more ſurprizing, the entire Maſs of Tartar is merely acid, and makes an Effervеſcence with Alcalies, and yet by the bare Action of no violent Fire, in a cloſe Veſſel, without any conſiderable Separation of an Acid, the greateſt Part of its whole Bulk is changed from an Acid to true Alcali; and this perhaps is the only Example, where a fixt alcaline Salt is produced in a cloſe Veſſel, by a moderate Fire, without the free Admiſſion of the Air, whilſt in other Caſes only a black inſipid Coal is thus produced. Who would have thus ſuſpected, that a manifeſt Acid could, by this Means, have changed to an Alcali? And if the Acid Water, the Spirit and the Oil be poured back upon this alcaline Maſs, from whence they were before extracted, and the Diſtillation performed as before, ſcarce any Acid will come over, and little Oil, but nearly the whole Maſs will be turned into an Alcali. Whence we ſee, that a large Quantity of a very acid Matter may be eaſily changed to an alcaline Subſtance; but, on the contrary, I am acquainted with no Inſtance in Chymiſtry, of ſuch a manifeſt Change of a ſtrong Alcali into an Acid. Whence I cannot ſufficiently admire the particular Nature of this Tartar, as knowing nothing like it. The firſt diſtilled and highly penetrating Oil of Tartar is recommended for diſcuſſing cold Tumours, and for reſtoring Motion to the dried tendinous Parts in contracted Limbs, together with the Aſſiſtance of proper Baths, Fomentations, and Frictions. If theſe Oils be rectified, and rendered more ſubtile and penetrating, they are recommended by Chymiſts, even for reſolving gouty Knots and Concretions. It is ſaid by many, that rich Perfumes may be exalted by this Oil; but they alſo ſay, that decayed Muſks and Civet may have their Scents invigorated, by being ſuſpended in a Jakes. Salt of Tartar may be thus prepared in a greater Proportion to the Tartar employed, than by any other known Method, in greater Plenty the flower the Diſtillation was performed. This is alſo the beſt, ſharpeſt, moſt penetrating, and pure of all the fixed Alcalies; nor is there any other known Body in Nature, that affords more of ſuch ſaline alcaline Matter than Tartar. And if the black alcaline Matter remaining after the moſt violent Diſtillation, be ſet by in the Retort ſlightly covered with Paper, it wholly reſolves into a Liquor, which, being filtered, affords an admirable Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, extremely fit for numerous Chymical Uſes, and particular Operations. If the ſame be firſt ſtrongly calcined in an open Fire, it thus alſo reſolves in the Air, and affords an Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, but of a more ſharp and alcaline Nature than the former.

Vinum. Wine. The Principles, or Elements, of which Wine is compoſed,

poſed, are, firſt, an inflammable Spirit; ſecondly, a Phlegm; thirdly, an acid tartareous Salt; and, fourthly, a certain ſulphureous and oleous Subſtance. Wines, therefore, differ from each other, with reſpect to Taſte, Smell, and Virtues, according to the Mixture and Proportion of theſe Elements. Such Wines as contain a large Quantity of inflammable Spirit, ſoon intoxicate and heat the Body; but Wines, in which the phlegmatic or tartareous acidulated Parts predominate, are of a laxative and diuretic Quality; nor do they eaſily affect the Head. Wines which contain a great deal of an oleous and ſulphureous Subſtance, ſuch as old Wines, are of a deep yellow Colour, of a ſtrong Taſte and Smell; and, as they are not eaſily tranſpired, ſo they remain long in the Blood, and dry the Body. There is, alſo, another eſſential Element, or Principle, in Wines, which is a certain ſweet, oleous, temperate, and viſcid Subſtance, diſcoverable in Wines which are not ſufficiently fermented, or gently boiled; and ſuch a Principle is particularly obſerved in ſtrong Sack, Frontignac, and Hungarian Wine. This Principle not only renders Wine grateful to the Taſte, but alſo of a nutritive and demulcent Quality. Though all Wines may be reſolved into their conſtituent Principles, that is, a Spirit, an Oil, a Phlegm, a ſweet Subſtance, and an acid tartareous Part, yet they differ in this, that ſome contain a ſweet and ſubtile Sulphur, whereas others have a coarſer Sulphur, which is not ſo grateful to the Taſte. The Colours of Wines depend on the ſulphureous oleous Principle, which, by the inteſtine fermentative Motion, is intimately reſolved and mixed with the Parts of the Wine. The deeper the Colour, therefore, of Wine is, the larger Quality of Oil it contains. When, therefore, the Spirit is abſtracted from the Wine, the ſpirituous, aqueous, and acid Parts are carried off, and there is left in the Veſſel a thick Maſs, of a darkiſh and very deep Colour; to which, if a conſiderable Quantity of Water is poured, it is immediately tinged with the ſame Colour the Wine had in its natural State. Which is a ſure Proof that the Wine derived its Colour from the thick, ſulphureous, and oleous Maſs, which remains in the Veſſel after Diſtillation. Red Wines receive their Colour from the red Pellicles of the Grapes, upon which they ſtand long infuſed. The Acid, therefore, which is in Muſts, alſo, extracts and exalts the Colour that is contained in theſe Pellicles. For which Reaſon that Colour is purely adventitious. All red Wines are poſſeſſed of an aſtringent Taſte and Virtue; becauſe they ſtand long infuſed not only with the red Pellicles of the Grapes, but alſo with their ſmall Stones, which are of a manifeſtly aſtringent Taſte. Hence they extract the aſtringent Principle from theſe two Subſtances, and receive it into themſelves. The Countries lying between the fortieth and fiftieth Degrees of Latitude, ſuch as Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, a great Part of Germany, Auſtria, Tranſylvania, and a large Portion of Greece, produce the beſt Wines; becauſe, in theſe Parts, the Influence of the Sun is great. It is alſo certain from Experience, that mountainous, ſteep Places, with Rivers at their Roots, produce the beſt Wines. For, beſides the Influence of the Sun, the Goodneſs of Wines, in a great meaſure, depends on the fine ſubtile Nouriſhment of the Grapes. Now, becauſe the Mountains are expoſed to the Night-Dews, which abound about the Rivers, and contain a ſubtile Water, in-

intermixed with an etherial Principle, it is not to be wondered at, if Dew ſhould be the beſt Nouriſhment for the fineſt Vines. But Dew alone is not ſufficient for the Nouriſhment of Vines, which alſo require Rains. The Nature of the Soil alſo contributes much to the Production of good Wine. For we obſerve, that the beſt Vines grow not in fat, clayey, groſs, and black Soils; but rather in ſuch as are ſtony, ſandy, or chalky. Which Kinds of Earths, though apparently barren, are yet very proper for Vines; becauſe they long retain the Solar Rays, which by cheriſhing the Roots, make the Nouriſhment paſs through all the Pores of the Plant. Beſides, the Waters paſſing through ſuch Earths, are attenuated and ſtrained, and their groſſer Parts ſeparated and retained; ſo that the nutritive Juice of the Plant muſt be more pure and ſubtil. The Cauſes of the different Taſtes, Salubrity, and Inſalubrity of Wines, are, without Doubt, placed in the different Nature of the Soil; ſince Tracts of Ground, lying on the ſame Mountain, with equal Aſpects to the Sun, and bearing Vines of the ſame Species, yet yield Wines greatly different with reſpect to Salubrity, Taſte, and penetrating Quality. The ſuperior Virtues of the Tokay Wine are, by the Inhabitants of that Part of the Country, aſcribed to the Gold there produced, but more juſtly to the large Quantity of corroborating Sulphur contained in the Earth; ſince neither Gold, nor any other Metal, can contribute to the Fruitfulneſs of the Earth, much leſs to exalt the Juices of Vegetables, or render them more ſalutary. But the Reaſon why all the Hungarian Wines are more ſalutary than others, depends on the Subtility and Fineneſs of the Nouriſhment with which the Vines are nouriſhed, and large Quantity of the aerial and etherial Principle, which is intimately mixed with their Juices, and which renders both Aliments and Medicines far more ſalubrious than they would otherwiſe be.

In malignant Fevers, according to Hoffman, nothing is more excellent than Wine. The Malignity of theſe Diſorders is known from a Defect of Motion and Strength, and from a Want of a due ſpirituous Quality in the Blood, ariſing from a ſlow Circulation of the ſame. All which indicate a certain Diſpoſition of the Fluids to Putrefaction. It is, therefore, expedient in all theſe Diſorders to reſtore the Strength, rouſe the Spirits, increaſe the Circulation of the Blood, and promote Perſpiration. Theſe are the Deſigns of all Alexipharmics. But all theſe Intentions are anſwered by Wine, as is obvious not only from the Authorities of Practical Writers, but alſo from Experience. In thoſe Diſorders where the peccant Matter is to be expelled to the Surface of the Body, ſuch as the Meaſles, Small-Pox, and *Petechia*, where Nature is weak, and the Motion of the Heart is ſufficient for the Expulſion, or when, through Weakneſs, there is a Retroceſſion of the Eruptions, Wine is highly proper; but we are to abſtain from its Uſe, when theſe Diſorders are accompanied with an exceſſive Heat, an Ebullition of the Humours, and a quick Pulſe. In continual Fevers Hippocrates recommends White-Wine, both alone and mixed with Water. Numberleſs Practitioners are of the ſame Opinion. Thus Foreſtus recommends fine ſmall Rheniſh White-Wine; and Helmont tells us, that they who moderately uſe Wine in continual Fevers, eaſily recover, preſerve their Strength, and are ſooner reinſtated in their former Condition. Wine is ſtill more proper in Intermittents, which

which generally ariſe from Crudities, an Obſtruction of the Evacuations, and eſpecially a Suppreſſion of Tranſpiration. This Liquor is to be exhibited pretty liberally on the Day of Intermiſſion; but ſparingly, or not at all, during the Paroxyſm, unleſs in the Decline of the Diſeaſe, and when the Body is diſpoſed to ſweat. The Reaſon why Wine ought to be prohibited in almoſt all Fevers, is this: A Fever is an intenſe Commotion of the Blood, excited in order to remove and expel what threatens the Deſtruction of the Body. Now, it is ſufficiently obvious, that where this Motion is intenſe, and too ſtrong, Wine is to be ſparingly uſed; but if this Motion is ſo weak and languid, that Nature ſeems ready to ſink, it is to be quickened by a proper Doſe of White-Wine, in order to reſtore languid Nature. In *Syncopes*, and Loſs of Strength, nothing is more excellent than Wine. Galen orders thoſe afflicted with a *Syncope* to drink Wine which is thin, of a yellow Colour, and old, rather than ſuch as is new, or of a middle Age: Becauſe the firſt not only reſtores the Strength, and recruits the Spirits; but alſo by its Smell, or when applied to the Heart and Wriſts, far ſurpaſſes all other Cordials and Analeptics. In Nauſeas, Weakneſs, Indigeſtion, and Inflation of the Stomach, nothing is more beneficial than Wine. Hence St. Paul, as we ſee in 1 *Tim.* v. 23. adviſes Timothy to uſe Wine for a certain Diſorder of his Stomach. Galen tells us, that the Wines which are yellow, or white, fragrant and thin, are excellent Stomachics, eſpecially if they are gently aſtringent; and ſuch are the Rheniſh Wines, which, on account of their ſubtil, acid, ſpirituous, and aſtringent Principle, are highly beneficial, in exciting the Appetite, ſtrengthening the Stomach, and promoting the Digeſtion of the Aliments. In a *Fames Canina*, or preternatural Voracity, Hippocrates recommends the Drinking of Wine; and this Advice is founded on Reaſon. But that Author did not, in this Paſſage, mean every Wine, but only ſuch as is generous, pure, and old. For the Cauſe of this Diſorder is an acid corroſive Humour in the Stomach, which by ſuch Wine is excellently corrected, juſt as the corroſive Nature of Spirit of Nitre, or Vitriol, is corrected by the Admixture of Spirit of Wine; or as the Acidity of Tartar, ſo long as it is in Conjunction with the Wine, is ſo corrected, as to prove grateful to the Palate. In order to allay Thirſt, nothing is more effectual than Wine mixed with Water. For, by this Means, it far ſooner extinguiſhes Thirſt than if Water had been exhibited alone; ſince Thirſt ariſes from an Obſtruction and Conſtriction of thoſe Glands which diſcharge the *Saliva* into the *Fauces*, for moiſtening them, and the *Oeſophagus*. But theſe Glands are better opened by Wine and Water, than by pure Water. For which Reaſon Hippocrates, in acute Fevers, was not afraid to preſcribe a Mixture of Water and Wine. In Vomiting of the Idiopathic Kind, or ſuch as accompany Fevers as a Symptom, thin Wine is preferable to all other Liquors. In Colics, eſpecially thoſe ariſing from Flatulencies, or viſcid Crudities, nothing is more beneficial than old Rheniſh Wine. For this Purpoſe Hippocrates recommends rich Wines, becauſe they render crude Matter fit for Concoction, attenuate what is thick, and diſcuſs Flatulencies. Crato alſo adviſes Rheniſh Wine in Colics, but forbids the Uſe of Moravian and Auſtrian Wines, as alſo the Malmſey Wines, which are ſweet, thick, and turbid. In *Diarrhœas* and Dyſenteries, which appear as the Symptoms of acute Diſtempers, ſmall

ſmall Rheniſh Wine, either alone, or mixed with a Ptiſan, produces excellent Effects, as it is poſſeſſed of a ſubaſtringent Quality, by which the Tone of the Inteſtines and their relaxed glandular Coats are greatly ſtrengthened. And as in theſe Diſorders it is highly expedient to move the Humours from the Centre to the Circumference, to augment Perſpiration, and provoke Urine, hence Wine is excellent, becauſe it produces ſuch Effects. Red Wines, on account of their greater Aſtringency, are generally injoined; and if they are good, they may be uſed for that Purpoſe. In Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, in the Jaundice and Cachexy, Wine produces excellent Effects. Solenander, a celebrated Practitioner, orders a Mixture of Chalybeate Water, with a Wine which is white, pure, ripe, not ſtrong, but pellucid, ſuch as the Rheniſh and Moſelle Wines, as highly grateful to the Liver; and aſſerts, that by their aſtringent Quality they corroborate the *Viſcera*. But ſweet Wines, becauſe they increaſe the Quantity of the Blood, are greatly condemned by Hippocrates and Guarinonius. In Dropſies, Hippocrates extols auſtere and aqueous Wines. And Epiphan. Ferdinand informs us, that Perſons labouring under an *Aſcites* have been cured by the Uſe of Malmſey Wine alone. It is juſtly to be doubted, whether Wine is proper in Hypocondriac Diſorders. For I have frequently (ſays *Hoffman*) obſerved in Practice, that the Symptoms were exaſperated by acid Wines, eſpecially of the rough Kind. The Reaſon why hypochondriac Patients cannot bear Wines inclining to Acidity, ſeems to be this; On Account of the ſlow periſtaltic Motion of the Inteſtines, their Contents are not promoted (hypochondriac Patients being generally coſtive) but become ſtagnant, and, by their Continuance, contract an Acrimony. Hence Wine in ſuch Patients, is, by the Stagnation of the *Fæces*, converted into a ſtrong Vinegar, which ſtimulates the nervous Parts to Spaſms. But ſince hypochondriac Patients require a Reinforcement of Strength, and call for additional Heat in their Stomach, Wine is not to be abſolutely denied them. Hence *Brunnerus*, in hypochondriac Patients, prefers old Rheniſh, or good Hungarian Wines, moderately uſed at Meals. But thoſe affected with Diſorders of this kind, ought to abſtain from red, auſtere, and ſweet Wines, and from the exceſſive Uſe of all. In a Scurvy, which generates a large Quantity of fixed tartareous Salts, Rheniſh Wine is excellent, becauſe it is diuretic. Hence Sachſius informs us, that Rheniſh Wines are highly beneficial in a Scurvy, becauſe they by Urine evacuate the tartareous *Sordes*; and that, in ſcorbutic Patients he has obſerved an Evacuation of thick Urine, abounding with Tartar, procured by Rheniſh Wines. Reiſner recommends ſtrong, generous, and unmixed Wines, for ſcorbutic Patients; but orders them to be drank in a ſmall Quantity; and if the Patient's Heat is increaſed, to be diluted with Water mixed with Raiſins. In the Stone of the Kidneys, ſweet, generous, and oleous Wines are by Crato juſtly condemned, becauſe the Stone is generally formed by a Redundance of Blood obſtructing the abdominal *Viſcera* and Kidneys, and producing, firſt, an Inflammation, and then an Ulceration of the Kidneys, and then the Stone. But that a *Plethora* is augmented by ſweet Wines, we have already obſerved. The Stone is alſo generated in the Kidneys by turbid and auſtere Wines, ſuch as thoſe of Numbergen in Germany. But Rheniſh Wines are good againſt the

Stone, becauſe they are highly diuretic. Schulzius approves the Neccariac Wines. Unzerus extols rich Wines, moderately drank, after due Evacuation of the Body. Montanus ſpeaks highly in favour of pure, ripe, and rich Wines of a white Colour, in Nephritic Diſorders. A Strangury, according to Hippocrates, is removed by drinking Wine. But this Aphoriſm is to be underſtood principally of generous Wine; becauſe the Diſorder treated of generally ariſes from a Suppreſſion of Tranſpiration, which is reſtored by Wine of this Kind. It is a Queſtion of great Moment, whether Wine is proper in arthritic and gouty Complaints? It is a common Perſuaſion, that theſe Diſeaſes are produced by Wine, and that they are only to be cured by drinking Water, and abſtaining from Wine. It is certain that theſe Pains ariſe from a ſubtile Tartar, which lacerates the Membranes. Hence Wines that contain a large Quantity of Tartar, ſeem to be prejudicial in them. But theſe tartareous Diſeaſes proceed from an Obſtruction of the Emunctories, and a Viſcidity and Denſity of the Humours. But Wine excellently conveys the morbific Matter through the Kidneys, which are the proper Emunctories of the Tartar. Hence there is no Reaſon why Wines ſhould not be admitted; eſpecially ſince the Gout derives its Origin from a Weakneſs of the Stomach, a Defect of a ſpirituous Quality in the Blood, and a ſlow Circulation of the Fluids. Hence, Wine exhibited with a proper Regimen, and by the Direction of a Phyſician, may prove a Preſervative againſt the Gout, if it is uſed out of the Paroxyſm. But as there are great Differences, not only between Wines, but alſo between Conſtitutions, ſo the Phyſician ought to be circumſpect. Generous Wines that are not acid, ſuch as the Hungarian Wines, agree with ſome Patients. Crato orders gouty Patients to drink a little Hungarian or Malmſey Wines at Meals. And Solenander recommends the moderate Uſe of Wine for gouty Patients, on account of the Weakneſs of their Stomachs. The ſame Author ſpeaks in the following Manner: "We "are to obſerve what the State of "the Stomach, and of the reſt of "the Body, can bear. Nor is ab- "ſolute Abſtinence to be enjoined "Patients of every Temperament, "Conſtitution, Age, and Method "of Life; becauſe there are great "Varieties of Patients. If Wine, "eſpecially of the gently aſtringent "kind, is drank moderately, and "at a proper Time, its uſe will "be beneficial inſtead of hurtful. "Thus we ſee, that by the Exhi- "bition of a little Wine in the "Decline of the Paroxyſm, gouty "Pains are alleviated; becauſe, by "the Heat and Spirits excited, the "peccant Humour is diſcuſſed, "only the Patient muſt abſtain from "Wine in the Beginning of the "Paroxyſm." What I have ſaid above with reſpect to Wines, muſt be underſtood of thoſe which are pure and unadulterated, and not of the Wines commonly made uſe of among us; which, as they are manufactured, muſt be extremely prejudicial both in Sickneſs and in Health. Wine, as a Preſervative of Health, has always been in high Eſteem, but with what Juſtice I will not take upon me to determine. But I muſt remark, that the Antients drank their Wines in a Manner very different from the Moderns. For the former mixed at leaſt four Parts of Water, but generally ſix, with their Wine; which muſt be attended with much more ſalutary Effects to the Conſtitution, than when taken pure and undiluted, in

the Manner now generally practiſed. It is certain that Health, and an equable Circulation of the Blood and Humours through the Veſſels, contribute greatly to the Improvement of the Imagination, Genius, and Courage. And Wine has been ſaid to do this in ſo great a Degree, that the Wit, Courage, and ſuperior Learning of the Greeks, have been aſcribed to the moderate Uſe of their generous Wines. All which they loſt, and degenerated into a kind of brutal Stupidity, as ſoon as the Turks conquered their Country, and deſtroyed their Vines.

The End of the Third BOOK.

THE NEW
Engliſh Diſpenſatory.

BOOK IV.

General Titles including ſeveral Simples.

The Five opening Roots.

SMALLAGE, Aſparagus, Fennel, Parſley, Butchers-broom.

The Five Emollient Herbs.

Marſhmallows, Mallows, Mercury, Pellitory of the Wall, Violets.

The Four Cordial Flowers.

Borage, Bugloſs, Roſes, Violets.

The Four Greater Hot Seeds.

Aniſe, Caraway, Cummin, Fennel.

The Four Leſſer Hot Seeds.

Biſhopſweed, Stone-parſley, Smallage, Wild Carrot.

The Four Greater Cold Seeds.

Water-Melons, Cucumbers, Gourds, Melons.

The Four Leſſer Cold Seeds.

Succory, Endive, Lettuce, Purſlane.

General Rules for the Collection of Simples.

1. Aromatic Plants ſhould be collected from warm, dry, ſandy Soils: Fetid, from moiſt and rich ones.

2. Vegetables, particularly Herbs and Flowers, are to be collected in a clear dry Day, as ſoon as the Morning Dew is gone off from them.

3. Roots are in greateſt Perfection in the Spring. Biennial Roots are to be taken up in the Spring after the Seeds were ſown: Annual ones before they have ſent out any Stalk.

4. Herbs are to be gathered when the Leaves have come to their full Growth; before the Flowers unfold, or at leaſt before they begin to fall off.

5. Flowers are to be plucked when moderately expanded.

6. Seeds ſhould be collected when growing dry, before they begin to fall off ſpontaneouſly.

7. Fruits are to be gathered when fully ripe.

8. Woods

8. Woods are to be felled in the Winter.

9. Barks alſo are moſt conveniently ſhaved, or taken off, in the Winter, as at this Time they ſeparate moſt freely from the Wood.

General Rules for the Preſervation of Simples.

1. Roots are to be waſhed clean from Dirt, freed from the decayed, or rotten Fibres, and hung up in a dry, ſhady, airy Place, till moderately dried. The thicker Roots require to be ſlit longitudinally, or cut tranſverſely into thin Slices, and freed from the Pith. Such Roots as loſe their Virtue by Exſiccation, may be preſerved in dry Sand.

2. Leaves are to be dried in the manner as Roots; if exſiccated in the Sun, they loſe greatly of their Colour and Quality. The Leaves of Plants, in general, are reduced by Exſiccation to about one-fourth their original Weight; the more juicy ones to leſs.

3. Flowers preſerve their Colour and Virtues in greateſt Perfection when dried haſtily by a gentle Heat.

Officinal Preparations and Compoſitions.

CHAP. I.

PREPARATIONES SIMPLICIORES.

The more SIMPLE PREPARATIONS.

Terrearum, aliorumque quæ aqua non diſſolvuntur corporum præparatio.

The Preparation of earthy and ſuch other pulverable Bodies as will not diſſolve in Water.

THESE Subſtances are firſt to be pulverized in a Mortar, and then levigated with a little Water, upon an hard and ſmooth Marble, into an impalpable Powder. This is to be dried upon a Chalk-Stone, and afterwards ſet by for a few Days, in a warm, or at leaſt very dry Place. *L.*

After this Manner are to be prepared,

Ærugo, Verdegris. *L.*

Antimonium, Antimony. *L.*

Chelæ cancrorum, Crabs Claws. *L. E.*

Corallium, Coral. *L. E.*

Creta, Chalk. *L.*

Lapis bezoar, Bezoar-ſtone, which is to be moiſtened in the Levigation with Spirit of Wine inſtead of Water. *L.*

Lapis calaminaris, Calamine, previouſly calcined for the Uſe of thoſe who make Braſs. *L.* Where this is not to be had, the Mineral may be calcined by heating it three times red hot, and quenching it as often in Water. *E.*

Lapis hæmatites. Blood-ſtone. *L. E.*

Lapis lazuli. *E.*

Margaritæ, Pearls. *L. E.*

Oculi cancrorum, Crabs Eyes, ſo called. *L. E.*

Oſtreorum teſtæ, Oyſter-ſhells, waſhed clean from Dirt. *L.* Theſe may alſo be prepared, by expoſing them for ſome Days to the Sun, and then rubbing them in a marble Mortar till they come into a kind of Paſte; this is to be again dried in the Sun, and afterwards rubbed into an impalpable Powder: The hollow Shells are preferred, [*E*] theſe containing more of the fine white Earth, in proportion to the outward

rough Coat, than the thinner flat ones.

Ovarum teſtæ, Egg-ſhells freed, by boiling, from the Skin that adheres to them. *L.*

Succinum, Amber. *L. E.*

Tutia, Tutty. *L. E.*

In preparing Antimony, Calamine, and Tutty, particular Care ought to be taken to reduce them into the moſt ſubtile Powder poſſible. *L.* The finer Parts of theſe Powders are to be ſeparated for Uſe from the groſſer, by waſhing over the former with Water, as directed in the following Proceſs. Litharge alſo may be treated in the ſame Manner. *E.*

Bolus Armena præparata.

Bole Armenic prepared. *E.*

Mix powdered Bole with a ſufficient Quantity of Water, by ſtirring them well together: Pour off the Water, while loaded with the finer Parts of the Bole, into another Veſſel; put freſh on the Remainder, repeat the Agitation, and decant as before, till nothing is left except ſand and ſmall Stones. Mix all the turbid Liquors together, and let them reſt till the Powder has ſubſided; then pour off the Water, and dry the Bole for Uſe.

Where large Quantities of the foregoing Powders are to be prepared, it is cuſtomary to levigate them in Mills made for this Purpoſe. Particular Care ought to be had, that theſe Inſtruments are of ſufficient Hardneſs, otherwiſe they will be abraded by the Powders. The Hæmatites, a hard Iron Ore, is moſt conveniently levigated betwixt two Iron Planes; for if the common levigating Stones are made uſe of, the Preparation, when finiſhed, will contain almoſt as much of the Inſtrument as of the Hæmatites.

It has been cuſtomary to moiſten ſeveral Powders in Levigation, with Roſe, Balm, and other diſtilled Waters: Theſe nevertheleſs have no advantage above common Water, ſince in the ſubſequent Exſiccation they muſt neceſſarily exhale, leaving the Medicine poſſeſſed of no other Virtue than might be equally expected from it when carefully prepared with the cheaper Element.

Some few Subſtances, indeed, are more advantageouſly levigated with Spirit of Wine. Thus Bezoar has the green Colour uſually expected in this coſtly Preparation, conſiderably improved thereby. The lighter animal Subſtances are apt, when moiſtened with Water, to run into a putrid State, which may be prevented by a prudent Uſe of Spirit; though this Accident never happens unleſs large Quantities are prepared at once, and the Weather is very hot.

The Caution given above for reducing Antimony, Calamine, and Tutty, to the greateſt Subtility poſſible, demands particular Attention. The Tenderneſs of the Parts to which the two laſt are uſually applied, requires them to be perfectly free from any Admixture of groſs irritating Particles. The firſt, when not thoroughly comminuted, might not only, by its ſharp needle-like Striæ, wound the Stomach, but likewiſe anſwers little valuable Purpoſe as a Medicine, proving either an uſeleſs Load upon the *Viſcera*, or at beſt paſſing off without any other ſenſible Effect than an Increaſe of the groſſer Evacuations: Whilſt if reduced to a great Degree of Fineneſs, it turns out a Medicine of conſiderable Efficacy.

The moſt ſucceſsful Method of obtaining theſe Powders of the requiſite Tenuity, is to waſh off the finer Parts by means of Water as above

above directed for Bole, &c.) and continue levigating the Remainder till the whole becomes fine enough to remain, for ſome Time, ſuſpended in the Fluid: The Degree of Fineneſs will be in Proportion to the Length of Time that it continues ſuſpended.

This Proceſs may likewiſe be advantageouſly applied to Hæmatites, and other hard pulverable Bodies of the mineral Kingdom, or artificial Preparations of them: Provided they are not ſoluble in, or ſpecifically lighter than Water; of the firſt kind is Verdigris, of the ſecond, Amber. The animal and abſorbent Powders, Crabs Claws, Crabs Eyes, Oyſter-ſhells, Egg-ſhells, Chalk, Pearl, Coral, and Bezoar, are not well adapted to this Treatment; nor indeed do they require it. Theſe Subſtances are readily ſoluble in acid Juices, without much Comminution: If no Acid is contained in the firſt Paſſages, they are apt to concrete, with the mucous Matter uſually lodged there, into hard indiſſoluble Maſſes; the greater Degree of Fineneſs they are reduced to, the more are they diſpoſed to form ſuch Concretions, and enabled to enter and obſtruct the Orifices of the ſmall Veſſels.

Axungiæ Porcinæ, Sevique Ovilli curatio.

The Purification or trying of Hogs Lard and Mutton Suet. Lond.

Chop them into ſmall Pieces, and melt them by a gentle Heat, with the Addition of a little Water; then ſtrain them from the Membranes.

The Uſe of the Water is to prevent the Fat from burning and turning black; which it does very effectually, though it ſomewhat prolongs the Proceſs, and is likewiſe apt to be in part imbibed by the Fat. The Edinburgh Diſpenſatory directs the Fat to be firſt freed from the Skins, Blood-Veſſels, and Fibres, then waſhed in freſh Parcels of Water, till it no longer gives the Liquor any bloody tinge, afterwards melted, ſtrained, and kept cloſe from the Injuries of the Air. The Shops are uſually ſupplied with Fats ready prepared.

Axungiæ Viperinæ curatio.

The Purification of Vipers Fat. Lond.

Let the Fat, ſeparated from the Inteſtines, be melted by a gentle Fire, and then preſſed through a thin Linen Cloth.

The Quantity of this Fat uſually purified at a Time is ſo ſmall, that the Heat may be eaſily regulated ſo as to prevent burning, without the Addition of Water. It is not neceſſary to be very curious in picking out the Fat; it is ſufficient if the Heart, Liver, and other bloody Parts are taken away; the Reſt of the Membranes criſp up while the Fat melts, ſo as to be eaſily ſeparated by ſtraining.

Mellis Deſpumatio.

The Deſpumation or clarifying of Honey. Lond.

Let the Honey be liquefied in a Water-bath, and the Scum which ariſes taken off.

The Intention of this Proceſs is to purify the Honey from Wax or other droſſy Matters that have been united with it by the Violence of the Preſs in its Separation from the Comb; and from Meal and ſuch like Subſtances, which are ſometimes fraudulently mingled with it.

Scillæ Coctio.

The baking of Squills. Lond.

Let the Squill (freed from the outer Skin, and the hard Part to which the little Fibres adhere) be incloſed in a Paſte made of Wheat-

Flour and Water, and baked in an Oven till the Paſte becomes dry, and the Squill ſoft and tender throughout.

By this Proceſs the Acrimony of the Squill is ſuppoſed to be abated. The Preparation is as old as the Theriaca, and is continued in our Diſpenſatories for no other Uſe than making the Troches of Squills, which are one of its principal Ingredients. The Edinburgh Diſpenſatory prefers to them the Squill itſelf moderately dried.

Scillæ Exſiccatio.

The drying of Squills. Lond.

Let the Squill, cleared from its outer Skin, be cut tranſverſely into thin Slices, and dried with a very gentle Heat.

By this Method, the Squill dries much ſooner than when only its ſeveral Coats are ſeparated, as has been uſually directed. It loſes in this Proceſs four-fifths of its original Weight; the Parts which exhale appear to be merely aqueous: hence ſix Grains of the dry Root are equivalent to half a Dram of it when freſh, a Circumſtance to be particularly regarded in the Exhibition of this Medicine. In the preceding Editions of our Diſpenſatory, a particular Caution was given not to uſe an Iron Knife for cutting Squills, but one of Wood, Ivory, or other Bone: The Foundation of this Caution is, that a Wound received by an Inſtrument impregnated with the acrimonious Juice of the Squill, proves extremely painful.

Rhabarbari et Nucis Moſchatæ torrefactio.

The toaſting of Rhubarb and Nutmeg. Lond.

Toaſt them with a gentle Heat, until they become eaſily friable.

Nutmegs in their natural State, are ſo ſoft and unctuous, as ſcarce to be at all reducible into Powder, a Form in which they are occaſionally wanted; and Rhubarb is very difficultly ſo, unleſs it be thoroughly dry. The Torrefaction renders them eaſily pulverable, and as ſoon as this Point is obtained, ſhould be immediately diſcontinued, otherwiſe the Drugs will be conſiderably injured. This Treatment is ſuppoſed by ſome to increaſe the Aſtringency of the Subjects, perhaps on no very good Foundation: It undoubtedly renders the Rhubarb leſs purgative, and the Nutmegs leſs aromatic.

Spongiæ Uſtio.

The burning of Sponge. Lond.

Burn the Sponge in a cloſe earthen Veſſel, until it becomes black, and eaſily friable; then powder it in a glaſs or marble Mortar.

This Medicine, now firſt received in the Diſpenſatory, has been in uſe for a conſiderable Time; and exhibited with good Succeſs againſt ſcrophulous Diſorders and cutaneous Foulneſſes, in the Doſe of a Scruple. Its Virtues depend upon a volatile Salt, juſt formed, and combined with its own Oil and an earthy Matter, the Salt is ſo far extricated, that if the Preparation be ground in a braſs Mortar, it corrodes the Metal, ſo as to contract a diſagreeable Taint, and ſometimes an emetic Quality.

A good deal of Addreſs is requiſite for managing this Proceſs in Perfection. The Sponge ſhould be cut ſmall, and beat for ſome time in a Mortar, that all the ſtony Matter may be got out, which, compared with the Weight of the Sponge when prepared, will ſometimes amount to a conſiderable Quantity. The Uſtion ſhould be diſcontinued as ſoon as ever the Matter is be-

become thoroughly black. If the Quantity put into the Veſſel at once is large, the Outſide will be ſufficiently burnt before the Inſide is affected; and the volatile Salt of the former will in part eſcape, before that in the latter is begun to be formed. The beſt Method of avoiding this Inconvenience ſeems to be, to keep the Sponge continually ſtirring, in ſuch a Machine as is uſed for the roaſting of Coffee.

Cornu Cervi Calcinatio.

The Calcination of Hartſhorn. Lond.

Burn Pieces of Hartſhorn in a Potter's Furnace, till they become perfectly white; then powder and levigate them after the ſame Manner as the other earthy Bodies.

The Intention here is, totally to burn out and expel the Oil, Salt, and other volatile Parts; ſo as to leave only a white inſipid animal Earth. For this Purpoſe, a ſtrong Fire, and the free Admiſſion of Air are neceſſary. The Potter's Furnace is directed merely for the Sake of Convenience; where this is not to be had, any common Furnace or Stove may be made to ſerve: On the Bottom of the Grate ſpread ſome lighted Charcoal, above which lay a Row of the Horns, then a Row of Charcoal not lighted, and thus alternately untill the Furnace is full. The whole burns vehemently: the vegetable Matter is reduced to Aſhes; and the Horns burnt to Whiteneſs, ſtill retaining their original Form, by which they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the other: They ought to be ſeparated as ſoon as grown cold, to prevent their imbibing any fixt Salt from the vegetable Aſhes moiſtened by the Air. The Horns left after the Diſtillation of the volatile Salt and Oil of Hartſhorn are as proper for this Uſe as any other; that Proceſs only collecting ſuch Parts as are here diſſipated in the Air. Calcined Hartſhorn is one of the pureſt of the abſorbent Powders; as being perfectly free from any glutinous or oily Matter, which moſt of the others abound with.

Pulparum Extractio.

The Extraction of Pulps. Lond.

Unripe pulpy Fruits, and ripe ones, if they are dry, are to be boiled in a ſmall Quantity of Water until they become ſoft; then preſs out the Pulp through a ſtrong hair Sieve, and afterwards boil it down to a due Conſiſtence, in an earthen Veſſel, over a gentle Fire; taking Care to keep the Matter continually ſtirring, to prevent its burning.

The Pulp of *Caſia Fiſtularis* is in like manner to be boiled out from the bruiſed Pod, and reduced afterwards to a proper Conſiſtence, by evaporating the Water.

The Pulps of Fruits that are both ripe and freſh, are to be preſſed out through the Sieve, without any previous Boiling.

Styracis Colatio.

The ſtraining of Storax. Lond.

Boil Storax Calamita in Water until it becomes ſoft; then preſs it out betwixt warm Iron Plates; and ſeparate the Storax, now purified, from the Water.

The Storax commonly met with, ſtands greatly in need of Purification. It contains a large Quantity of woody Matter: which this Proceſs effectually frees it from, though in other reſpects liable to ſome Inconveniencies. The woody Subſtance in ſome meaſure defends the Storax from the Action of the Preſs, and retains Part of it behind: At the ſame time that a Part of the eſſential Oil of the Drug, in which its peculiar Fragrance reſides, is diſſipated by the Heat. To prevent as much as poſſible this laſt

Inconvenience, the Operator ought carefully to avoid uſing a greater Heat than is abſolutely neceſſary; and as ſoon as the Storax is ſufficiently ſoftened, to be expeditious in the ſtraining of it. It is worth trying, whether this Reſin does not communicate ſomewhat to the Water it is boiled in: Benzoine, with which it agrees in its other pharmaceutical Characters, imparts to Water a ſaline Matter, ſimilar to the ſublimed Flowers.

Storax may be excellently purified by means of Spirit of Wine, which this Reſin totally diſſolves in, ſo as to paſs through a Filtre, the Impurities alone being left. If the Storax is afterwards wanted in a ſolid Form, it may be recovered from this Solution by gently diſtilling off the Spirit, which will elevate very little of its Flavour, or pouring to it a Quantity of Water.

Opium Colatum vel Extractum Thebaicum.

Strained Opium, or the Thebaic Extract. Lond.

Take of Opium cut into Slices, one Pound: diſſolve it into the Conſiſtence of a Pulp, in a Pint of boiling Water, with Care to prevent its burning: And whilſt it remains quite hot, ſtrongly preſs it from the Feces through a Linen-Cloth: The ſtrained Opium is then to be reduced, by a Water-Bath, or other gentle Heat, to its original Conſiſtence.

Opium thus ſoftened by a ſmall Quantity of Water, paſſes the Strainer entire, the Feces only being left behind. If it was diſſolved in a large Quantity of Water, its reſinous and gummy Parts would be ſeparated from one another.

The Impurities uſually contained in Opium are very different from thoſe of the foregoing Article; conſiſting chiefly of Duſt and farinaceous Matters, which are ſo fine as partly to paſs along with it through the Pores of the Strainer when dilated by the Preſs; this manifeſtly appears upon boiling the ſtrained Opium in Water, and afterwards in Spirit; when a conſiderable Quantity of earthy Matter will be left, which is not ſoluble in either of theſe Menſtrua.

The other Gums, as Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Aſafœtida, and the like, are purified after the ſame Manner, only here a larger Quantity of Water may be made uſe of without Injury. If the reſinous Part happens to ſubſide, take it out, and reſerve it to be added again towards the End of the Inſpiſſation, that it may unite with the reſt into one uniform Maſs.

Any Gum that melts eaſily, as Galbanum, may likewiſe be purified by including it in a Bladder, and keeping it in boiling Water, until the Gum becomes ſoft enough to be preſſed from its Impurities through a Canvas Strainer.

In all theſe Proceſſes, Care muſt be had, that the Heat be neither too great, or too long continued, otherwiſe a conſiderable Portion of the eſſential Oils of the Gums will be loſt. In the ſtraining of Opium, this Caution is perhaps the leaſt neceſſary, the Virtues of this Drug reſiding more in its fixed, than in the volatile Parts: It is nevertheleſs expedient, that the Smell of the Opium, which affords an uſeful Mark of its Genuineneſs, be as much as poſſible preſerved; this, if the Quantity of Water was large, would be deſtroyed by the long Evaporation which would then become neceſſary.

In the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, Opium and Aloes are ordered to be diſ-

diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Water, the Solution ſtrained, and evaporated to the Conſiſtence of Honey. Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Opoponax, and Sagapenum, are diſſolved either in Water or Vinegar.

Millepedarum Præparatio.

The Preparation of Millepedes.

Lond.

The Millepedes are to be incloſed in a thin Canvas Cloth, and ſuſpended over hot Spirit of Wine, in a cloſe Veſſel, till they are killed by the Steam, and rendered friable.

Edinb.

Let them be included in a proper Veſſel, and dried with a very gentle Heat. After the ſame Manner Bees are to be prepared.

Bufo Præparatus.

Prepared Toad. Edinb.

Put live Toads into an earthen Pot, and dry them in an Oven moderately heated, till they become pulverable.

Sanguis Hirci præparatus.

Goats Blood prepared. Edinb.

About the Beginning of Summer, take Blood from any convenient Artery of a middle-aged Goat, and expoſe it in a clean Veſſel to the Sun, or a moderately heated Oven, till ſufficiently dried.

CHAP. II.

CONSERVÆ. CONSERVES.

L. E.

CONSERVES are Compoſitions of recent vegetable Matters and Sugar. The Subject is beat in a marble Mortar, with a wooden Peſtle, firſt by itſelf, and afterwards with thrice its Weight of double refined Sugar, until they are united into a ſmooth uniform Maſs. Leaves are previouſly to be picked from their Stalks, and Flowers from their Cups.

This Management was introduced for preſerving certain Simples, undried, in an agreeable Form, with as little Alteration as poſſible in their native Virtues. Nevertheleſs, aſtringent and mucilaginous Bodies have their Virtues greatly injured by long keeping with Sugar: Some Flowers are of ſo tender and delicate a Texture, as almoſt entirely to loſe their peculiar Qualities by the Treatment neceſſary to reduce them into this Form: And in general, of the ſeveral Subſtances that have been made into Conſerves, there are few which can be thus exhibited to Advantage; the Quantity of Sugar being ſo large, that the Compound cannot be taken in ſufficient Doſes to lay any conſiderable Streſs upon, without nauſeating the Stomach by their Bulk.

Conſerves are at preſent conſidered chiefly as Auxiliaries to Medicines of greater Efficacy; or as Intermediums for joining them together. They are very convenient for reducing into Boluſes or Pills, the more ponderous Powders, as *Mercurius dulcis*, the Calces of Iron, and other mineral Preparations; which with liquid or leſs conſiſtent Matters, as Syrups, will not cohere.

The Shops were formerly incumbered with many Conſerves, altogether inſignificant: The few now retained have in general either an agreeable Flavour to recommend them, or are capable of anſwering ſome uſeful Purpoſes as Medicines. Their common Doſe is the Bulk of a Nutmeg; or as much as can be taken up at once or twice upon the Point of a Knife. There is in general no great Danger of exceeding in this Particular.

Conſerva Foliorum Cochleariæ hortenſis.

Conſerve of the Leaves of Garden Scurvygraſs. L. E.

This is the only Form that Scurvygraſs in Subſtance can be kept in, without the total Loſs of its Virtues. The Conſerve retains the Taſte and Virtue of the Herb for a conſiderable Time: It is taken in ſcorbutic Habits, three or four Times a Day or oftener; and, if duly continued, will ſometimes do Service without any other Aſſiſtance; though there are few Practitioners who depend upon it by itſelf.

Conſerva Foliorum Lujulæ.

Conſerve of the Leaves of Woodſorrel. L. E.

This is a very elegant and grateful Conſerve: In Taſte it is lightly acidulous, with a peculiar Flavour which ſome reſemble to that of Green Tea. It is taken occaſionally, for quenching Thirſt; and cooling the Mouth and Fauces in hot Diſtempers. It may be uſefully joined to the foregoing Preparation, whoſe Virtue it ſomewhat promotes, at the ſame time that it improves the Taſte.

Conſerva Foliorum Menthæ vulgaris.

Conſerve of the Leaves of Spearmint. L. E.

The Conſerve of Mint retains the Taſte and Virtues of the Herb. It is given in Weakneſs of the Stomach and Reachings to vomit; and not unfrequently does Service in ſome Caſes of this Kind, where the warmer and more active Preparations of Mint would be leſs proper.

Conſerva Foliorum Rutæ.

Conſerve of the Leaves of Rue. L. E.

This Conſerve is exhibited, from a Dram to half an Ounce, in Crudities of the *Primæ Viæ*, for promoting Digeſtion, and in hyſteric Diſorders: It gently ſtimulates the Solids, attenuates viſcid Juices, and excites the natural Secretions. Some have had a great Opinion of it, taken in a Morning, for preventing contagious Diſeaſes.

Conſerva Summitatum Abſinthii maritimi.

Conſerve of the Tops of Sea-Wormwood. Lond.

(Of the Leaves of Roman Wormwood.) Edinb.

The Conſerve of Wormwood has been celebrated in Dropſies: Matthiolus relates, that ſeveral Perſons were cured by it of that Diſtemper, without the Aſſiſtance of any other Medicine. Where the Diſorder indeed proceeds from a Viſcidity of the Juices, or a lax flaccid State of the Solids, this Medicine may be of ſome Service; as it tends to attenuate the former, and ſtrengthen the Tone of the latter. It is directed to be given in the Doſe of half an Ounce, about three Hours before Meals.

Conſerva Florum Lavendulæ.

Conſerve of Lavender-Flowers. L. E.

This Conſerve is not near ſo fragrant as the Flowers themſelves. It is nevertheleſs a ſufficiently agreeable one; and is ſometimes exhibited as a mild Cordial, and in Debilities of the nervous Syſtem.

Conſerva Florum Malvæ.

Conſerve of the Flowers of Mallows. L. E.

This is looked upon as an Emollient, and ſometimes made uſe of as ſuch in Diſorders of the Breaſt and urinary Paſſages. It may be taken in any Quantity that the Stomach will bear.

Con-

Conſerva Florum Roſarum Rubrarum immaturarum.

Conſerve of the Buds of red Roſes. L. E.

This is a very agreeable and uſeful Conſerve. A Dram or two, diſſolved in warm Milk, are frequently given as a light Reſtringent, in Weakneſs of the Stomach, and likewiſe in Coughs and phthiſical Complaints. In the German Ephemerides, Examples are related of very dangerous Phthiſes cured by the continued Uſe of this Medicine: In one of theſe Caſes, twenty Pounds of the Conſerve were taken in the Space of a Month; and in another, upwards of thirty.

Conſerva Florum Roriſmarini.

Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers. L.E.

Roſemary Flowers in great meaſure loſe their peculiar Fragrance by beating, and hence the Conſerve has very little of their Flavour. Some are therefore accuſtomed to make this Preparation from the Leaves of the Plant (which retain their Virtues under the Peſtle) or at leaſt to add a Portion of theſe to the Flowers. The Conſerve of Roſemary is directed in Weakneſs of the Nerves, and as a light Cordial.

Conſerva Flavedinis Corticum Aurantiorum Hiſpalenſium.

Conſerve of the yellow Rind of Seville Orange Peel. L. E.

This Conſerve is a very elegant one, containing all the Virtues of the Peel in a Form ſufficiently agreeable both with regard to the Doſe and the Conveniency of taking. It is a pleaſant, warm, ſtomachic Bitter; and in this Intention is frequently made uſe of.

Conſerva Fructus Cynoſbati.

Conſerve of Hips. L. E.

Hips require leſs Sugar for reducing them into a Conſerve than the Subſtances above enumerated. Twelve Ounces of the Pulp of the ripe Fruit, are to be mixed with only twenty Ounces of Sugar.

The Conſerve of Hips is of ſome Eſteem as a ſoft, cooling Reſtringent; three or four Drams or more are given at a Time, in bilious Fluxes, Sharpneſs of Urine, and hot Indiſpoſitions of the Stomach. A good deal of Care is requiſite on the Part of the Apothecary in making this Conſerve: The Pulp is apt to carry with it ſome of the prickly Fibres, which the Inſide of the Fruit is lined with; if theſe are retained in the Conſerve, they will irritate the Stomach, ſo as to occaſion vomiting.

Conſerva Prunorum Silveſtrium.

Conſerve of Sloes. Lond.

Let the Sloes be put into Water, and ſet over the Fire till they grow ſoft, with Care that they do not burſt. Then take the Sloes out of the Water, preſs out their Pulp, and mix with it thrice its Weight of double refined Sugar.

This Preparation is a gentle Aſtringent, and may be given as ſuch in the Doſe of four or five Drams. The Degree of its Aſtringency will vary according to the Maturity of the Sloes, and the Length of Time that the Conſerve has been kept.

Note, In making Conſerves, the Leaves, Flowers, *&c.* are to be reduced into a perfectly ſmooth Maſs, and the Sugar pulverized by itſelf and paſſed through a Sieve, before they are mixed with one another.

Some Simples are ſcarce reducible to the requiſite Fineneſs by beating in a Mortar; ſuch is Orange-Peel. This is moſt conveniently raſped or grated, then well mixed with the Sugar, and ſet by in a cloſe Veſſel for

for ſome Weeks; when the Compound will more eaſily beat ſmooth. This Peel, and the Roſe-buds, are commonly ground in wooden Mills made for that Purpoſe.

Some of the Leaves, when very turgid and full of Juice, may be ſuffered to dry a little before beating; otherwiſe the Conſerve turns out too ſoft, and almoſt liquid.

CHAP. III.

CONDITA. PRESERVES.

PRESERVES are made by ſteeping, or boiling recent Simples, firſt in Water, and then in Syrup, or Solution of Sugar. The Subject is afterwards either kept moiſt in the Syrup, or taken out and dried, that the Sugar may candy upon it, this laſt is the moſt uſual Method.

In this Proceſs, ſome of the valuable Parts of the Subject are extracted by the Liquor, and conſequently loſt to the Preparation; greater Regard being here had to Palatableneſs than medicinal Efficacy. And indeed moſt of the Preparations of this Kind are conſidered rather as Sweetmeats than as Medicines; as the Buſineſs of the Confectioner rather than of the Apothecary. It would be needleſs therefore to mention the Doſes of the ſeveral Articles, or give particular Remarks on the Manner of preparing them.

Radix Eryngii Condita.
Candied Eryngo Roots. Lond.

Boil them in Water, till the Rind will eaſily peel off: when peeled, ſlit them through the Middle, take out the Pith, and waſh them three or four times in cold Water. For every Pound of the Roots ſo prepared, take two Pounds of double refined Sugar, which is to be reſolved in a proper Quantity of Water, and ſet over the Fire: As ſoon as the Liquor begins to boil, put in the Roots, and continue the boiling till they are ſoft.

After this Manner are candied

Angelicæ Caules.
Angelica Stalks.

Cortex Aurantiorum Conditus.
Candied Orange-Peel.

Steep the freſh Peels of Seville Oranges in Water, which is to be frequently renewed, until they loſe their Bitterneſs. Then having diſſolved in Water a ſuitable Quantity of double refined Sugar, boil the Peels in this Liquor till they become ſoft and tranſparent.

After the ſame Manner are candied,

Limonum Cortices.
Lemon-Peels.

Edinb.

In the ſame, or a ſimilar Manner, may likewiſe be candied,

Radices Angelicæ.
Angelica Roots.

Radices Helenii.
Elecampane Roots.

Radices Scorzoneræ.
The Roots of Scorzonera.

Radices Symphyti.
Comfry Roots.

Cortices Citreorum.
Citron-Peel, *&c.*

All Sorts of Fruits, Flowers, and Seeds, may alſo be preſerved, either by keeping them in Syrup, or cruſting them over with Sugar; but theſe kinds of Preparations ſcarce belong to the Art of Pharmacy.

Nutmegs and Ginger are brought to us ready candied from the Eaſt-Indies.

Mars

Mars Saccharatus.

Sugared Steel.

Put any Quantity of clean Filings of Iron into a Braſs Kettle, ſuſpended over a very gentle Fire. Add to them, by little and little, twice their Weight of white Sugar, boiled to the Conſiſtence of Candy; agitating the Kettle continually, that the Filings may be cruſted over with the Sugar, and taking great Care to prevent their running into Lumps.

This is a very agreeable Preparation of Steel; but the Apothecaries never make it. The Confectioners follow the Proportions directed here; but they employ, beſides, a certain Medium, without which the Matter runs into Lumps: And of this they make a Secret.

CHAP. IV.

SUCCI. JUICES.

JUICES are obtained from recent Plants, &c. by Expreſſion. The Subject is firſt cut and moderately bruiſed; then included in a Hair-Bag, and committed to the Preſs.

If over bruiſed, a large Quantity of the herbaceous Matter will be forced out along with the Juice. Hempen or woollen Bags are apt to communicate a diſagreeable Flavour; the Threads of theſe likewiſe ſwell in proportion as they imbibe Moiſture, ſo as in great meaſure to prevent the free Percolation of the Juice.

Theſe Liquors, when newly expreſſed, are generally thick, viſcid, and very impure: By Colature, a Quantity of groſs Matter is ſeparated, the Juice becomes thinner, limpid, and better fitted for medicinal Purpoſes, though as yet not entirely pure: On ſtanding, it becomes again turbid, and apt to run into a fermentative or putrefactive State. Clarification with Whites of Eggs renders the Juices more perfectly fine; but there are few that will bear this Treatment without a manifeſt Injury to their Flavour, Taſte, and Virtue.

The moſt effectual Method of purifying and preſerving theſe Liquors is, to let the ſtrained Juices ſtand in a cool Place, till they have depoſited their groſſer Feces, and then gently paſs them ſeveral Times through a fine Strainer till perfectly clear; when about one fortieth Part their Weight of good Spirit of Wine may be added, and the whole ſuffered to ſtand as before; a freſh Sediment will now be depoſited, from which the Liquor is to be poured off, ſtrained again, and put into ſmall Bottles that have been waſhed with Spirit and dried. A little Oil is to be poured on the Surface, ſo as very nearly to fill the Bottles, and the Mouths cloſed with Leather, Paper, or ſtopt with Straw as the Flaſks in which Florence Wine is brought to us: This ſerves to keep out Duſt, and ſuffers the Air, which in proceſs of Time ariſes from all vegetable Liquors, to eſcape; which Air would otherwiſe endanger the Glaſſes, or, being imbibed afreſh, render their Contents vapid and foul. The Bottles are to be kept on the Bottom of a good Cellar or Vault. By this Method, Juices may be preſerved for a Year or two, and ſome for a much longer Time. Thoſe which are not injured in their Virtue by gentle Evaporation, are advantageouſly inſpiſſated to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup, of Honey, or even to that of a ſolid Extract.

Succi Scorbutici.

The Scorbutic Juices. Lond.

Take of the Juice of

Garden-Scurvygraſs, two Pints;

Brook-

Brooklime, one Pint;
Water-creſſes, one Pint;
Seville Oranges, a Pint and Quarter.

Mix them together, let them ſtand till the Feces have ſubſided, and then either pour the Liquor off clear, or paſs it through a Strainer.

Edinb.

Take of
Juice of Garden Scurvygraſs,
Oranges, each one Pint and a half;
Water-creſſes,
Brook-lime, each one Pint;
Double-refined Sugar, ten Ounces;
Compound Horſe-Raddiſh Water, half a Pint.

Mix the Juices with the Sugar, and depurate them according to Art; then add the ſpirituous Water.

Both theſe Compoſitions are of conſiderable Uſe for the Purpoſes expreſſed in the Title: The Orange Juice is an excellent Aſſiſtant to the Scurvygraſs and other acrid Antiſcorbutics, which, thus mixed, have been found from Experience to produce much better Effects than when exhibited by themſelves. Theſe Juices may be taken from two or three Ounces to as much as the Stomach can bear, two or three Times a Day: They generally increaſe the urinary Secretions, and ſometimes introduce a laxative Habit. Preſerved with the Cautions abovementioned, they will keep good for a conſiderable Time; though whatever Care be taken, they are found to anſwer better when freſh.

Rob Baccarum Sambuci.

Rob of Elder Berries. Lond.

Let the depurated Juice of Elderberries be inſpiſſated with a gentle Heat.

Edinb.

Take two Quarts of the Juice of ripe Elderberries, and half a Pound of refined Sugar. Evaporate over a gentle Fire, or in a Water-bath, to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

This Rob, prepared with or without Sugar, keeps well; and proves a Medicine of conſiderable Conſequence. It is a powerful ſaponaceous Reſolvent, opens Obſtructions of the Viſcera, promotes the natural Secretions, by Stool, Urine, and Sweat, and by this Means does Service in ſundry chronical Diſorders. The Doſe is from a Dram or two, to an Ounce or more. A Spoonful, diluted with Water, is uſefully taken, in common Colds, at Bedtime.

Succus Prunorum Silveſtrium, ſive Acacia Germanica.

Juice of Sloes, or German Acacia.

Edinb.

Let any Quantity of the Juice of unripe Sloes be inſpiſſated over a gentle Fire.

This is a moderately ſtrong Aſtringent, ſimilar to the Egyptian Acacia, for which it is not unfrequently ſubſtituted. It is given in Fluxes, &c. from a Scruple to a Dram.

Gelatina, ſeu Mixa Cydoniorum.

Gelly, or Marmalade of Quinces.

Edinb.

Take three Pints of depurated Quince-Juice, and a Pound of white Sugar. Boil them together according to Art.

This is an uſeful, cooling, reſtringent Medicine: It is given in Weakneſs of the Stomach, Retchings to vomit, Diarrhœas, and Dyſenteries, proceeding from an hot Indiſpoſition, or ſharp, bilious Humours. The Doſe is from a Dram

to

to half an Ounce or more, or as much as can conveniently be taken, at once or twice, upon the Point of a Knife.

Gelatina Barberorum.

Gelly of Barberries. Edinb.

Take a Pound of Barberries picked clean from the Stalks, and the ſame Quantity of white Sugar. Boil them with a gentle Heat to a due Conſiſtence, then paſs the Gelly through a Flannel Cloth.

Gelatina Ribeſiorum.

Gelly of Currants. Edinb.

It is prepared after the ſame Manner.

Here the Trouble of Expreſſion is ſaved, theſe ſoft Fruits freely giving out their Juice, which incorporates with the Sugar in the Proceſs. Both theſe Preparations are gratefully dulco-acid and cooling, and in this Intention are occaſionally made Uſe of, for moiſtening the Mouth and Fauces in febrile or inflammatory Diſtempers. Diſſolved in Water, they afford an uſeful diluent Drink, of a ſaponaceous Nature, which mingles with the Blood, or its Serum, when thickened (as in ſome kinds of Fevers) where pure Water runs off by the Kidneys almoſt unchanged. By the ſame Qualities, they prove ſerviceable likewiſe in chronical Diſorders proceeding from Obſtructions of the Viſcera, or accompanied with immoderate Heat: In bilious Fluxes, and putrid Scurvies, their liberal and continued Uſe has ſometimes had good Effects. Boerhaave greatly commends theſe kinds of Preparations in the ſcorbutic Diſorders to which ſeafaring People are particularly ſubject.

Elaterium. L. E.

Slit ripe wild Cucumbers, and having very lightly preſſed out the Juice, paſs it through a fine hair Sieve, into a glazed earthen Veſſel. After ſtanding for ſome Hours, the thicker Part will fall to the Bottom, when the thinner is to be poured off, and what liquid Matter is ſtill left, ſeparated by Filtration. The remaining thick Part is to be covered with a Linen Cloth, and expoſed to the Sun, or other gentle Heat, till grown thoroughly dry.

The common Method of Filtration does not ſucceed here; for the groſſer Parts of the Juice falling to the Bottom, ſink into the Paper, and prevent the more liquid from paſſing through. The Filtration therefore muſt be attempted in another manner, ſo as to drain the Liquor from the Top: This may be effected by placing one End of ſome Strips of Woollen Cloth, Skains of Cotton, or the like, in the Juice, and laying the other over the Edge of the Veſſel, ſo as to hang down lower than the Surface of the Liquor: Thus managed, the Separation of the more fluid Part ſucceeds in Perfection.

Elaterium is a ſtrong Cathartic, and oftentimes proves violently emetic. It is exhibited in Caſes where Medicines of the moſt powerful kind are neceſſary, from one to four or five Grains; and ſometimes added in ſmaller Quantities as a Stimulus to the weaker Purgatives.

Extractum Plantaginis.

Extract of Plantane. Edinb.

Take any Quantity of the Juice of Plantane. Depurate it, either by ſuffering the Juice to reſt, and then decanting off the clear Liquor, or by Colature, or by Clarification with Whites of Eggs. Afterwards evaporate the Juice, in *Balneo Mariæ*, to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

After the ſame manner Extracts may be made from any Acid or ſtyptic Plant.

The Extract of Plantane is ſaid to be a mild Aſtringent; and as ſuch, has ſometimes been given in the Doſe of a Dram or two, in Diarrhœas, and other Diſorders where Medicines of that Claſs are indicated. The preſent Practice holds it in no great Eſteem.

CHAP. V.

EXTRACTA et RESINÆ.

EXTRACTS and RESINS.

L. E.

EXTRACTS are prepared from certain vegetable Subſtances, by the means of Water; which is firſt boiled on the Subject till ſufficiently impregnated with its Virtues, the Decoction paſſed through a Strainer, and ſet by till the Feces have ſubſided: The Liquor is then poured off clear, and evaporated to a pilular Conſiſtence; Care being taken towards the End of the Operation, that the Matter do not burn to the Veſſel.

This Proceſs affords us ſome of the more active Parts of Plants, free from the uſeleſs, indiſſoluble, earthy Matter, which makes the largeſt Share of their Bulk. There is a great Difference in vegetable Subſtances, with regard to their Fitneſs for this Operation; ſome yielding to it all their Virtues, and others ſcarce any. Thoſe Parts in which the ſweet, glutinous, emollient, cooling, bitter, auſtere, aſtringent Virtues reſide, are totally extracted by the boiling Water, and remain almoſt entire upon evaporating it: Whilſt thoſe which contain the peculiar Odour, Flavour, and aromatic Quality, are either not extracted at all, or exhale along with the Menſtruum, and may be collected by another Proceſs, to be ſpoken of hereafter. Thus Gentian Root, which is almoſt ſimply bitter, yields an Extract poſſeſſing, in a ſmall Volume, the whole Taſte and Virtues of the Root: Wormwood, which has a Degree of warmth and ſtrong Flavour joined to the Bitter, loſes the two firſt in the Evaporation, and gives an Extract not greatly different from the foregoing: The aromatic Quality of Cinnamon is diſſipated by this Treatment, its Aſtringency remaining; whilſt an Extract made from the Flowers of Lavender and Roſemary, diſcovers nothing either of the Taſte, Smell, or Virtues of the Flowers.

RESINS may be prepared, nearly in the ſame Manner, by uſing rectified Spirit of Wine inſtead of Water.

This Menſtruum, beſides the ſweet, bitter, aſtringent, or purgative Matter of Plants, diſſolves thoſe Parts in which their Flavour, Odour, and aromatic Virtues reſide; and does not readily carry them off in its Exhalation; the Heat ſufficient to exhale pure Spirit, being much leſs than that in which Water conſiderably evaporates, or vegetable Odours diſtil. Hence a Reſin, or rather ſpirituous Extract, of Wormwood, contains the Warmth and Flavour, as well as the Bitterneſs of the Herb; one made from Cinnamon poſſeſſes its aromatic Virtue, as well as its Aſtringency; and one from Lavender and Roſemary Flowers retains the Flavour and Virtue of the Subject.

It is obſervable, that although rectified Spirit is the proper Menſtruum only of the pure volatile Oil, and the groſſer reſinous Matter of Vegetables, and Water only of the mucilaginous and ſaline; yet theſe Principles are in almoſt all Plants ſo in-

intimately combined together, that whichever of these Liquors is applied at first, it will take up a Portion of whatever is directly soluble only in the other. Hence sundry Vegetables, extremely resinous, and whose Virtues consist chiefly in their Resin, afford nevertheless very useful Extracts with Water, though not equal to those obtained by a prudent Application of Spirit.

General Rules for making Extracts with Water.

1. It is indifferent whether Herbs are used fresh or dry; since nothing that can be preserved in this Process will be lost by drying.

2. The more compact and resinous vegetable Matters should, if possible, be used fresh; as in this State they most readily give out their Virtues.

3. Very compact dry Substances should be reduced into exceeding small Parts, previous to the Affusion of the Menstruum.

4. The Quantity of Water ought to be no greater than is necessary for extracting the Virtues of the Subject. A Difference herein will sometimes occasion a Variation in the Quality of the Product: The larger the Quantity of Liquor, the longer Fire will be requisite for evaporating it, and consequently the more of the volatile Parts of the Subject will be dissipated. A long continued Heat likewise makes a considerable Alteration in the Matter which is not volatile: Sweet Substances by long boiling with Water become nauseous; and the drastic Purgatives lose their Virulence; though without any remarkable Separation of their Parts.

5. The Decoctions are to be depurated by Colature; and afterwards suffered to stand for a Day or two, when a considerable Quantity of Sediment is usually found at the Bottom. If the Liquor, poured off clear, be boiled down a little, and afterwards suffered to cool again, it will deposite a fresh Sediment, from which it may be decanted before you proceed to finish the Evaporation. The Decoctions of very resinous Substances do not require this Treatment, and are rather injured by it; the Resin subsiding along with the feculent Matter.

6. The Evaporation is most conveniently performed in broad shallow Vessels: The larger the Surface of the Liquor, the sooner will the aqueous Parts exhale: This Effect may likewise be promoted by Agitation.

7. When the Matter begins to grow thick, great Care is necessary to prevent its burning. This Accident, almost unavoidable if the Quantity is large, and the Fire applied as usual under the evaporating Pan, may be effectually secured against, by carrying on the Inspissation after the common Manner, no farther than to the Consistence of a Syrup, when the Matter is to be poured into shallow tin, or earthen Pans, and placed in an Oven, with its Door open, moderately heated; which acting uniformly on every Part of the Liquid, will soon reduce it to any Degree of Consistence required. This may likewise be done in *balneo mariæ*, by setting the evaporating Vessel in boiling Water; but the Evaporation is here exceeding slow and tedious.

8. Extracts are to be sprinkled with a little Spirit of Wine, to prevent their growing mouldy. [L.] They should be kept in Bladders moistened with sweet Oil. [E.]

Extractum Radicum Enulæ Campanæ.
Extract of the Roots of Elecampane, Lond.

This Extract retains a great Share of the Virtues of the Root: Its Taſte ſomewhat warm, and not ungratefully bitteriſh. It is given, from a Scruple to a Dram, in a lax State of the Fibres of the Stomach, and ſome Diſorders of the Breaſt.

Extractum Radicum Gentianæ.
Extract of the Roots of Gentian. L. E.

Extractum Foliorum Abſinthii.
Extract of the Leaves of Wormwood. [E.]

Extractum Foliorum Centaurii Minoris.
Extract of the Leaves of Leſſer Centaury. [E.]

Extractum Florum Chamæmeli.
Extract of Chamæmel Flowers. [E.]

Theſe Extracts are almoſt ſimply bitter; the peculiar Flavour of ſuch of the Subjects as have any, being diſſipated in the Evaporation: The Chemiſts uſually prepare the Extracts of Wormwood and Chamæmel Flowers, from the Decoction which remains in the Still after the Diſtillation of their eſſential Oils: And, provided the Still has been perfectly clean, and the Liquors not ſtood too long in it after the Diſtillation, this Piece of Frugality is not to be diſapproved of; ſince whether we catch the exhaling Vapour, or ſuffer it to diſſipate in the Air, the remaining Extract will be the ſame. The Virtues of all theſe Extracts may be learned from thoſe of the reſpective Vegetables whence they are drawn.

Extractum Radicum Hellebori Nigri.
Extract of the Roots of Black Hellebore. [L. E.]

This Extract purges with conſiderable leſs Violence than the crude Root; and is perhaps one of the beſt Preparations of Hellebore, when intended to act only as a Cathartic. The Doſe is from eight or ten Grains to a Scruple, or more.

Extractum Foliorum Rutæ.
Extract of Rue-Leaves. [L.]

Extractum Foliorum Sabinæ.
Extract of the Leaves of Savin. [L.]

The Virtues of theſe Plants reſide chiefly in their volatile Parts: Nevertheleſs the Extracts contain a greater Share of them than might be expected, provided they are prepared with ſuitable Addreſs, according to the general Directions.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.
Extract of Liquorice. [L. E.]

Lightly boil freſh Liquorice Roots in Water, preſs the Decoction through a Strainer, and after the Feces have ſubſided, evaporate it until it no longer ſticks to the Fingers, taking Care, towards the End of the Operation, to prevent an Empyreuma.

It is convenient, before boiling the Root, to cut it tranſverſely into ſmall Pieces, that it may more readily give out its Virtues to light Coction: If the Boiling is long continued, the rich ſweet Taſte, for which this Preparation is valued, will be greatly injured. For the ſame Reaſon, the Quantity of Water ought to be no larger than is abſolutely neceſſary to extract the Virtues of the Root: A Quart, or at moſt three Pints, will be fully ſufficient for a Pound of Liquorice. It would be of conſiderable Advantage to the Preparation, and probably (when made in Quantity) leſs ex-

expenſive to the Preparer, to uſe inſtead of the Decoction, Juice of Liquorice, preſſed out betwixt Iron Rollers, after the Manner practiſed abroad for obtaining the Juice of the Sugar-Cane.

Large Quantities of Extract of Liquorice have been uſually brought to us from Spain, and other foreign Countries; but it is very rarely met with in the Shops in Perfection; the Makers of this Commodity, both at home and abroad, being either very ſlovenly in its Preparation, or deſignedly mixing it with Sand, and other Impurities. When made with due Care, it is exceedingly ſweet, not at all bitteriſh, or nauſeous, more agreeable in Taſte than the Root itſelf, of a pleaſant Smell, a rediſh brown Colour, and when drawn out into Strings, of a bright golden Colour; totally ſoluble in Water, without depoſiting any Feces.

This Preparation would be very convenient for many Purpoſes in the Shops, if kept in a ſomewhat ſofter Conſiſtence than that of an Extract. The only Inconvenience attending this ſoft Form is, its being apt in a ſhort time to grow mouldy; this may be effectually prevented, by the Addition of a ſmall Portion of Spirit of Wine.

Extractum Jalapii.

Extract of Jalap. [Lond.]

Upon powdered Jalap, pour ſome rectified Spirit of Wine, and with a gentle Heat, extract a Tincture: boil the remaining Jalap in freſh Parcels of Water. Strain the firſt Tincture, and draw off the Spirit, till what remains begins to grow thick: Boil the ſtrained Decoction alſo to a like Thickneſs: Then mix both the inſpiſſated Matters together, and with a gentle Fire reduce the whole to a pilular Conſiſtence.

This Extract is an uſeful Purgative, preferable to the crude Root, as being of more uniform Strength, and as the Doſe, by the Rejection of the woody Parts, is rendered ſmaller: The mean Doſe is twelve Grains. If the ſpirituous Tincture was inſpiſſated by itſelf, it would afford a reſinous Maſs, which occaſions violent griping, and yet does not prove ſufficiently cathartic; the watery Decoctions yield an Extract which operates exceeding weakly: Both joined together, as in this Preparation, compoſe an effectual and ſafe Purge. This Method of making Extracts might be advantageouſly applied to ſundry other reſinous Subſtances, as the dry Woods, Roots, Barks, *&c.* a ſmall Quantity of Spirit takes up the Reſin, and much leſs Water than would otherwiſe be neceſſary, extracts all the other ſoluble Parts. Where the Subject has any peculiar Flavour, this is readily imbibed by the Spirit, and as it does not ariſe with the Menſtruum in Exhalation, is retained in the Extract; whilſt, if Water was applied at firſt, it is entirely diſſipated.

Edinb.

Take any Quantity of Jalap-Root, very well bruiſed, pour upon it as much rectified Spirit of Wine as will cover it to the Height of four Fingers, and digeſt them together in a Sand-heat: Pour off this Tincture, and put to the remaining Magma a ſufficient Quantity of Water, with a little Salt of Tartar: Boil them together for an Hour: Then paſs the Decoction through a Strainer, and afterwards evaporate it to the Conſiſtence of Honey, mixing in, toward the End of the Evaporation, the ſpirituous Tincture, and keeping them continually ſtirring, that the whole may be reduced into an uniform Maſs.

Here the ſpirituous Tincture is

added without any previous Inſpiſſation to the thickened Decoction, in order that the reſinous and gummy Parts may be the more perfectly intermixed. With regard to the alkaline Salt, half a Dram, or two Scruples thereof were, in former Editions of the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, directed to be added to each Ounce of every kind of Extract, to keep the Preparation the longer moiſt: It ſeems here principally intended to promote the Action of the Water as a Menſtruum upon the Root; nevertheleſs, Water alone is ſufficiently able to extract all the medicinal Parts which remain in Jalap after Spirit of Wine has duly performed its Office. It ſhould ſeem not quite ſo convenient, if the fixt Salt be thought an uſeful Ingredient, to leave its Quantity to be determined at the Diſcretion of every Compounder: Since different Quantities will not only alter the Doſe of the Medicine, but vary its Action more than may be at firſt ſuſpected.

Extractum Ligni Campechenſis.

Extract of Logwood. [Lond.]

Take of Logwood, reduced to Powder, one Pound. Boil it in a Gallon of Water till half the Liquor is conſumed, repeating the Coction with freſh Water four Times, or oftener; the ſeveral Decoctions are to be mixed together, paſſed through a Strainer, and evaporated to a due Conſiſtence.

The Extract of Logwood has been uſed for a conſiderable Time in ſome of our Hoſpitals, but is now firſt received into the Pharmacopæia. It has an agreeable ſweet Taſte, with ſome Degree of Aſtringency; and hence becomes ſerviceable in Diarrhœas, for blunting the Acrimony of the Juices, and moderately conſtringing the Inteſtines and Orifices of the ſmaller Veſſels: It may be given from a Scruple to half a Dram, and repeated five or ſix times a Day to Advantage. During the Uſe of this Medicine, the Stools are frequently tinged red by it, which has occaſioned ſome to be alarmed, as if the Colour proceeded from Blood: The Preſcriber therefore ought to caution the Patient againſt any Surprize of this kind.

Extractum Corticis Peruviani, molle et durum.

Extract of Peruvian Bark, ſoft and hard. [Lond.]

Boil a Pound of powdered Bark in five or ſix Quarts of Water, for an Hour or two, and pour off the Liquor, which whilſt hot will be red and tranſparent, but on growing cold becomes yellow and turbid. The remaining Bark is to be boiled again in the ſame Quantity of Water as before, and this Proceſs repeated till the Liquor remains tranſparent when cold. All the Decoctions, ſtrained and mixed together, are to be evaporated over a very gentle Fire to a due Conſiſtence, Care being taken to prevent the Matter from burning.

This Extract is directed to be kept in the Shops, both in a ſoft and a hard Form; the firſt of a proper Conſiſtence for making into Pills; the other fit for being reduced into Powder.

Peruvian Bark is a very reſinous Drug: The reſin melts out by the Heat, but is not perfectly diſſolved by the Water; hence, in cooling, it ſeparates, renders the Liquid turbid, and in part falls to the Bottom, as appears manifeſtly upon examining the Sediment by Spirit of Wine. This Extract might be made to better Advantage by the Aſſiſtance of Spirit of Wine, after the ſame Manner as that of Jalap; and this Method

thod the Edinburgh College have directed. But, as the Committee obſerve, all the Spirits which can be expected to be employed for this Proceſs among us, are accompanied with ſome Degree of a bad Flavour: This adheres moſt ſtrongly to the phlegmatic Part of the Spirit, which evaporating laſt, muſt communicate this ill Flavour to the Extract; a Circumſtance of very great Conſequence; as this Medicine is deſigned for ſuch whoſe Stomachs are too weak to bear a due Quantity of Bark in Subſtance. Ten or twelve Grains of the hard Extract are reckoned equivalent to about half a Dram of the Bark itſelf.

Extractum Ligni Guaiaci, molle et durum.

Extract of Guaiacum Wood, ſoft and hard. [Lond.]

Boil a Pound of Shavings of Guaiacum in a Gallon of Water, till half the Liquor is waſted, repeating the Operation four Times, or oftener, with the ſame Quantities of freſh Water. The ſeveral Decoctions, paſſed through a Strainer, are to be mixed and inſpiſſated together; when the aqueous Parts are almoſt entirely exhaled, a little rectified Spirit of Wine is to be added, that the whole may be reduced into an uniform and tenacious Maſs. This Extract is to be prepared, as the foregoing, in a ſoft and hard Form.

Here the reſinous Parts of the Wood, which were boiled out with the Water, are apt to ſeparate towards the End of the Inſpiſſation: Hence an Addition of Spirit becomes neceſſary, to keep them united with the reſt of the Matter. The Extract agrees in Virtue with the Wood.

Extractum Catharticum.

Cathartic Extract. [Lond.]

Take of

Socotrine Aloes, an Ounce and a half;
Colocynth, ſix Drams;
Scammony, half an Ounce;
Leſſer Cardamoms, huſked, half an Ounce;
Proof Spirit, one Pint.

Having cut the Colocynth ſmall, and bruiſed the Seeds, pour on them the vinous Spirit, and digeſt with a gentle Heat for four Days. Preſs out the Tincture, and diſſolve therein the Aloes and Scammony, firſt ſeparately reduced to Powder: Then draw off the Spirit, and inſpiſſate the remaining Maſs to a pilular Conſiſtence.

The Title of this Medicine expreſſes its Virtue. It is a very powerful Cathartic, and relied on in Caſes where the Life of the Patient depends on its taking Effect: The Doſe is from fifteen Grains to two Scruples. It does not retain ſo much of the Flavour of the Cardamon-Seeds as might be expected.

In the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, this Extract is directed as follows, under the Name of,

Pilulæ, ſeu Extractum, Rudii.

The Pills, or Extract of Rudius.

Take of

Black Hellebore Roots,
Colocynth,
Socotorine Aloes, each two Ounces;
Scammony, one Ounce;
Vitriolated Tartar, two Drams;
Diſtilled Oil of Cloves, one Dram.

Bruiſe the Colocynth and Hellebore, pour on them two Quarts of Water, and boil to the Conſumption of half the Liquor: paſs the Decoction through a Strainer, and evaporate it to the Conſiſtence of Honey; then add the Aloes and Scammony, reduced into fine Powder: When the Maſs is taken from the Fire, mix into it the vitriolated Tartar, and diſtilled Oil.

Gummi et Resina Aloes.

Gum and Resin of Aloes. [Lond.]

Boil four Ounces of Socotrine Aloes in two Pints of Water, till as much as possible of the Aloes is dissolved. The Solution suffered to rest for a Night, will deposite the Resin to the Bottom of the Vessel: After which, the remaining Liquor, strained, if needful, is to be evaporated, that the Gum may be left.

The Gum of Aloes is somewhat less purgative, and considerably less disagreeable than the crude Juice. This Alteration is not owing, as might be supposed, to the Separation of the Resin; for the pure Resin of Aloes is still less disagreeable, and less purgative, even than the Gum; some have denied that it has any purgative Virtue at all, and others ascribe to it an astringent Quality. I have exhibited this Resin, divided by Trituration with the testaceous Powders, in the Dose of a Scruple, without observing any Effect from it. The Gum seems to be the only Part here intended for medicinal Use: If the Resin is required, it ought to be farther purified by Solution in Spirit of Wine; for as it is obtained by Precipitation from an aqueous Solution of impure Aloes, all the Impurities of the Drug, that are not soluble in Water, will precipitate along with it.

Resina Jalappæ.

Resin of Jalap. [Edinb.]

Take any Quantity of Jalap-Root, very well bruised: Pour upon it as much rectified Spirit of Wine as will cover the Root to the Height of four Fingers, and digest them together in a sand Heat, till a Tincture is extracted. Filter this Tincture through Paper, put it into a glass Cucurbit, and distil off one half of the Spirit: Pour on the Residuum a sufficient Quantity of Water; the Resin will be precipitated to the Bottom; which is afterwards to be dried for Use, with a very gentle Heat.

After the same Manner are prepared,

Resina Guaiaci.

Resin of Guaiacum. [E.]

Resina Corticis Peruviani.

Resin of Peruvian Bark. [Edinb.]

Resina Scammonii.

Resin of Scammony, &c. [Edinb.]

All these are pure Resins, such gummy Parts as the Spirit might have taken up, remaining suspended in the Liquor after the Addition of the Water, whilst the Resin precipitates. This Indissolubility in aqueous Fluids, and their tenacious Quality, by which they adhere to the coats of the Intestines, occasion Gripes and other Inconveniences, forbids exhibiting them by themselves: They may be fitted for Use by triturating them with testaceous Powders, or with Almonds, into the Form of an Emulsion, or by dissolving them in Spirit of Wine, and mixing the Solution with a proper Quantity of Syrup. Six or eight Grains of the Resins of Jalap, or Scammony, managed in this manner, prove powerfully cathartic, without griping, or greatly disordering the Body.

It has been said, that Resin of Jalap is frequently adulterated with common Resin; and that this Abuse may be discovered by Spirit of Wine, which dissolves the former, without touching the latter. This Criterion, however, is not to be relied on; for there are many cheap Resins which are soluble in Spirit of Wine, as well as that of Jalap; and there is not any one which may not be artfully rendered so.

Edinb.

Edinb.

The Resin of Guaiacum may be more commodiously made from Gum Guaiacum, than from the Wood.

Gum Guaiacum, as it is called, is very impure, and contains, besides its Resin, a large Quantity of mucilaginous and earthy Matter: This Method of purifying it therefore is very necessary. The Resin extracted from the Wood and from the Gum, are in Quality the same: Sixteen Ounces of the Wood yield about three of Resin, more or less, according to the Goodness of the Wood: The same Quantity of the Gum, commonly met with, nine or ten; and the best not above twelve. The Bark is somewhat less resinous than the Wood.

Boerhaave takes Notice of a kind of Extracts, which he calls Essential Extracts, of which he gives an Example in the

Extractum Croci.

Extract of Saffron.

Nature has prepared, in particular Parts of certain Vegetables, a determined kind of Body, so different from all others as scarce to be referred to any other known Kind; and has at the same time endowed it with Virtues, otherwise inimitable. We have an Example of this in the Chives of Saffron, which the principal Chymists have esteemed so much as to call it the Philosopher's Spice, and to denote it by the initial Letters *Aroph*, which stand for *Aroma Philosophorum*. It is incredible how rich this Saffron is in Colour, Taste, Odour, and Virtue; how small the Bulk is that possesses all these rich Faculties; and how tender and easily corruptible the Thing itself is; and therefore requires a peculiar Method of Operation.

Take, therefore, two Ounces of the choicest fresh English Saffron dried, and either cut small, or remaining whole. Put it into a clean Bolt-head, with a long and slender Neck; pour upon it so much of the purest Alcohol as may float four or six Inches above it; Then stop the Glass slightly with a Wreath of Paper. Put it into a Furnace, so that it may be exposed to a Heat of only a hundred Degrees. Leave it thus in Digestion three Days, the Vessel being often shook: Let it afterwards rest for twenty-four Hours in a cold quiet Place; then carefully strain off all the tinged Liquor, thro' a Piece of clean Linen, placed in a Funnel set in a clean Glass, and keep it closely stopt. It will be of a bright red Colour. The Saffron remaining at the Bottom of the Glass will be found paler than before. To this pour the like Quantity of fresh *Alcohol*, and proceed as before; and mix the Tincture thus acquired with the former. Let these Tinctures be distilled in a Glass Body, fitted with its Head, and perfectly well closed, with a Fire of a hundred Degrees, till about an Ounce remains behind; which, when cold, is to be poured into a Glass Vessel, to be kept carefully stopt. It will prove of an exceeding red Colour, a highly fragrant Odour, and a bitter, aromatic, penetrating Taste, and have the Consistence of thin Oil. Let it be kept under the Title of the *Essential Extract of Saffron*. The Spirit that comes over in the Distillation will be limpid, and colourless; but retains the grateful and aromatic Smell and Taste of Saffron. This is to be reserved for the same Use, and thus every time becomes the richer.

This

This Extract mixes with Water, Spirit, and Oil, and has ſuch exhilerating Virtues, that, being uſed too freely, it occaſions an almoſt perpetual and indecent Laughter; but, uſed moderately, it becomes properly exhilarating. It tinges the Urine red, and is particularly ſaid to deſtroy the petrifying Power thereof in the Kidnies, and therefore to be an extraordinary Remedy againſt the Stone. It is the true Aroph of Paracelſus. There is no Occaſion previouſly to digeſt the Saffron with Bread in the Heat of Horſe-Dung, in order to procure its Tincture, which is thus rendered rather worſe than better. For in our preſent Preparation, all that is efficacious is brought together, without Loſs, or impairing its peculiar Virtues, or any ſenſible Change. And theſe Preparations being miſcible with any Liquor, and of a very penetrating, ſubtle Nature, eaſily enter the fineſt Veſſels of the Body; and, by their extraordinary Mobility, diffuſe their Virtue through the whole, and chiefly excite the animal Spirits. Laſtly, they have that admirable Virtue, which the Author of Nature has planted in them, and which can never be explained upon any Principle, and can only be known in itſelf from its Effects.

The like Extracts may be obtained from Ambergriſe, Muſk, Civet, Balm of Gilead, Liquid Amber, Liquid Storax, Cloves, Mace, Nutmeg, Angelica, Galangal, Orrice, and other Barks, and Flowers of a ſubtile Fragrance. Whence it is plain, that theſe Spirits of particular Bodies may be extracted and collected by Alcohol. And hence their ſudden Action ſeems to proceed; becauſe the moſt ſpirituous Alcohol, uniting with theſe active Spirits, makes a Medicine that immediately diffuſes its Virtues every Way, and carries it through the Body. And when a ſimilar Remedy is prepared from ſeveral ſuch Ingredients mixed together, it eaſily appears, that thus an admirable Remedy may be compounded, rich in united Virtues, according to the Intention of the Artiſt; ſo that nothing of this Kind can be invented more effectual. Theſe Extracts are beſt taken in Canary, or the like rich unctuous Spaniſh Wine.

CHAP. VI.

Of OILS in General.

THERE is a certain Part in Plants, which being either ſpontaneouſly fluid, or eaſily made ſo by a gentle Heat, is called their Oil. This Oil may become thick by long ſtanding, as we ſee in the Oil of Turpentine, which, though extremely fluid at firſt, manifeſtly thickens by Degrees. It may alſo grow thick with Cold, and thus appear knotty, like Fiſh-ſpawn; and may become ſolid, as we ſee in Wax; but by what Means ſoever it thus becomes hard, it flows again upon being applied to the Fire. This Oil, therefore, whenever it becomes liquid, is at the ſame time unctuous, or exceeding ſoft and ſlippery to the Touch; though it has at the ſame Time a certain Tenacity or Viſcoſity in its Parts, not found in Waters and Spirits. Again, theſe Oils are always inflammable, and feed both Fire and Flame, being themſelves diſpoſed to go into the Flame; a Property not found in Air, Water, or Earth. Laſtly, Oil will not intimately mix with Water; but, when ſhook therein, repels the Water from it, collects together, and ſeparates into a diſtinct Liquor; in which reſpect it differs from Spi-

rits.

rits. Vegetable Oil, therefore, is an unctuous inflammable Liquor, that does not mix with Water.

This Oil is found of many different Kinds in Plants. In the volatile Sort, which is produced in the Diſtillation of the Waters from unctuous Vegetables, lodges the preſiding Spirit, which contains the Taſte and Smell of the Plant. Whence in this Oil the particular ſenſible Properties of the Plant manifeſtly reſide, which, being once ſeparated, robs the Plant of its Nature. Thus, if all this Oil were totally extracted from Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, or Nutmegs, theſe Bodies would remain of their priſtine Form, ſo as to be perfectly diſtinguiſhable, though they retain nothing of their peculiar Properties. For when all this Oil is taken away, thoſe Spices can no longer be diſtinguiſhed by the Smell or Taſte; though the Body of the Oil receives not its Smell and Taſte from itſelf, but entirely from that Spirit, which, when preſent, diſtinguiſhes theſe Oils, and, when abſent, leaves them ſcarce diſtinguiſhable, and almoſt of one and the ſame Nature.

Sometimes in certain Plants, and particular Parts thereof, this Oil is collected pure, in little peculiar Cells or Receptacles. At other times oily Particles are mixed with the Juices of Plants, and ſo diſperſed therein, as ſcarce to appear in the Form of Oil, but lie concealed in that of Soap. But when theſe latent oily Particles aſſociate, or ſeparate from the reſt, they immediately appear in the Form of Oil. Thus the Juices of a Plant being extracted with Water, inſpiſſated, made ſaponaceous, and dried, it is manifeſt they contain Oil by their burning. On the other hand, a pure Oil diſtils from Inciſions made in the Fir, the Pine, and the Larch-Tree. A tranſverſe Section being made into the Root of Maſterwort, newly dug up in the Winter, we may, by the Help of a Microſcope, perceive little Drops of gold-coloured Oil, ouzing out from certain Veſſels on the Surface. And the ſame holds true of a Nutmeg, or Almond, cut with a warm Knife. But we find this Oil no where more plentiful than in the Cotyledons, or ſeminal Lobes of Plants, where it defends the tender Embryo from the pernicious Effects of unſeaſonable Water, or too great Cold; for Freezing might probably prove deſtructive to ſo fine a Structure. This Oil alſo is, in the Winter-time, found driven towards the Bark by the preceding Summer; and, being there more drained from its watery Moiſture, is collected in great Abundance, eſpecially in the Ever-greens. The Oil of Vegetables, therefore, chiefly abounds in their more durable Parts, in order to defend the other natural and more neceſſary ones, and is therefore found in ſuch Parts as are fartheſt removed from the abſorbing Veſſels of the Roots, and the nutrimental Juice drawn in from the Earth; and thus more Oil is found in ripe Linſeed, than perhaps in all the other Parts of the Plant together. Sometimes alſo this Oil is collected in ſuch Quantity, as ſpontaneouſly to appear in its proper Form, burſt its Cells, and run out. Whence the Barks of Trees and Fruits principally afford it; as we ſee in Pine-apples, Juniper-berries, *&c.* eſpecially in the Ever-greens, where the outward Bark is often caſed over with this Oil. The Trees in the Northern Regions, which grow upon the high Mountains, expoſed to the freezing Cold, more particularly afford it. Whence it ſhould ſeem, that this Oil is highly requiſite to defend the Life of Vegetables againſt the freezing Cold of Winter. We likewiſe obſerve, that

that theſe fat Oils chiefly grow and collect in full-grown Plants, that ſoon after ſeem, as it were, to ſleep or become aged. For both Herbs and Trees contain little Oil in their young growing State, but are diſtended with a diluted, thin, watery Juice. Thus Flax, ſoon after it is firſt ſown, riſes in the Form of Graſs, and is merely aqueous; but, when come to Maturity, it loſes its Greenneſs, grows yellow, and now affords a copious Oil, eſpecially in its Seed. And the ſame holds true of a young Pine, compared with one that is full grown. It is alſo obſerved, that the ſhrubby Plants, which have lively Roots, gradually contract themſelves upon the Approach of Winter, with-hold their Juices, perſpire but little, receive but ſmall Nouriſhment from the Earth, nor throw much off into the Air; and thus they continue to do in a higher Degree, as the Winter comes on, till at length they in a manner reſt. On the other hand, as the Spring approaches, all begins to move again; they take in Nouriſhment, and perſpire. If theſe autumnal or winter Stations may be called Times of Sleep, and the Summer and vernal Periods Times of Waking, in Plants, it will generally appear, that the Oils of Vegetables are increaſed in their Sleeping, but the Water in their Waking. Thus the Root of Maſterwort, being perfectly leafleſs in the Winter, and lying hid and unactive in the Earth, may be called dormant; but if now dug up, and examined, it will be found rich in Oil; but if again dug up in May, it appears aqueous, ſaline, and by no means ſo oily as before; and the ſame is obſerved in Trees. Laſtly, we ſee that old Trees are oppreſſed with their own Oil, and thence ſuffocated, through the Abundance of Fat, as the Pine, the Fir, *&c.* where this Oil appears in the Form of a Gum-reſin; but in others, under that of Roſin, Oil, or Balſam. And hence it is, that Gardeners ſo frequently complain of the Death of Trees, obſtructed in their Bark, which thus die, as Animals do, when choaked with their own Fat.

The Chymiſt, therefore, who would extract the Oils of Vegetables, ſhould firſt learn from Botany, that there are certain Seaſons wherein Plants abound with Water and Salt, and then but little with Oil; and again, that there are other Seaſons wherein they principally abound with Oil, and but little with Water and Salt. For whilſt new Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit are forming in Plants, the Motion of the aqueous Juices, pregnant with Salt, is promoted, and the ſluggiſh Oils excluded; but when the Leaves begin to wither and fall off, the Flowers to ſhed, or the Fruit to ripen, or ſpontaneouſly fall off, when perfect, then the oily Parts gradually collect together, and preſide, the more ſubtile ones being diſſipated by the Summer's Heat. Whence Builders fell their Timber in the Midſt of Winter, that it may be durable, and Proof againſt Moiſture and Rottenneſs. For all the hardeſt, moſt ponderous, and laſting Woods, are found to abound with a ponderous Oil. Thus Cedar and *Lignum Vitæ* contain an exceeding heavy, compact, copious Oil. Chymiſts, therefore, muſt chuſe their Subjects for Salt at a certain Seaſon, and for Oil at a very different one.

Olea per Expreſſionem.
Oils by Expreſſion.

Theſe Oils are obtained from certain Seeds and Kernels of Fruits, by pounding them in a Stone Mortar, and then including them in a Canvas Bag, which is wrapt in a Hair Cloth, and committed to the Preſs not heated.

The Canvas, if employed alone, would be ſqueezed ſo cloſe to the Plates of the Preſs as to prevent the Oil from running down: By the Interpoſition

terpoſition of the Hair Bag, a free Paſſage is allowed it.

The Expreſſion of the Oil is greatly facilitated by Heat: Hence thoſe who prepare theſe Oils for mechanical Uſes, heat the Plates of the Preſs conſiderably. For medicinal Purpoſes, this is by no means allowable; as the Oil becomes leſs ſoft and palatable, and ſubject to grow rancid.

Nor muſt the Oils be kept in a warm Place after the Expreſſion. Expoſed but for a few Days to a Heat no greater than that of the Human Body, they loſe their emollient Quality, become extremely rancid and acrimonious; and in this State, inſtead of ſoftening and relaxing, irritate and inflame.

So much are theſe Oils diſpoſed to this diſagreeable Alteration, that they frequently contract an Acrimony before their Expreſſion from the Subject: Hence the unctuous Seeds and Kernels are often met with very rancid. This Obſervation affords an uſeful Caution, to be very careful in the Choice of theſe Subſtances: With the Heat only of ſeventy Degrees, they preſently degenerate, without any foreign Body being mixed with them, and thus become thin, ſharp, bitter, rancid, yellow, corroſive, and inflammatory; whereas they were before thick, mild, ſweet, almoſt inſipid, white, anodyne, and relaxing; and theſe ſurprizing Changes happen in a few Days in the Summer's Heat. Freſh drawn Oil of Almonds will prove healing and ſuppling to the parched rough Mouth and Jaws in the Quinſey; and the ſame Oil, in a few Days afterwards, ſuddenly inflames the Jaws of a Perſon in Health; and the ſweeter it was when freſh, the ſharper it proves when old and rancid. Hence Almonds, Walnuts, and Piſtachoes become exceedingly nauſeous when rancid, and ſubject to occaſion a ſudden Quinſey, and excite a Fever, through the burning Effect they have upon the Mouth, Throat, Stomach, and Inteſtines. Phyſicians, therefore, ſhould be cautious when they order Oil of Almonds in acute Diſtempers, that it be freſh drawn, from Almonds that were not rancid, and, in the Heat of Summer, not kept above twenty-four Hours. The ſame thing is alſo found in Butter, Animal Fat, Marrow, and the more perfect Oils hereof. All which, though innocent when freſh, become highly nauſeous by ſtanding unſalted in a hot Air, where they turn yellow, blue, or green, become rank, corroſive, and very poiſonous in the Plague. Thus a great Acrimony is ſometimes found in Cheeſe that has been long kept, whereby the whole Mouth is ſometimes violently inflamed; whence we may eaſily conceive, what Effects it might have upon the *Viſcera*. It is an obvious Experiment, that Oil, by boiling, will ſoon turn yellow, red, black, bitter, ſharp, and unwholſome. And this ſhews us how Oils may, in ſix Hours time, become extremely bitter in the Stomach; and, when vomited up, be erroneouſly taken for the Bile; for this Matter takes Flame at the Fire.

Oleum Amygdalinum.
Oil of Almonds. [L. E.]

This is prepared from the ſweet and bitter Almonds indifferently; the Oils obtained from both Sorts being altogether the ſame.

Oleum Juglandium.
Oil of Walnuts. [E.]
Oleum Seminum Lini.
Oil of Linſeed. [L. E.]
Oleum Seminum Sinapi.
Oil of Muſtard-Seed. [L. E.]

Theſe Oils have nothing of the peculiar Taſte or Flavour of the Subjects

jects from which they are obtained: The Oil of Muſtard-ſeed is as ſoft, inſipid, and void of Pungency, as that of Sweet Almonds, the Pungency of the Muſtard remaining entire in the Cake left after the Expreſſion. When in Perfection, they are all very nearly of the ſame Quality, and agree in one common emolient Virtue. They ſoften and relax the Solids, and obtund acrimonious Humours: And thus become ſerviceable internally, in Pains, Inflammations, Heat of Urine, Hoarſeneſs, Coughs, &c. in Glyſters, for lubricating the Inteſtines, and promoting the Ejection of indurated Feces; and in external Applications for Tenſion and Rigidity of particular Parts. They are given inwardly, from half an Ounce to three Ounces or more.

Olea per Diſtillationem.

Oils by Diſtillation.

The Oils obtainable by Diſtillation from vegetable Matters are divided into two Claſſes. The firſt comprehends ſuch Oils as poſſeſs the Smell, and ſometimes the Taſte, of the Subject from which they were drawn: Theſe are called Eſſential. The ſecond takes in thoſe which bear litle or no Reſemblance to the original Vegetable, being ſo altered by the Proceſs for obtaining them, that they all appear to the Senſes nearly ſimilar, agreeing in one common burnt Smell or Taſte; whence they are named Empyreumatic. The eſſential Oils are obtainable only from a few, the Empyreumatic from every kind of vegetable Matter.

Olea Eſſentialia.

Eſſential Oils.

Eſſential Oils are drawn by Diſtillation in an Alembic, with a large Refrigeratory. A Quantity of Water is added to the Subject, ſufficient to prevent its burning; and in this Water, it is likewiſe macerated a little time before the Diſtillation. The Oil comes over along with the Water; and either ſwims on its Surface, or ſinks to the Bottom, according as it is lighter or heavier than that Fluid. [L.]

All Vegetables, as we have obſerved above, are not proper for this kind of Diſtillation; ſome, which, if we were to reaſon from Analogy, ſhould ſeem very well fitted for this Proceſs, yielding extremely little Oil, and others none at all. Roſes and Chamæmel Flowers, whoſe ſtrong and laſting Smell promiſes Abundance, are found upon Experiment to contain but a ſmall Quantity: The Violet and Jaſmine Flower, which perfume the Air with their Odour, loſe their Smell upon the gentleſt Coction, and do not afford the leaſt perceptible Mark of Oil upon being diſtilled: Whilſt Savin, whoſe diſagreeable Scent extends to no great Diſtance, gives out the largeſt Quantity of almoſt any vegetable Subſtance known.

Nor are the ſame Plants equally fit for this Operation when produced in different Soils or Seaſons; or at different Times of their Growth. Some yield thrice as much Oil if gathered when the Flowers begin to fall off as at any other Time; Lavender and Rue for Inſtance. Others, as Sage, afford the largeſt Quantity when young, before they have ſent forth any Flowers: And others, as Thyme, when the Flowers have juſt appeared. All fragrant Herbs yield a larger Proportion of Oil when produced in dry Soils and warm Summers, than in the oppoſite Circumſtances. On the other hand, ſome of the diſagreeable, ſtrong-ſcented ones, as Wormwood, are ſaid to contain moſt, in rainy Seaſons and moiſt rich Grounds.

It has been obſerved, that Herbs and

and Flowers give out a conſiderably larger Quantity of Oil after they have been expoſed for ſome Time to the Action of a dry Air in a ſhady Place, than if committed immediately either to Maceration or Diſtillation. The drying, however, muſt not be too long continued, otherwiſe the Oil will receive a diſagreeable Alteration in Colour and Smell, and likewiſe a Diminution in Quantity.

With regard to the Proportion of Water, if whole Plants moderately dried are uſed, or the Shavings of Woods; as much of either may be put into the Veſſel, as, lightly preſſed, will occupy half its Cavity; and as much Water may be added, as will ariſe up to two thirds its Height. The Water and Ingredients, altogether, ſhould never take up more than three fourths of the Still; there ſhould be Liquor enough to prevent any Danger of an Empyreuma, but not ſo much as to be too apt to boil over into the Receiver.

The Maceration ſhould be continued ſo long, as that the Water may fully penetrate the Pores of the Subject. To promote this Effect, Woods ſhould be thinly ſhaved acroſs the Grain, Roots cut tranſverſely into thin Slices, Barks reduced into coarſe Powder, and Seeds lightly bruiſed. Very compact and tenacious Subſtances require the Maceration to be continued a Week or two, or longer; for thoſe of a ſofter and looſer Texture, two or three Days are ſufficient; whilſt ſome tender Herbs and Flowers ſtand not in need of any at all, or are even injured by it.

The Choice of proper Inſtruments is of great Conſequence to the Performance of this Proceſs to Advantage. The lighter Oils readily paſs over the Swan Neck of the Head of the common Still; but it turns out otherwiſe with the more ponderous. For obtaining theſe, we would recommend a large low Head, having a Rim or hollow Canal round it: In this, the Oil is detained on its firſt Aſcent (and thence conveyed into the Receiver) the Advantages of which are ſufficiently obvious.

With regard to the Fire, the Operator ought to be expeditious in raiſing it at firſt, and to keep it up, during the whole Proceſs, of ſuch a Degree, that the Oil may freely diſtil; otherwiſe the Oil will be expoſed to an unneceſſary Heat, a Circumſtance which ought as much as poſſible to be avoided. Fire communicates to all theſe Oils a diſagreeable Impreſſion, as is evident from their being much leſs grateful when newly diſtilled, than after they have ſtood for ſome Time in a cool Place: The longer the Heat is continued, the greater Alteration it will make in them; the more of the Oil will likewiſe be thus united with the Water, and conſequently the Produce defrauded of its due Account.

The Water indeed always takes up ſome Portion of the Oil, as is evident from the Smell, Taſte, and Colour which it acquires. It cannot however retain above a certain Quantity; and therefore, ſuch as has been already uſed, and almoſt ſaturated itſelf, may be advantageouſly employed, inſtead of common Water, in a ſecond, third, or any future Diſtillation of the ſame Subject. Some late chemical Writers recommend the Water which remains in the Still to be uſed a ſecond Time; but this ſhould ſeem leſs proper, as being ſaturated only with ſuch Parts of the Vegetable as are not capable of ariſing in Diſtillation, and which ſerve only to impede the Action of the Water as a Menſtruum, and to endanger an Empyreuma.

After the Diſtillation of one Oil, particular Care ſhould be had to duly

duly cleanse the Worm before it is employed in the Distillation of a different Plant. Some Oils, those of Wormwood and Aniseeds for instance, adhere to it so tenaciously, as not to be melted out by Heat, or washed off by Water: The best way of cleansing the Worm from these, is to run a little Spirit of Wine through it.

Essential Oils, after they are distilled, should be suffered to stand for some Days, in Vessels loosely covered with Paper, till they have lost their disagreeable fiery Odour, and become limpid: Then put them up in small Bottles, which are to be kept quite full, closely stopt, in a cool Place: With these Cautions, they will retain their Virtues in Perfection for many Years. Nevertheless, in process of time, they gradually lose their Flavour, and become gross and thick. Some endeavour to recover them again after they have undergone this Change, by grinding them with about thrice their Weight of common Salt, then adding a large Proportion of Water, and distilling them afresh: The purer Part arises thin and limpid, possessing a great Degree of the pristine Smell and Taste of the Oil, though inferior in both respects to what the Oil was at first. This Rectification, as it is called, succeeds equally without the Salt: The Oils, when thus altered, are nearly in the same State with the Turpentines, and other thickened oily Juices, which readily yield their purer Oil in Distillation with Water alone.

Boerhaave tells us, that Essential Aromatic Oils have almost an inimitable Virtue, intirely depending upon the Spirit, which is sharp, inflammatory, grateful, refreshing, heating, attenuating, and stimulating to the Animal Spirits, and nervous Fibres; and by these Properties the Oils prove serviceable in cold, aged, watery, and phlegmatic Constitutions; and again, in cold Intermittents, moist and cold hypochondriacal and hysterical Cases, or other Diseases proceeding from cold, acid, or aqueous Flatulencies in the Intestines; and, when prudently used, in these Cases, they prove generally powerful and safe Medicines; but, when indiscreetly applied in Distempers attended with violent Heat, Motion, or Inflammation, they turn out extremely detrimental. They have, however, besides these, other Virtues no less considerable, and peculiar to each. Thus the Oils of the *Arbor Vitæ*, and of Savine, are powerful Emmenagogues, where the Stoppage of the Menstrual Discharge arises from a languid Circulation. The Essential Oil of Rue is of Service in the Epilepsy, from a cold relaxed State of the Nerves; and also in hysterical Disorders from a cold Cause; that of Juniper-Berries, in the cold Scurvy, and the Pains and Heaviness thence proceeding; and, also, in nephritic Complaints, from cold Obstructions; that of Mint, in an almost paralytic Weakness of the Stomach; that of Lavender in the Palsy, Vertigo, Lethargy, and other cold Disorders of the Head: The fragrant uninflammatory Oil of Roses is a noble Reviver of the languid Spirits; that of Cinnamon very advantageous in a Deficience of Spirits without Inflammation, either during the Periods of Pregnancy, Delivery, or immediately afterwards, if at the same time there be no Rupture of the Vessels: Those of Wormwood, *Carduus Benedictus*, the lesser Centaury, Chamomile, and Tansey, are useful against Worms: For which Purpose they may be formed into Pills with Crumbs of Bread, and given in a sufficient Dose upon an empty Stomach, the Patient refraining

ing from all kind of Aliment for two Hours afterwards: Thoſe of Baum and Lemon-peel, in Palpitations of the Heart, from cold phlegmatic Humours; and thoſe of Marjoram, Roſemary, and Sage, in Obſtructions and mucous Diſcharges of the Uterus, from a cold Cauſe.

It has been cuſtomary to employ thoſe Oils as Correctors for the reſinous Purgatives; an Uſe which they do not ſeem well adapted to. All the Service they can here be of, is, to make the Reſin ſit eaſier at firſt on the Stomach: Far from abating the irritating Quality upon which the Virulence of its Operation depends, theſe pungent Oils ſuperadd a freſh Stimulus.

Eſſential Oils are never given alone, on account of their extreme Heat and Pungency; which in ſome is ſo great, that a ſingle Drop, let fall upon the Tongue, produces a gangrenous Eſchar. They are readily imbibed by pure dry Sugar, and in this Form may be conveniently exhibited. Ground with eight or ten times their Weight of the Sugar, they become ſoluble in aqueous Liquors, and thus may be diluted to any aſſigned Degree. They diſſolve likewiſe in Spirit of Wine; the more fragrant in an equal Weight, and almoſt all of them in leſs than four Times their own Quantity: Theſe Solutions may be either taken on Sugar, or mixed with Syrups or the like; with Water, the Oil ſeparates.

Theſe Oils are likewiſe employed externally againſt paralytic Complaints, Numbneſs, Pains, and Aches, cold Tumours, and in other Caſes where particular Parts require to be heated or ſtimulated. The Tooth-Ach is ſometimes relieved by a Drop of the more pungent ones, received on Cotton, and put into the hollow Tooth.

Oleum Abſinthii Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of the Leaves of Wormwood. [L. E.]

This is one of the more ungrateful Oils: It ſmells ſtrong of the Wormwood; and contains the whole of its nauſeous Taſte, but little or nothing of its Bitterneſs, this remaining entire in the Decoction left after the Diſtillation: Its Colour, when drawn from the freſh Herb, is a dark Green; from the dry, a browniſh yellow. This Oil is recommended by Hoffman as a mild Anodyne, in ſpaſmodic Contractions; For this Purpoſe, he directs a Dram of it to be diſſolved in an Ounce of rectified Spirit of Wine, and ſeven or eight Drops of the Mixture taken for a Doſe in any convenient Vehicle. Boerhaave greatly commends in tertian Fevers, a medicated Liquor, compoſed of about ſeven Grains of the Oil ground firſt with a Dram of Sugar, then with two Drams of the Salt of Wormwood, and afterwards diſſolved in ſix Ounces of the diſtilled Water of the ſame Plant: Two Hours before the Fit is expected, the Patient is to bathe his Feet and Legs in warm Water, and then to drink two Ounces of the Liquor every Quarter of an Hour, till the two Hours are expired: By this Means, he ſays, all Caſes of this Kind are generally cured with Eaſe and Safety, provided there is no Schirrhoſity or Suppuration. With us, the Oil of Wormwood is employed chiefly as a Vermifuge, and for this Purpoſe is both applied externally to the Belly, and taken internally: It is moſt conveniently exhibited in the Form of Pills, which it may be reduced into by mixing it with Crumb of Bread.

Oleum Seminum Anethi Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Dill Seeds. [L. E.]

This is a very warm Oil, of a

Flavour not very agreeable, reſembling that of the Seeds. It is ſometimes exhibited as a Carminative, in Flatulencies, colicky Pains, Hiccups, and the like, from one to three or four Drops.

Oleum Seminum Aniſi Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Aniſeeds. [L. E.]

This Oil poſſeſſes the Taſte and Smell of the Aniſeeds in Perfection. It is one of the mildeſt of the diſtilled Oils: twenty Drops may be taken for a Doſe, though common Practice rarely goes ſo far as half this Number. Its Smell is extremely durable and diffuſive: Milk drawn from the Breaſt after taking it, is found impregnated with its Odour; and poſſibly, this may be, in Part, the Foundation of the pectoral Virtues uſually aſcribed to it: In Flatulencies, and Colicks, it is ſaid by ſome to be leſs effectual than the Seeds themſelves.

It is remarkable of this Oil that it congeals, even when the Air is not ſenſibly cold, into a butyraceous Conſiſtence: And hence in the Diſtillation of it, the Operator ought not to be over ſolicitous in keeping the Water in the Refrigeratory too cool: It behoves him rather to let it grow ſomewhat hot, particularly towards the End of the Proceſs; otherwiſe the Oil, congealing, may ſo ſtop up the Worm, as to endanger blowing off the Head of the Still, at leaſt a conſiderable Quantity of Oil may remain in it.

Oleum Seminum Carui Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Caraway Seeds. [L. E.]

The Flavour of this exactly reſembles that of the Caraway. It is a very hot and pungent Oil: A ſingle Drop is a moderate Doſe, and five or ſix a very large one. It is not unfrequently made uſe of as a Carminative; and ſuppoſed by ſome to be peculiarly ſerviceable for promoting Urine, to which it communicates ſome Degree of its Smell.

Oleum Caryophylorum Aromaticorum Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Cloves. [L. E.]

The Oil of Cloves uſually met with, is extremely hot and pungent: Is ſeldom uſed internally: Dropt on Cotton, and applied to a hollow Tooth, it often eaſes the Pain of the Toothache. What is brought to us is, however, generally accounted factitious, the true Oil being much milder.

Oleum Florum Chamæmeli Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Chamæmel Flowers. [L. E.]

This is a very pungent Oil, of a ſtrong not ungrateful Smell, reſembling that of the Flowers: Its Colour is Yellow, with a caſt of greeniſh or brown. It is ſometimes given in the Doſe of a few Drops, as a Carminative, in hyſterick Diſorders, and likewiſe as a Vermifuge: It may be conveniently made into Pills, as was before obſerved, with Crumb of Bread.

Oleum Cinnamomi.
Oil of Cinnamon. [L. E.]

This valuable Oil is extremely hot and pungent, of a moſt agreeable Flavour like that of the Cinnamon itſelf. In cold languid Caſes, and Debilities of the nervous Syſtem, it is one of the moſt immediate Cordials and Reſtoratives. The Doſe is one, two or three Drops: Which muſt always be carefully diluted, by the Mediation of Sugar, *&c.*

Oleum Seminum Cymini Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Cummin Seeds. [L. E.]

This is one of the warmer and leſs pleaſant Oils. It is employed chiefly

chiefly in cold, flatulent, hyſteric Complaints, in Doſes of two or three Drops. It gives its Smell ſtrong to the Urine, and is ſuppoſed peculiarly ſerviceable for promoting its Diſcharge.

Oleum Seminum Fæniculi Eſſentiale.
Eſſentiale Oil of Fennel Seeds.
[Edinb.]

The Oil obtained from ſweet Fennel Seeds is much more elegant and agreeable than that of the common Fennel. It is one of the mildeſt of theſe Preparations: it is nearly of the ſame Degree of Warmth with that of Aniſeeds; to which it is likewiſe ſimilar in Flavour, though far more grateful. It is given from two or three Drops to ten or twelve, as a Carminative in cold Indiſpoſitions of the Stomach; and in ſome kinds of Coughs, for promoting Expectoration.

Oleum baccarum Juniperi Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Juniper Berries.
[L. E.]

This Oil is a very warm and pungent one, of a ſtrong Flavour, not unlike that of the Berries. In the Doſe of a Drop or two, it proves a ſerviceable Carminative and Stomachick: In one of ſix, eight or more, a ſtimulating, detergent, diuretic, and emmenagogue: It ſeems to have ſomewhat of the Nature of the Turpentines or their diſtilled Oil; like which it communicates a violet Smell to the Urine.

Oleum Florum Lavendulæ Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Lavender Flowers.
[L. E.]

This Oil, when in Perfection, is very limpid, of a pleaſant yellowiſh Colour, extremely fragrant, poſſeſſing in an eminent Degree the peculiar Smell generally admired in the Flowers. It is a Medicine of great Uſe, both externally and internally, in paralytic and lethargic Complaints, rheumatic Pains, and Debilities of the nervous Syſtem. The Doſe is from one Drop to five or ſix.

Lavender Flowers yield the moſt fragrant Oil, and in conſiderably the largeſt Quantity, when they are ready to fall off ſpontaneouſly, and the Seeds begin to ſhew themſelves: The leaves give out extremely little. In order to obtain this Oil free from any diſagreeable Smell, the Proceſs ſhould be conducted with a well regulated gentle Heat.

Oleum baccarum Lauri Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Bayberries. Edinb.

The Oil of Bayberries is thin and limpid, moderately pungent, of a ſtrong and tolerably grateful Smell. It is given in flatulent Cholics, hyſteric Complaints, and for allaying the Pains conſequent upon Delivery; the Doſe, from two Drops to five or ſix. It is likewiſe made an Ingredient in carminative Glyſters; and in ſome hyſteric Caſes, applied externally.

Eſſentia Limonum. Lond.
Oleum Stillatitium Corticum Limonum. Edinb.
Eſſence of Lemons, or the Eſſential Oil of Lemon Peel.

This is a pleaſant Oil, of a fine Smell, very near as agreeable as that of the freſh Peel: It is one of the lighteſt eſſential Oils we have, perfectly limpid, and almoſt colourleſs. It is taken in Doſes of two or three Drops, as a Cordial, in Weakneſs of the Stomach, &c. though more frequently uſed as a Perfume. It gives a fine Flavour to the Sal Volatile; and renders the Soap Pills very agreeable to the Stomach.

Oleum Macis Stillitium.
Eſſential Oil of Mace.

The Eſſential Oil of Mace is moderately

derately pungent, very ſubtile and volatile, of a ſtrong aromatic Smell, like that of the Spice itſelf: It is thin and limpid, of a pale yellowiſh Colour, with a Portion of thicker and darker coloured Oil at the Bottom. This Oil is celebrated in vomiting, Hiccups, colicky Pains, &c. both given internally from one to four Drops, and applied externally to the Stomach and umbilical Region. It had a Place in the laſt Edition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, but it is omitted in the preſent.

Oleum Majoranæ Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Marjoram Leaves. [L.]

This Oil is very hot and penetrating, in Flavour not near ſo agreeable as the Marjoram itſelf: When in Perfection, it is of a pale yellow Colour; by long keeping it turns reddiſh: If diſtilled with too great a Heat, it ariſes of this Colour at firſt. It is ſuppoſed to be peculiarly ſerviceable in Obſtructions and mucous Diſcharges of the Uterus from a cold Cauſe: the Doſe is one or two Drops.

Oleum Menthæ Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of the Leaves of common Mint. [L. E.]

This Oil ſmells and taſtes ſtrong of the Mint, but is, in both Reſpects, ſomewhat leſs agreeable. It is an uſeful ſtomachic Medicine; and not unfrequently exhibited in want of Appetite, Weakneſs of the Stomach, Retchings to vomit, and other like Diſorders, when not accompanied with Heat or Inflammation: Two or three Drops or more are given for a Doſe. It is likewiſe employed externally for the ſame Purpoſes: and is an excellent Ingredient in the ſtomachic Plaſter of the Shops.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitidis Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of the Leaves of Pepper Mint. [Lond.]

This poſſeſſes the Smell, Taſte and Virtues of the Pepper Mint in Perfection; the Colour is a pale greeniſh Yellow. It is a Medicine of great Pungency and Subtility; and diffuſes, almoſt as ſoon as taken, a glowing Warmth through the whole Syſtem. In Colicks accompanied with great Coldneſs, and in ſome hyſterick Complaints, it is of excellent Service. A Drop or two are, in general, a ſufficient Doſe.

Oleum Nucis Moſchatæ Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Nutmegs. [L. E.]

The Eſſential Oil of Nutmegs poſſeſſes the Flavour and aromatic Virtues of the Spice in an eminent Degree. It is ſimilar in Quality to the Oil of Mace, but ſomewhat leſs grateful to the Stomach.

Oleum Origani Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of the Leaves of Origanum. [L. E.]

This Oil has a very pungent acrimonious Taſte, and a penetrating Smell. It has been chiefly employed externally as an Errhine, and for eaſing Pains of the Teeth.

Oleum Pulegii Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of the Leaves of Pennyroyal. [L. E.]

This Oil, in Smell and Taſte, reſembles the original Plant; the Virtues of which it likewiſe poſſeſſes. It is given, in hyſteric Caſes, from one to four or five Drops.

Oleum Roſmarini Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Roſemary Leaves. [L. E.]

The Oil of Roſemary, when in Perfection, is very light and thin, pale and almoſt colourleſs; of great Fragrancy,

Fragrancy, though not quite ſo agreeable as the Roſemary itſelf. It is recommended, in the Doſe of a few Drops, in nervous and hyſteric Complaints. *Boerhaave* holds it in great Eſteem againſt Epilepſies, and Suppreſſions of the uterine Purgations, occaſioned by Weakneſs and Inactivity.

Oleum Ligni Rhodi Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Rhodium Wood. [L. E.]

This Oil is extremely odoriferous, and principally employed as a Perfume, in ſcenting Pomatums and the like. Cuſtom has not as yet received any Preparation of this elegant aromatic Wood into internal Uſe.

Oleum Rutæ Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of the Leaves of Rue. [L. E.]

The Oil of Rue has a very acrid Taſte, and a penetrating Smell reſembling that of the Herb, but rather more unpleaſant. It is ſometimes made uſe of in hyſteric Diſorders, and as an Athelmintic; as alſo in Epilepſies proceeding from a relaxed State of the Nerves.

Rue yields its Oil very ſparingly. The largeſt Quantity is obtained from it when the Flowers are ready to fall off, and the Seeds begin to ſhew themſelves: Suitable Maceration, previous to the Diſtillation, is here extremely neceſſary.

Oleum Sabinæ Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Savin Leaves. [L. E.]

Savin is one of the Plants which the *Edinburgh* Pharmacopœia directs to be lightly fermented before the Diſtillation: This, however, is not very neceſſary; for Savin yields, without any Fermentation, and even without much Maceration, a large Quantity of Oil: The foregoing Herb ſtands more in need of a Treatment of this Kind. The Oil of Savin is a celebrated Uterine and Emmenagogue: In cold phlegmatic Habits, it is undoubtedly a Medicine of good Service, though not capable of performing what it has been uſually repreſented to do. The Doſe is two or three Drops or more.

Oleum Saſſafras Eſſentiale.
Eſſential Oil of Saſſafras. [L. E.]

This is the moſt pondrous of all the known eſſential Oils: It appears limpid as water, has a moderately pungent Taſte, a very fragrant Smell exactly reſembling that of the Saſſafras. It ſtands greatly commended as a Sudorific, and for purifying the Blood and Juices: It is likewiſe ſuppoſed to be of Service in humoral Aſthmas and Coughs. The Doſe is from one Drop to eight or ten; though *Geoffroy* goes as far as twenty.

Oleum Terebinthinæ.
Oil of Turpentine. [L. E.]

This is diſtilled in the ſame Manner as the foregoing Oils; and is ſtrictly an eſſential one, though not uſually ranked in this Claſs: It is commonly, but improperly, as the College obſerve, called Spirit of Turpentine. This Oil is a very hot ſtimulating Medicine. It is ſometimes exhibited as a Sudorific and Diuretic, in the Doſe of three or four Drops: In larger Doſes it is apt to greatly heat the Body, occaſion Pain of the Head, an Effuſion of the Semen and Liquor of the proſtrate Glands. It has nevertheleſs been of late taken in conſiderable Doſes (along with Honey or other convenient Vehicles), againſt the Sciatica; and, as is ſaid, with good Succeſs. Some have recommended it againſt venereal Runnings; but here it has produced miſchievous Conſequences, inflam-

ing the Parts and aggravating the Diſorder. Externally, it is not unfrequently employed againſt rheumatic Pains, Aches, Sprains, for diſcuſſing cold Tumours, and reſtraining Hæmorrhages.

After the Diſtillation of the Turpentine, there remains in the Still a brittle, reſinous Subſtance, of a yellow Colour, called Reſina Flava, yellow Reſin. [L.]

The only Uſe of this is in external Applications, for giving conſiſtence to Plaſters, and the like Purpoſes.

Inſtead of any Commentary of our own, we ſhall ſubjoin *Fredrick Hoffman*'s Remarks on theſe Oils. It frequently happens that Oils, in Diſtillation, are yielded either too acrid, or of too deep a Colour, eſpecially if they are urged by too ſtrong a Fire. And this is principally to be obſerved, when thoſe Herbs, which abound with a large Quantity of acrid Salt, ſuch as Thyme, Savory, Marjoram, and *Cretan* Origanum, are ſubjected to Diſtillation. For, if the Diſtillation is accelerated by too briſk a Fire, the Oils not only loſe their grateful Smell, but alſo acquire a browniſh or reddiſh Colour, which by no Means happens, if the Diſtillation is carried on by a moderate Fire.

Hence we learn, that exceſſive Heat is of great Efficacy in changing the Texture of Oils. And this Obſervation is applicable to the Human Body; ſince we ſee, that, by the intenſe Heat in Fevers, the temperate and ſulphurous Parts of the Blood and Humours are ſurprizingly agitated; ſo that it is not to be wondered at, if the oleous and temperate Principle of the Blood is converted into an highly ſaline ſulphureous Matter, which, being diſcharged by Stool and Urine, renders the Fæces bilious and yellow, and the Urine intenſely red.

It is not to be doubted, but, if right Meaſures are taken, thoſe Oils, which by too intenſe an Heat in Diſtillation have, in a great Meaſure, loſt their grateful Taſte, their Fragrance, and their Colour, may, by Rectification, be reduced to a due Degree of Perfection. But if the Rectification is attempted by putting the Oils in a glaſs Retort, and carrying on the Diſtillation by a Sand-Heat, we find ourſelves deceived; ſince, by this Means, theſe Oils have an ungrateful empyreumatic Smell, and are ſo far from acquiring their due and grateful Sweetneſs, that they are rather rendered more acrid. The Rectification is therefore to be made in another manner. Thoſe Oils, for Inſtance, are to be mixed with common Salt, with which they are to be ſtrongly triturated, taking three Parts of Salt to one of Oil: Then adding a ſufficient Quantity of Water, the Rectification is to be made from an Alembic; by which Means there is yielded an Oil far clearer, and of a more grateful Colour. And what is ſurprizing is, that in the Bottom of the Alembic there is found a thick black Maſs, which firmly adheres to the Hands, and the Quantity of which is the greater, the thicker and deeper-coloured the Oils are. I have often obſerved, that Oil of Marjoram contained more of this reſinous Subſtance than other Oils; ſince an Ounce of it generally affords a Dram of ſuch a Subſtance. The Oils of Mint, Spike, and Lavender, thus treated, do not leave ſo great a Quantity of Reſin; but the Oils of Thyme and Savory afford a large Quantity of it. We alſo find that ſuch Oils as are of a groſs Conſiſtence, yield a large Quantity of this Reſin.

This Experiment ſufficiently evinces, that Oils are nothing but ſubtile

tile and liquid Reſins, cloſely united with Phlegm, and ſome ethereal Spirit; as alſo that thoſe Oils are hotteſt which contain the largeſt Quantity of Reſin. For which Reaſon ſuch Oils ſhould always be cautiouſly preſcribed internally by the Phyſician; becauſe all ſubtile oleous Subſtances induce an intenſe and long continuing Heat on the Humours of the human Body.

It is alſo to be obſerved, that Oils, rendered more limpid by this Rectification, are not ſo ſoon diſſolved by rectified Spirit of Wine as they were before; but for this Purpoſe they require highly rectified Spirit of Wine, ſince they are formed into ſmall Globules, and with great Difficulty incorporated with common Spirit.

It is alſo certain from Experience, that ethereal, limpid, and fragrant Oils become thicker by Age, and loſe a great deal of their Fragrance; and, if we want to reſtore this Fragrance, we muſt infuſe them with recent Herbs and Leaves, and reiterate the Diſtillation from an Alembic; by which Means they are again impregnated with that ſubtile, ſweet, and ſpirituous Principle, which they had loſt by exceſſive Age.

From this Experiment we learn, that, beſides a ſulphurous, ſaline, earthy, or aqueous Principle, there is alſo another in Oils, which the Antients called Spirits; which is highly active, of a thin, ethereal Subſtance, and neceſſary to preſerve the natural Craſis and Texture of the Oil.

This Spirit is principally diſpoſed to Evaporation, by the Heat of the Air; and, when this Spirit is loſt, we find that the Oil is greatly changed in its Conſiſtence, Smell, Taſte, and Virtues. If, therefore, we intend to preſerve Oils, we muſt not only carefully ſtop the Veſſels which contain them, but alſo depoſite them in cold Places, ſo that, the Spirit being pent up in them, their Texture may remain entire.

Becauſe the Air, eſpecially when hot, induces a greater change on the Nature of Oils, and the Quality of the oleous Mixture, than any thing elſe, whilſt by long acting upon them, it deprives them of their grateful Taſte and Smell, and inſpiſſates them; the expreſſed Oils tending to a rancid State; and thoſe diſtilled to a terebinthinaceous Nature; the Colour alſo being in ſome greatly changed. Hence Oils are carefully to be preſerved from the free Acceſs of an hot Air; which may be done by filling the Veſſels in which they are kept, allowing only a ſmall Space for Rarefaction, leſt, upon the Approach of Heat, they ſhould burſt. They are alſo to be carefully ſtopt, and put into cold and dry Places.

Some, in order to preſerve Oils, add ſome Water; ſuch, for Inſtance, as diſtilled Roſe Water, which is of excellent Service, when there is not Oil enough to fill the whole Glaſs; ſince the Water, by its Exhalation, keeps the Conſiſtence of the Oil thin, and hinders it from being inſpiſſated.

It is alſo certain, from Experience, that Oils can never be intimately united and incorporated with Water; but that theſe ſubſtances naturally immiſcible, may, by Art, be ſo mixed, as not to be ſeparated from each other. This is moſt commodiouſly done by pouring a few Drops of any aromatic Oil on Sugar, then putting into Water, and ſhaking it; by which means the whole Oil, in a Moment, enters the Pores of the Water. Thus we may, in an extemporaneous Manner, prepare the Waters of Cinnamon, Cedar, Nutmeg, Mint, Baum, and Hyſſop, which are otherwiſe to be only

obtained with conſiderable Labour by Diſtillation. Beſides, by the Addition of a ſmall Quantity of Spirit of Wine, theſe waters become Spirituous.

It is an opprobrious, tho' true Aſſertion, that the real and genuine Oils of Plants are rarely to be had in the Shops; ſince, in order to increaſe their Quantity it is cuſtomary, in diſtilling them, to mix them with ſome pinguious or other Subſtances of little Value. As for the dear aromatic Oils, it is certain, from Experience, that they are almoſt all adulterated, as is obvious in the Oils of Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Mace. But in theſe the Fraud is eaſily detected by pouring *Alcohol* of Wine, or highly rectified Spirit of Wine upon them. For this Liquor immediately reſolves, and imbibes the Particles of the purer Oil, leaving in the Bottom a large Quantity of expreſſed Oil, either of Almonds or Ben-nuts. But the more ſkilful of the Chymiſts have an artful Method of concealing this Piece of Fraud. For they diſſolve pure Oil of Cinnamon, or Cloves, by adding an equal Quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine; which may be ſo prepared, that one Part of the Spirit may abſorb one Part of the Oil, whilſt the Taſte remains, and the Smell continues ſufficiently ſtrong and penetrating; ſo that the Impoſition is with Difficulty diſcovered. But this Piece of Fraud is alſo quickly detected, if theſe Oils are poured into common Water. For then the Water immediately becomes milky; which Effect is not produced by pure Oil, when put into cold Water, and left to itſelf. There is ſtill another Method of adulterating the Oils of Plants, by mixing Oil of Turpentine, or Pine, with the Herbs to be diſtilled: And this Fraud is moſt commonly committed in preparing Cephalic Oils from Plants, which abound with a Balſamic Reſin; ſuch as Mint, Origanum, Sage, Roſemary, Marjoram, Savory, Thyme, Mother of Thyme, and the Flowers of Spike and Lavender. From which, by the Addition of theſe Oils, they obtain a large Quantity of Oil, though of a bad Kind, and inconſiderable Virtues; but ſuch Oils, if the Plants are recent, retain their ſpecific and diſtinguiſhing Taſte and Smell. But this fraudulent Management eaſily betrays itſelf. For if ſuch Oils are kept for ſome time, they loſe their grateful Smell; and the diſagreeable Odour of the Turpentine remains. But there is ſtill a more expeditious Method of diſcovering this Artifice. For if a Piece of Cloth, macerated in ſuch Oil, is put in a warm Place, or expoſed to an hot Furnace, the ſubtile Fragrance is immediately exhaled, and the Smell of Turpentine manifeſts itſelf.

Beſides, the cephalic Oils, adulterated with Turpentine, or Oil of Pine, are more limpid than the genuine Oils, which are of a deeper Colour. There is alſo another Method of detecting this Practice; which is, when the Letters of the Signature, put upon the Mouth of the Glaſs, become ſucceſſively pale, which does not happen with the genuine Oils. For the Effluvia of the Turpentine contain a ſubtile Acid, which, in Proceſs of Time, deſtroys the Colour of the Ink. Some, in the Diſtillation of theſe Oils, inſtead of Turpentine, add Seeds, which contains a large Quantity of pinguious Juice; ſuch as thoſe of Poppies. And by this means that thick Oil, which at other Times is generally expreſſed, and with Difficulty paſſes the Helm, is raiſed and diſtilled in conjunction with a Portion of ſubtile and ethereal Oil; and this is the uſual Method of adulterating the Oil of Rue. For though

Rue

Rue is of a ſtrong Taſte, and penetrating Smell, yet there is hardly any Plant which affords a ſmaller Quantity of Oil. But Pure Oil of Rue is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from that which is adulterated; ſince, when genuine, it does not become thick and coagulated, when expoſed to the Cold; but is inſpiſſated, when it is adulterated with any expreſſed Oil. The Oils of Chamomile, and the Tops of Yarrow, when pure and recent, are of a beautiful bluiſh Colour, which is afterwards changed into that of brown. But if this bluiſh Colour of the Oil of Chamomile-flowers remain above a Year, it is a ſure Sign that it is adulterated. For it is cuſtomary to mix it with Oil of Turpentine, which is of a deep-bluiſh Colour, on Account of the Tincture it receives from the Copper of the Veſſel. It is of great Importance to the Phyſician, to be able to diſtinguiſh genuine from adulterated Oils. For theſe balſamic and cephalic Oils not only loſe much of their Efficacy, but alſo acquire a foreign Quality, by being adulterated. And it is ſufficiently known, that all Terebinthinaceous Subſtances violently exagitate the Maſs of Blood and Humours, and create an intenſe Heat in the Body.

EMPYREUMATIC OILS.

Oleum Buxi.

Oil of Box. [Lond.]

Diſtil Pieces of Box-wood, in a Retort, with a Sand-heat gradually increaſed: The Oil will come over, along with an acid Spirit, which is to be ſeparated by a Funnel.

Oleum Guaiaci.

Oil of Guiacum. [Edinb.]

Put any Quantity of Chips of Guaiacum into an earthen long Neck or a Glaſs-retort, and diſtil either in a Sand-bath or an open Fire, increaſing the Heat by degrees. At firſt an acid Liquor will come over, afterwards a light red Oil, and at length, in the utmoſt Degree of Fire, a thick black Oil, which ſinks through the other Liquors to the Bottom of the Receiver.

Oils may be obtained after the ſame Manner from every Kind of wood.

The Retort may be filled almoſt up to the Neck with Chips or ſmall Pieces of Box or Guaiacum, the Refuſe of the Turner. Lute on a Glaſs-receiver, with a Paſte made of Linſeed-meal and Water: Set the Retort on the Bottom of a deep iron Pot, with a little Sand under it; and fill up the Space betwixt it and the Sides of the Pot with more Sand. Apply at firſt a gentle Fire, and gradually increaſe it to the utmoſt that the Furnace is capable of giving. Particular Care muſt be had, not to raiſe the Heat too faſt when the firſt rediſh Oil begins to come over; for at this Time a large Quantity of elaſtic Vapour is extricated from the Wood, which, if the Fire is urged, or if it is not allowed an Exit, will burſt the Veſſels: When the Diſtillation is finiſhed, and the Veſſels grown cool, unlute the Receiver, and ſeparate the Oil from the acid Liquor: the Method of performing this by the Funnel, as directed in the firſt of the above Proceſſes, is as follows. Pour the ſeveral Liquors into a glaſs Funnel whoſe Stem is ſtopt by the Finger, the ponderous black Oil ſinks lowermoſt: Suffer this to run out; then cloſe the Stem again, and afterwards ſeparate the acid liquor from the lighter Oil in the ſame manner. They are more perfectly ſeparated by pouring them into a hollow Cone of filtering Paper moiſtened with Water

Water, and placed in a Funnel; the acid Liquor paſſes through, and the Oil remains on the Paper.

The Oils obtained by this Treatment from different Woods and Plants are nearly of the ſame Qualities: they have all a very diſagreeable acrid Taſte, and a burnt ſtinking Smell; without any thing of the peculiar Flavour, Taſte, or Virtues of the Subject which afforded them. By rediſtilling them a Number of Times along with Water, they become leſs and leſs diſagreeable; and in this State have been given from ten to twenty Drops, as Anodynes and Diaphoretics. Some have entertained a very high Opinion of them in Epilepſies, in hyſteric and ſpaſmodic Diſorders: In theſe Caſes they may poſſibly be of ſome Service, though their real Merit falls far ſhort of what is promiſed of them. The preſent Practice rarely employs theſe Oils any otherwiſe than for external Purpoſes, as the cleaning of foul Bones, for the Tooth-ach, againſt ſome Kinds of cutaneous Eruptions, old Pains and Aches, and the like; and for theſe not very often.

Oleum Lateritium.

Oil of Bricks. [Lond.]

Heat Bricks red hot, and quench them in Oil Olive, till they have ſoaked up all the Oil: Then break them into Pieces ſmall enough to be conveniently put into a Retort; and diſtill with a Sand-heat gradually increaſed: An Oil will ariſe, together with a Spirit, which is to be ſeparated from it as in the foregoing Proceſs.

This Preparation has had a Place in moſt Diſpenſatories, under the pompous Names of Oleum Philoſophorum, Sanctum, Divinum, Benedictum, and others, as improper as that under which it ſtands above. It is really Oil Olive, rendered ſtrongly empyreumatic by Heat: The Spirit, ſo called, is no more than Phlegm, or Water, tainted with the burnt Flavour of the Oil. It has been celebrated for ſundry external Purpoſes, particularly againſt gouty and rheumatic Pains, Deafneſs and tingling of the Ears, &c. and ſometimes likewiſe given inwardly. But common Practice ſeems to have now entirely rejected this loathſome Remedy; and the College of *Edinburgh* have expunged it from their Book.

Oleum Petrolei Barbadenſis.

Oil of *Barbadoes* Tar. [Lond.]

Diſtil *Barbadoes* Tar with a Sand-Heat; and an Oil will ariſe, together with a Spirit which is to be ſeparated from it.

For the Virtues of this Oil, ſee the Article *Piſſæleon* in the *Materia Medica.*

Oleum Terebinthinæ æthereum; & empyreumaticum ſive Balſamum.

The ethereal Oil of Turpentine, and the empyreumatic Oil or Balſam [Lond.]

Diſtil the eſſential Oil of Turpentine in a Retort, with a very gentle Fire, until what remains has acquired the Conſiſtence of a Balſam.

Balſam of Turpentine may likewiſe be obtained from the yellow Reſin left after the Diſtillation of the eſſential Oil: Upon diſtilling this in a Retort, at firſt a Portion of thin Oil ariſes, which is to be kept by itſelf, and afterwards a thick Balſam: There remains in the Retort a blackiſh Reſin, called Colophony. [Edinb.]

Melt any Quantity of Turpentine over a gentle Fire, and pour it into a Glaſs-retort, of which it may fill one Half: Then lute on a Receiver, and diſtill in a Sand-bath.

bath. Apply at firſt a gentle Heat, upon which an acid Spirit will come over, and on gradually increaſing the Fire, a limpid Oil, commonly called Ethereal Spirit of Turpentine; at length, a yellow Oil will ariſe. In the Bottom of the Retort, there remains a reſinous Maſs called Colophony; which, if ſtill farther urged with ſucceſſive Degrees of Heat to the higheſt, gives firſt a red Oil, and afterwards a darker coloured one, which ſinks through the other Liquors to the Bottom of the Receiver.

Theſe Proceſſes are tedious, and accompanied with a good deal of Danger; for unleſs the luting is very cloſe, ſome of the Vapour will be apt to get through, which, if it catches Fire, will infallibly burſt the Veſſels. The Oil here called Ethereal does not conſiderably differ in ſpecific Gravity, Smell, Taſte, or medical Qualities, from the cheaper one obtained by the Addition of Water in the common Still: Nor are the empyreumatic thin Oil and Balſam of any great Eſteem in Practice.

In the laſt Edition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, an acid Liquor and an empyreumatic Oil were directed to be obtained from theſe reſinous Subſtances, which are now omitted, *viz.*

Gum Ammoniacum,
Caranna,
Elemi,
Galbanum,
Sagapenum,
Styrax Calamita,
Liquid Storax,
Tacamahacca, *&c.*

Oleum Copaivæ Compoſitum.
Compound Oil of Balſam of Copaiva. [Lond.]

Take two Pounds of Balſam of Copaiva, and four Ounces of Gum Guaiacum. Diſtil them in a Retort, continuing the Operation till a Pint of Oil is come over.

This Mixture, undiſtilled, proves a Medicine of conſiderable Efficacy in rheumatic Caſes, *&c.* In Diſtillation, the Guaiacum gives over little, ſerving chiefly for the ſame Purpoſe that Bricks do in the Oleum Lateritium. The Balſam diſtilled in a Retort, with or without the Gum, yields firſt a light coloured Oil, ſmelling conſiderably of the Subject; this is immediately followed by a darker coloured Oil, and afterwards by a blue one, both which have little other Smell than the empyreumatic one that diſtinguiſhes the Oils of this Claſs: Their Taſte is very pungent and acrimonious. This Balſam, diſtilled with Water, yields Half its Weight or more of an elegant eſſential Oil.

Oleum Ceræ.
Oil of Wax. [Edinb.]

Melt the Wax with twice its Quantity of Sand, and diſtil in a Retort placed in a Sand-furnace. At firſt an Acid Liquor ariſes, and afterwards a thick Oil, which ſticks in the Neck of the Retort, unleſs it be heated by applying a live Coal. This may be rectified into a thin Oil, by diſtilling it ſeveral Times, without Addition, in a Sand-heat.

Boerhaave directs the Wax, cut in Pieces, to be put into the Retort firſt, ſo as to fill one Half of it; when as much Sand may be poured thereon as will fill the remaining Half. This is a neater, and much leſs troubleſome Way, than melting the Wax, and mixing it with the Sand before they are put into the Retort. The Author above mentioned greatly commends this Oil againſt Roughneſs and Chaps of the Skin, and other like Purpoſes; but

its

its diſagreeable Smell has brought it into Diſuſe.

Balſamum Anodynum vulgo, *Guidonis.* The Anodyne, commonly called *Guido*'s Balſam. [Edinb.]

Take of Tacamahacca, reduced to Powder, and *Venice* Turpentine, equal Parts.

Put them into a Retort, whereof they may fill two Thirds, and diſtil with a Fire gradually increaſed. Separate, according to Art, the red Oil, or Balſam, from the Liquor that ſwims above it.

This Oil ſeems to be improperly placed in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, among the artificial Balſams: As a Medicine, like other Preparations of the ſame Kind, it ſhould ſeem to be extremely penetrating and reſolvent.

CHAP. VII.

SALES et SALINA. SALTS and SALINE PREPARATIONS.

Nitrum Purificatum. Purified Nitre. [Lond.]

BOIL Nitre in Water till it is diſſolved; filter the Solution through Paper; and then, after due Evaporation, ſet it by in a cold Place, that the Nitre may ſhoot into Cryſtals.

Common Nitre uſually contains a conſiderable Proportion of Sea-ſalt, which, by this Proceſs, is ſeparated from it. The Cryſtals which ſhoot firſt are perfectly pure: But if the remaining Liquors be farther exhaled, and this repeated a ſecond or third Time, the Cryſtals will be ſmall, imperfect, and tipt with little cubical Glebes of Sea-ſalt.

By this Method an excellent Nitre is procured for medicinal Uſe; being very light, of a particular bitteriſh Taſte, and when taken into the Body, it eaſily diſſolves therein, and wonderfully cools and thins the Blood, giving a florid Colour thereto: Whence, in all inflammatory Diſtempers, attended with an inflammatory Condenſation of the Blood, this Salt proves excellently attenuating, and, at the ſame time, no ways offends by any violent Acrimony, nor proves prejudicial by its Weight. It does not occaſion Thirſt, and prevents the Salt of the Body from turning alkaline, and the Oil from putrifying; and on this Account, it may properly be called an Antiphlogiſtic Salt.

Sal Ammoniacus Purificatus. Purified Sal Ammoniac. [Lond.]

This is purified by a Solution in Water, Filtration, and Cryſtallization, after the manner above directed for Nitre.

Here the Solution and Filtration frees the Salt from Subſtances that are not of the ſaline Kind: And as no Salt that we can ſuppoſe mingled with it will diſſolve in ſo little Water, ſuch Salts, if it ſhould have an Admixture of any, would cryſtallize before it.

The Volatility of this Salt affords another Method of purifying it.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci. Flowers of Sal Ammoniac. [Edinb.]

Take any convenient Quantity of dry Sal Ammoniac in Powder; put it into an earthen Cucurbit, and having fitted on a blind Head, ſublime the Salt with a Fire gradually increaſed.

The Heat made uſe of in this Proceſs ſhould be no greater than is juſt ſufficient to elevate the Sal Ammoniac; for in a ſtrong Fire, this Salt carries up with it Subſtances which of themſelves are not volatile. This ſingle Sublimation makes no Alteration in the Quality of the Sal Ammoniac: If often repeated, it

it would contract a yellow Tinge, and a particular Scent, which it had not before.

Sal Ammoniac, when thus purified, loſes the Tranſparency, which is, in ſome Meaſure, found in its crude State. From its Property of ſubliming and ſubtilizing different Bodies, it has been called the Peſtle of the Chymiſts, by which Means excellent Medicines may be prepared.

Sal Vitrioli. [*Lond.*]
Gilla Vitrioli. [*Edinb.*]

Purified white Vitriol, called Salt, or Gilla of Vitriol.

Diſſolve white Vitriol in warm Water, filter the Solution, and evaporate it to the Conſumption of two Thirds: Set the Remainder in a cold Place for two Days, to ſhoot; and afterwards dry the Cryſtals in the Sun. The Liquor which remains after the Cryſtallization, may be farther evaporated, and ſet to cryſtallize as before; and this Proceſs repeated, until no more Salt will ſhoot. [*Lond.*]

Let a Pound of white Vitriol be boiled in a proper Quantity of Water, with an Ounce of the ſtrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, until it is diſſolved. Then filter the Liquor, and after due Evaporation, ſet it by in a cold Place to cryſtallize.

Solutions of white Vitriol depoſite on a ſtanding yellow ochery Subſtance; which, if not ſuffered to ſeparate before the Liquor is exhaled, and ſet to ſhoot, will foul the Cryſtals. The Addition of the Acid in the Second of the above Proceſſes effectually prevents any Inconvenience of this Kind, by keeping the impure Matter, which would otherwiſe ſubſide, ſuſpended.

Quincey ſays, it works by Vomit, and is a gentle Puke, enough for young Children from three to eight Grains, and to grown People from a Scruple to Dram. It ſtimulates the Stomach into Contraction ſo ſoon, that it is fancied to come all up again, upon the firſt Ejectment; and therefore ſome order as many Doſes of it as they would have the Patient vomit, giving each in a Porringer or Baſon of poſſet Drink, or Carduus Tea.

Cryſtalli Tartari.

Cryſtals of Tartar. [Edinb.]

Let powdered white Tartar be boiled in twenty times its Quantity of Water, till perfectly diſſolved; and the Solution, whilſt it continues hot, paſſed through filtering Paper, and received in a wooden Veſſel: Then expoſe it for a Night, or longer, to the cold Air, that Cryſtals may form themſelves, and ſhoot to the Sides of the Veſſel: The Water being now poured off the Cryſtals are to be collected and dried for Uſe.

The Buſineſs of refining and cryſtallizing Tartar is ſo very troubleſome, and requires ſo large an Apparatus, that ſcarce any of the Apothecaries, or even of the trading Chemiſts, are at the trouble of it; but either import it ready refined from *Holland*, or purchaſe it from ſome People here who make it their ſole Buſineſs.

Cremor Tartari.

Cream of Tartar. [Edinb.]

Take any Quantity of Solution of Tartar, made as in the foregoing Proceſs, and paſſed through a Filter. Boil it over the Fire, till a thick Cuticle appears upon the Surface which is to be taken off with a wooden Skimmer, bored full of Holes: Continue the boiling till a freſh Cuticle ariſes, which is to be taken off as the foregoing,

foregoing, and the Operation repeated till the whole Quantity of Liquor is thus conſumed. Afterwards dry all the Cuticles together in the Sun.

This Proceſs ſeems inſerted only to retain a Name long familiar to the Shops; for the Preparation itſelf in no Reſpect differs from Cryſtals of Tartar reduced to Powder.

Both theſe are very pretty cooling Purges; or may, with very good Effect, be given in ſmall Doſes as Alteratives. Their great Uſes are in Caſes, where there is a Tendency to an alcaline Putrefaction in the *Primæ Viæ*, or whole Habit. *Cremor Tartari* is eſteemed a Specific in the dry Gripes, excited by the Fumes of Lead; a Diſtemper called the *Bellon*, by the Smelters of Lead. It is to be taken frequently in this Caſe. See the Article in the *Materia Medica*.

Alumen Uſtum.

Burnt Alum. [Lond.]

Let Alum be put into an earthen, or iron Veſſel, and calcined as long as it bubbles or ſwells up.

Alum loſes in this Proceſs about one ſixth its Weight; and by the Loſs of this Quantity of Phlegm, becomes proportionably ſtronger and more acrid, inſomuch as to be ſometimes uſed for eating away proud Fleſh; which it does very mildly, but is ſaid to have the Inconvenience of leaving an Hardneſs upon the Part.

Vitriolum Calcinatum.

Calcined Vitriol. [Lond.]

Let green Vitriol be calcined in an earthen Veſſel, with an open Fire, till it becomes thoroughly dry: Then, breaking the Veſſel, take out the Vitriol, and ſet it by for Uſe, well cloſed from the Air. The Vitriol is ſufficiently calcined, if it has acquired a red Colour at the Sides and Bottom of the Veſſel.

[*Edinb.*]

Expoſe any Quantity of powdered green Vitriol, in an unglazed earthen Veſſel, to the Action of a moderate Fire, till it becomes white: keeping the Matter continually ſtirring to prevent its ſticking to the Veſſel, and acquiring a ſtony Hardneſs. If this be urged with a more vehement Fire, it paſſes into a deep red Subſtance called Colcothar of Vitriol.

The principal Uſe of calcined Vitriol is for the Diſtillation of the Spirit of Vitriol: If employed for this Purpoſe uncalcined, it would melt in the diſtilling Veſſel, and running into a Lump, ſcarce give out any Spirit; and the little obtained would be very weak.

Sales Eſſentiales.

Eſſential Salts. [Edinb.]

Sal Eſſentiale Acetoſæ,	*Eſſential Salt of Sorrel,*
Centaurii Minores,	*Leſſer-Centaury,*
Cichorii,	*Succory,*
Euphraſiæ,	*Eyebright,*
Fumariæ,	*Fumitory,*
Plantaginis,	*Plantane,*
Quercus,	*Oak,*

and of ſuch other acid, auſtere, aſtringent and bitteriſh Plants as contain but a ſmall Quantity of oily Matter.

Let the Juices of the reſpective Plants, depurated by Reſt and Decantation from the Feces, be evaporated till only one Third remains, then ſtrained through a flannel Bag, and exhaled again till a Pellicle concretes upon the Surface. Put the Liquor into a glaſs Veſſel, and a little Oil Olive being poured upon the Top, ſet it by in a Cellar till plenty of Cryſtals appear formed: Theſe are to be gently waſhed with Water, and afterwards dried for Uſe.

The

The WATERS of theſe Plants, which are in vain endeavoured to be drawn over by Diſtillation, may be obtained by diſſolving a ſuitable Quantity of their eſſential Salt in common Water.

Boerhaave remarks, that Salts may be procured in this Manner from the Juice of any other ſucculent Vegetable; but a different Salt will be always produced according to the different Nature of the Plant employed. If the Juices were either manifeſtly and purely acid, or acid with ſome degree of Auſterity, the Salt will reſemble the Tartar of acid auſtere Wines. If a perfectly ſucculent Plant were choſe, and neither acid or oily, as many medicinal ones are, the Salt will be of another particular Nature, perhaps reſembling Nitre. Such a Salt is afforded by Brooklime, Endive, Fumitory, Dwarf-Elder, Graſs, Knot-graſs, Plantain, Self-heal, Succory, Water-creſſes, Water-lillies, *&c.* Whence the Juices of theſe Plants are greatly medicinal, as abounding with this Kind of nitrous Salt, ſo as to open inveterate Obſtructions, reſolve the black bilious Juice, and cure chronical Diſeaſes. But when the viſcous Juices of Vegetables are uſed in this Proceſs, as thoſe of Purſlain, Comfrey, or the like, their Salt cannot be obtained without a previous Fermentation, to diſſolve their Tenacity. In like Manner, all the Juices abounding with Oil are unfit for this Purpoſe. For tho' they contain a Salt, yet it is ſo entangled with the tenacious Oil, as to prevent its uniting with the Particles of its own Nature, and forming Cryſtals; for Oil always prevents the Cryſtallization of Salts. And, again, plenty of Oil occaſions a Loſs of Salt, and *vice verſa*, as well in Animals as Vegetables. On which Account thoſe Salts are not eaſily obtained from ſuch aromatic Plants as abound in Oil and Balſam.

Notwithſtanding the Opinion of the learned *Boerhaave*, their Virtues have not been ſufficiently determined from Experience: Thus much, however, is certain, that they do not (as has been ſuppoſed) poſſeſs thoſe of the Subjects entire. They appear to be, almoſt all of them, nearly ſimilar, whatever Plant they were obtained from; and to be at Bottom no more than a very impure Species of volatile Nitre (that is, a Salt made by ſaturating the Spirit of Nitre with volatile alkaline Salts, and cryſtallizing the Liquor.) Thoſe examined by the Chemiſts of the *French* Academy, deflagrated in the Fire, and triturated with fixt Alkalies, exhaled an urinous Odour.

The Proceſs for obtaining theſe Salts is very tedious, inſomuch as ſcarce to be completed in leſs than ſeven or eight Months; and the Quantity of Salt which the Juices afford, is extremely ſmall: Hence they are hardly ever made or expected in the Shops.

Sales Alkalini Fixi.
Fixt Alkaline Salts.

Sal Abſinthii.
Salt of Wormwood. [Edinb.]

Let any Quantity of Wormwood, either freſh gathered or moderately dried, be put into an iron Pan, and, with a gentle Fire, reduced into white Aſhes. Boil theſe with a ſufficient Quantity of ſpring Water, filter the Liquor, and evaporate it till a dry Salt be left behind: This proves of a brown Colour; by repeated Solution, Filtration, and Inſpiſſation, it becomes at length pure and white.

[Lond.]

Let the Aſhes of Wormwood [which the Shops are uſually ſupplied with from the Country] be put into an Iron-Pot, or any other convenient Veſſel; and kept red hot

hot over the Fire for ſome Hours, often ſtirring them, that what oily Matter remains may be burnt out. Then boil the Aſhes in Water, filter the ley through Paper, and evaporate it till a dry Salt remains; which is to be kept in a Veſſel cloſe ſtopt.

After the ſame Manner a fixt alkaline Salt may be prepared from all thoſe Vegetables which yield this kind of Salt [L.], as Bean Stalks, Broom, &c. [E.]

Theſe Salts are obtained to greater Advantage from dry Plants than from green ones; they muſt not, however, be too dry, or too old; for in ſuch Caſe, they afford but a ſmall Quantity of Salt. The Fire ſhould be ſo managed, as that the Subject may burn freely, yet not burſt into violent Flame: This laſt Circumſtance would greatly leſſen the Yield of the Salt; and a very cloſe ſmothering Heat would have this Effect in a greater Degree; hence the Aſhes of Charcoal ſcarce yield any Salt, whilſt the Wood it was made from, if burnt at firſt in the open Air, affords a large Quantity.

If the Aſhes are not calcined after the burning, a conſiderable Portion of the Oil of the Subject remains in them unconſumed: And hence the Salt turns out impure, of a brown Colour, and ſomewhat ſaponaceous. *Tachenius*, *Boerhaave*, and others, have entertained a very high Opinion of theſe oily Salts, and endeavour as much as poſſible to retain the oil in them. They are nevertheleſs liable to a great Inconvenience, Uncertainty in point of Strength, without promiſing any Advantage to counterbalance it: If the common Alkalies are required to be made milder and leſs acrimonious (which is the only Point aimed at in the making of theſe medicated Salts, as they are called) they may be occaſionally rendered ſo by ſuitable Additions.

Sal Tartari.

Salt of Tartar. [Lond.]

Let any Kind of Tartar be wrapt up in ſtrong brown Paper, firſt made wet, or included in a proper Veſſel, and expoſed to the Fire, that its Oil may be burnt out: Then boil it in Water, and exſiccate into a Salt as before. [Edinb.]

Wrap up any Quantity of white Tartar in wetted Paper, and calcine it in a Reverbatory-furnace till it becomes exceedingly white. Then diſſolve it in warm Water, filter the Solution, and evaporate it in a clean iron Veſſel, till a Salt is left behind, perfectly dry, and white as ſnow; obſerving, towards the End of the Operation, to keep the Matter continually ſtirring with an iron Ladle, to prevent its ſticking to the Bottom of the Veſſel.

If a ſtronger Salt of Tartar is required, let the white Salt be fuſed in a crucible, with the moſt intenſe Degree of Heat, and reverberated for ſome Hours, till it has acquired a greeniſh or blue Colour.

The Shops were formerly burthened with a great number of theſe Salts, which are now very judiciouſly rejected; thoſe here retained being abundantly ſufficient to anſwer all the uſeful Purpoſes that can be expected from theſe Kinds of Preparations. All fixt Alkaline Salts, from whatever Vegetable they may be obtained, are nearly one and the ſame thing, and not diſtinguiſhable from each other, at leaſt in their effects as Medicines: And hence the College of *London*, in moſt of the Compoſitions wherein theſe Sorts of Salts are Ingredients, allow

allow any fixt alkaline Salt to be made uſe of.

Some Differences indeed are obſerved in them as uſually prepared; but theſe depend entirely upon the Manner in which the Proceſs for obtaining them is conducted, and not on their being produced from different Vegetables.

Theſe Salts have an acrimonious Taſte. They render vegetable Oils, and Reſins, and animal Fats, ſoluble in Water; and liquefy all the animal Juices, except Milk. Taken into the Body, they ſtimulate and deterge the Solids, attenuate Fluids, diſſolve viſcid tenacious Matter; and by theſe Means, open Obſtructions of the Veſſels, and promote all the natural Secretions. A dilute Solution of them drank in Bed, generally excites a copious Sweat; by walking in the cool Air, its Action is determined to the Kidneys: Taken for ſome Time in proper Doſes it proves an excellent Remedy for Coſtiveneſs, eſpecially if a few Grains of Aloes be occaſionally interpoſed: This Medicine has an Advantage above all the other Purgatives and Laxatives, that when the Complaint is once removed, it is not apt to return again. Theſe Salts are moſt ſerviceable in cold phlegmatic Habits, and whoſe Acidities abound in the *Primæ Viæ*: They powerfully abſorb Acids, and unite with them into mildly aperient neutral Salts. In a colliquated acrimonious State of the Fluids, where there is any Inflammation, or a Tendency to Putreſcence, they are manifeſtly prejudicial. — The Doſe of theſe Salts is from two or three Grains to a Dram or more.

Lixivium Tartari. [L.]
Liquamen Salis Tartari vulgo Oleum Tartari per Deliquium. [E.]
Ley of Tartar, or Oil of Tartar per Diliquium. [*Lond.*]

Let Tartar, calcined to Whiteneſs, be ſet by in a moiſt Place, that it may liquefy.

Here only the ſaline Part of the Aſhes of the Tartar liquefies: It is very difficult to ſeparate this from the remaining Earth. [*Edinb.*]

Put any Quantity of Salt of Tartar in a flat glaſs Diſh, and expoſe it to the Air for ſome Days, in a moiſt Place: It will run into a Liquor, which is either to be filtered through Paper, or ſeparated from the Fæces by Decantation. — The higher the Salt has been calcined, the more readily will it relent in the Air.

The Solutions of fixt alkaline Salts, effected by expoſing them to a moiſt Air, are generally looked upon as purer than thoſe made by applying Water directly: For tho' the Salt be repeatedly diſſolved in Water, filtered and exſiccated, on being liquefied by the Humidity of the Air, it will ſtill depoſite a Portion of earthy Matter. This Lixivium contains nearly one Part of alkaline Salts, and three of an aqueous Fluid.

Lixivium Saponarium.
Soap Leys. [*Lond.*]

Take equal Weights of *Ruſſia* Potaſh and Quicklime. Gradually ſprinkle on them as much Water as will ſlake the Lime; then pour on more Water, ſtirring the whole together, that the Salt may be diſſolved: Let the Ley ſettle, pour it off into another Veſſel, and, if there is Occaſion, filter it. A wine Pint of this Ley, meaſured with the greateſt Exactneſs, ought to weigh juſt ſixteen Ounces. If it proves heavier, for every Dram that it

exceeds this Weight, add to each Pint of the Liquor an Ounce and a Half of Water by Meaſure: If lighter, boil it till the like Quantity is waſted, or pour it upon freſh Lime and Aſhes.

Quicklime greatly increaſes the Strength of alkaline Salts; and hence this Ley is much more acrimonious, and acts more powerfully as a Menſtruum on Oils, Fats, *&c.* than a Solution of the Potaſh alone: The Lime ſhould be uſed freſh from the Kiln; by long keeping, even in cloſe Veſſels, it loſes of its Strength: Such ſhould be made choice of as is thoroughly burnt or calcined, which may be known by its comparative Lightneſs. All the Inſtruments employed in this Proceſs ſhould be either of Wood, earthen Ware, or Glaſs: The common metallic ones would be corroded by the Ley, ſo as either to diſcolour or communicate diſagreeable Qualities to it. The Liquor is moſt conveniently weighed in a narrow-necked glaſs Bottle, of ſuch a Size that the Meaſure of a wine Pint may ariſe ſome height into its Neck, the Place being marked with a Diamond. A Pint of the common Leys of our ſoft Soap-makers weighs more than ſixteen Ounces: Dr. *Pemberton* obſerves, that their Ley will be reduced to the Standard here propoſed, by mixing it with ſomething leſs than an equal Meaſure of Water.

Sapo Amygdalinus.

Almond Soap. [*Lond.*]

Take any Quantity of freſh drawn Oil of Almonds, and thrice its Quantity by Meaſure of the foregoing Soap-Leys. Digeſt them together in ſuch a Heat that they may but juſt boil or ſimmer, and in a few Hours they will unite: After which, the Liquor in boiling will ſoon become ropy, and in good Meaſure tranſparent; a little of it ſuffered to cool, will appear like Jelly. When this happens throw in by little and little ſome common Salt, till the boiling Liquor loſes its Ropineſs; and continue the Coction, till, on receiving ſome Drops on a Tile, the Soap is found to coagulate, and the Water freely ſeparates from it. The Fire being then removed, the Soap will gradually ariſe to the Surface of the Liquor: take it off before it grows cold, and put it into a wooden Mould or Frame, which has a Cloth for its Bottom: Afterwards take out the Soap, and ſet it by till ſufficiently dried.

After the ſame Manner, a Soap may likewiſe be made with Oil Olive; but the pureſt Oil muſt be uſed, that the Soap may be as little ungrateful as poſſible either to the Palate or Stomach.

Soap is decompounded (or the alkaline Salt and Oil, of which it is compoſed, ſeparated from one another) by all Acids; and hence it does not lather with Waters that are in the leaſt ſaline. In pure Water, it diſſolves into a milky Liquor, which, on dropping in ſome Oil of Vitriol, forms a kind of Coagulum: On adding more of the Acid, the Liquor becomes clear, the Oil of the Soap ariſes to the Surface, its Alkali uniting with the Acid, and forming ſaline Concretions at the Bottom. The Oil, carefully collected, proves remarkably purer than when it firſt entered the Compoſition of the Soap; and, like the eſſential Oils of Vegetables, diſſolves in Spirit of Wine. It may poſſibly be applicable to uſeful Purpoſes in Medicine, as being freed from its groſſer Matter, extremely pure, and void of the Pungency of Eſſential Oils.

Soap

Soap diſſolves likewiſe, but in ſmall Quantity, in pure Spirit of Wine: It is remarkable of this Solution, that if expoſed to a Degree of Cold, a very little greater than that in which Water begins to freeze, it congeals into a ſolid, extremely pellucid Maſs.

The proper Menſtruum of Soap is a Proof-ſpirit freed from Acid; this diſſolves it the moſt perfectly, and in greateſt Quantity; three Ounces will take up one or more; and in this Form Soap may, in ſome Caſes, be conveniently exhibited. For the Virtues of Soap as a Medicine, ſee the Article SOAP.

" *Sapo Purificatus.*
Purified Soap.

Slice one Pound of dry, hard, *Genoa*, *Alicant*, or any other Oil-Soap, into a clean pewter Veſſel, and pour upon it two Gallons of rectified Spirit of Wine. Place the Veſſel in a Water-bath, and apply ſuch a Degree of Heat as may make the Spirit boil, when it will ſoon diſſolve the Soap. Let the Veſſel ſtand cloſe covered, in a warm Place, till the Liquor has grown perfectly clear; if any oily Matter ſwim upon the Surface, carefully ſcum it off. Then decant the limpid Liquor from the Fæces, and diſtil off from it all the Spirit that will ariſe in the Heat of a Water-bath. Expoſe the Remainder to a dry Air for a few Days, and it will become a white, opake, and ſomewhat friable Maſs." *Pract. Chem.*

Soap thus purified, has little or no Smell, and proves upon Examination, not in any Degree acrimonious, but quite mild and ſoft, and conſequently well fitted for medicinal Purpoſes.

Sapo Tartareus.
Soap of Tartar. [*Edinb.*]

Take any Quantity of Salt of Tartar, very well calcined and reduced into Powder whilſt hot; immediately pour upon it, in a broad Glaſs-veſſel, twice its Quantity of Oil of Turpentine; and let them ſtand together in a Cellar for ſome Weeks, till the Oil has penetrated the Salt: Then add more Oil by Degrees, till the Salt has abſorbed thrice its own Quantity, and both appear united into a Soap; which, if the Matter is every Day ſtirred, will happen in a Month or two.

This Medicine has been greatly celebrated as a Diuretic, in nephritic Complaints, and as a Corrector of certain vegetable Subſtances, particularly Opium: It was for ſome time a great Secret in the Hands of its firſt Preparer, *Starkey*; under the Names of Philoſophic Soap, the Vegetable Corrector, *&c.* Its Virtues, however, have not been ſufficiently warranted by Experience. It held a Place in the former Edition of the *Edinburgh* Pharmacopœia, though omitted in the laſt.

Lapis Septicus, ſeu Cauterium Potentiale.
The Septic Stone, or Potential Cauſtic. [*Edinb.*]

Take an equal Quantity of Potaſh and Quicklime, and thrice their Weight of Water; let them ſteep together for two Days, ſhaking them at Times. Filter the Liquor, and evaporate it to Dryneſs. Let the Maſs which remains be put into a Crucible, and kept in a ſtrong Fire, till it flows like Oil: Let it then be poured on a ſmooth Plate, previouſly heated, and cut into Pieces of a convenient Size and Shape, which are to be carefully preſerved in a Bottle cloſely ſtopt.

This Cauſtic is troubleſome in making, and its uſe is likewiſe attended with ſome Inconveniencies which the following is free from.

Cauſticum Commune Fortius.

The Stronger Common Cauſtic.

[*Lond.*]

Boil any Quantity of the Soap Leys above deſcribed, to one fourth Part: Then, whilſt it continues boiling, ſome Lime that has been kept for ſeveral Months in a glaſs Veſſel ſtopt with a Cork, is to be ſprinkled in by little and little, till it has abſorbed all the Liquor ſo as to form a kind of Paſte; which keep for Uſe in a Veſſel very cloſely ſtopt.

This Cauſtic is preferable to that prepared from alkaline Lixivia without the Addition of Lime in Subſtance; as being leſs apt to liquefy upon the Part it is applied to, and ſpread farther than is intended. The Uſe of keeping the Lime is, ſomewhat to abate its Acrimony.

Cauſticum Commune Mitius.

The Milder Common Cauſtic.

[*Lond.*]

Take freſh Quicklime and ſoft Soap, of each equal Parts: Mix them well together at the Time of uſing.

This Cauſtic, notwithſtanding the Lime is uſed freſh, proves much milder than the former; the Acrimony of the Salt being here covered by the Oil and Tallow by which it is reduced into Soap.

Spiritus Vitrioli tenuis, et fortis (Oleum dictus, E.) atque Colcothar.

Weak and ſtrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, and Colcothar. [*Lond.*]

Let calcined Vitriol be diſtilled in earthen Veſſels, with a reverberatory Fire, for three Days without Intermiſſion. What remains in the Veſſels is called Colcothar of Vitriol.

Put the diſtilled Liquor into a Glaſs Retort, and place it in a Sand Furnace: The weak Spirit will come over, the ſtrong (improperly called Oil of Vitriol) remaining behind.

[*Edinb.*]

Take any Quantity of green Vitriol, calcined to Whiteneſs, and reduced into Powder. Fill therewith one Half of an earthen Retort, place it in a reverberatory Furnace, fit on a very large Receiver, and lute well the Junctures: Then proceed to Diſtillation, gradually increaſing the Fire to the utmoſt Degree, which is to be kept up as long as any Vapours ariſe.

The Phlegm, Spirit, and Oil (ſo called) may be ſeparated from each other by committing the whole to Diſtillation in a Retort placed in a Sand Furnace. The Phlegm will ariſe with a ſmall Degree of Heat, and the Spirit with a ſtronger, leaving the Oil behind.

This Proceſs is not practicable to Advantage without a very large Apparatus. Hence it is become a diſtinct Branch of the Chemical Buſineſs; and conſiderable Works have been erected for it in ſuch Parts of the Kingdom as Fuel can be moſt eaſily procured in: Some of the Furnaces are ſo large as to contain an hundred earthen long Necks, or diſtilling Veſſels, at once. The metallic Part of the Vitriol, or Colcothar, which remains after the Diſtillation, is ground down in Mills, edulcorated with Water, and employed as a Pigment: In medical Virtue, it is not different from ſome of the Calces of Iron, to be ſpoken of hereafter.

The acid Spirit, as it ariſes in the firſt Diſtillation, appears of a dark or blackiſh Colour, and contains a conſiderable Portion of Phlegm. In the ſecond Diſtillation, the phlegmatic Parts ariſe firſt, together with the lighter Acid, which are kept apart

apart under the Name of weak Spirit: at the ſame time, the remaining ſtrong Spirit, or Oil as it is called, loſes its black Colour, and becomes clear; and this is the uſual Mark for diſcontinuing the Diſtillation.

The Spirit of Vitriol is the moſt ponderous of all the Liquids we are acquainted with: And the moſt powerful of the Acids. If any other Acid be united with a fixt alkaline Salt or Earth; upon the Addition of the vitriolic, ſuch Acid will be diſlodged, and ariſe on applying a moderate Heat, leaving the vitriolic in Poſſeſſion of the Alkali; though without this Addition, it would not yield to the moſt vehement Fire. Mixt with Water, it inſtantly conceives great Heat; expoſed to the Air, it imbibes its Moiſture, and ſoon acquires a notable Increaſe of Weight. In Medicine, it is employed chiefly as ſubſervient to other Preparations: It is likewiſe not unfrequently mixed with Juleps and the like (in ſuch Quantity as will be ſufficient to give the Liquor an agreeable Tartneſs) for abating Heat, quenching Thirſt, and promoting the urinary Diſcharge.

Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam.

Spirit (commonly called Oil) of Sulphur by the Bell. [*Lond.*]

Let the Sulphur be ſet on Fire, under a Glaſs Veſſel fitted for this Uſe, called a Bell; and let the acid Spirit, which trickles down from the Sides of the Bell, be received in a Glaſs Diſh, placed underneath.

[*Edinb.*]

Take any Quantity of Sulphur, let it be melted in an earthen Diſh, and twiſted Linen Rags dipt therein be made into a ſulphurated Torch, and put into the Neck of a Matraſs, and placed at the Bottom of a Baſon of Glaſs or earthen Ware, in a moiſt Place ſcreened from the Wind: Then kindle the Sulphur with a red hot Iron; and hang over it a Glaſs Bell, at ſuch a Diſtance that the Flame may not touch it. The Vapour of the Sulphur will condenſe in the Bell by the Cold, and drop down from its Sides, like Water, into the Veſſel placed underneath.

Sulphur, when lighted, burns only on its Surface, contiguous to the Air. Its blue Flame conſiſts of Fire, or the inflammable oily Part of the Sulphur, agitated by the Fire, and a Mineral Acid, which is the other conſtituent Part of the Sulphur now agitated, attenuated, and made volatile by the Flame. Thus the unctuous Combuſtible Matter is conſumed by the Fire, and the ponderous Acid diſſipated, which ſoon after condenſes by its own Weight, when it gets clear of the Flame that throws it off. And hence this Vapour becomes mortal; becauſe the violently cauſtic Acid, thus ſtrongly agitated, comes in Contact with the Nerves, which move the Muſcles, that join the Interſtices of the cartilaginous Rings of the Larynx, Bronchiæ, and Veſiculæ of the Lungs, and contracts them ſpaſmodically, ſo as to ſtimulate the Lungs into a panting Endeavour to cough, whilſt they are entirely contracted, and not ſuffered to expand by the Weight of the Air; although the Breaſt be dilated with a laborious, but fruitleſs Endeavour. The ſame Vapour, ſhut up with fermentable Liquors, ſtops Fermentation; and, if ſtrongly repeated, prevents Putrefaction in all Bodies that otherwiſe eaſily putrefy. Hence this Fume is a proper Preſervative againſt peſtilential Poiſon, and the Contagion that flies abroad, or remains fixed in Goods, ſo as to infect them. And hence we underſtand, why the

Flame of Nitre and Sulphur together, but principally of Gun-powder, affords a very healthy Fume in the Height of the Plague. For the exploſive acid Vapour of Nitre and Sulphur corrects the Air; and the ſame Vapour, if received in a ſmall cloſe pent up Place, kills Inſects. This Spirit of Sulphur, called by the Name of *Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam*, is no other than the Oil of Vitriol, which was lodged in the vitriolic Pyrites; and afterwards, joining with the Oil of Coals, conſtitutes Sulphur. This appears from all Kinds of Trials; only Oil of Vitriol is ſuſpected to contain ſome metallic Impreſſion, which is wanting in the Spirit of Sulphur. The great *Homberg* has, with much Labour and Subtlety, computed the Quantity of this Acid contained in Sulphur, and found it to be nearly a tenth Part. This Spirit of Sulphur, being purified, barely by ſtanding, then mixed with Juleps, gives them an agreeable Acidity, and renders them a wholſome Drink in all Inflammations, and hot Diſeaſes, attended with Thirſt and Corruption. *Helmot* ſays, it is conducive to the Prolongation of Life. Medicines, acidulated with this Spirit of Sulphur, are of good Effect in *Aphthæ*.

Spiritus Nitri Glauberi.

Glauber's Spirit of Nitre. [*Lond.*]

Take three Pounds of Nitre, and one Pound of the ſtrong Spirit, or Oil of Vitriol. Mix them cautiouſly and gradually together under a Chimney; and then diſtil, at firſt with a gentle, and afterwards with a ſtronger Heat.

Here the vitriolic Acid diſlodges the weaker one of Nitre, and takes its Place. A Pound of the former however is ſcarce ſufficient to expel all the Acid from three Pounds of Nitre: Some direct equal Quantities of each. The Spirit, in both Caſes, is in Quality the ſame, the Difference in this Reſpect affecting only the Reſiduum; which, when the larger Proportion of Acid is employed, diſſolves readily in Water, ſo as to be got out without breaking the Retort; with the leſſer, not; the ſmaller Proportion is preferred above, leſt the remaining Salt, which is uſed in Medicine, ſhould prove too acid.

The Acid of Nitre is next in Strength to the vitriolic, and diſlodges all but that from alkaline Salts or Earths. It differs from all the other Acids in deflagrating with inflammable Matters: If a Solution of any inflammable Subſtance, as Hartſhorn, *&c.* in this Acid, be evaporated, as ſoon as the Matter approaches to Dryneſs, a violent Detonation enſues. The chief Uſe of this Acid is as a Menſtruum for certain Minerals, and as the Baſis of ſome particular Preparations, of which hereafter. It has been given likewiſe diluted with any convenient Vehicle, as a Diuretic, from ten to fifty Drops.

Spiritus Salis Marini Glauberi.

Glauber's Spirit of Sea-Salt. [*Lond*]

Take two Pounds of Sea Salt, and the ſame Quantity of ſtrong Spirit, or Oil of Vitriol. Dilute the acid Spirit with a Pint of Water, and pour this Mixture by little and little on the Salt under a Chimney; then diſtil, at firſt with a gentle, and afterwards with a ſtronger Fire.

[*Edinb.*]

Take two Pound of decrepitated Sea Salt, put it into a Glaſs Retort, and pour upon it, by little and little, a Pound of Oil of Vitriol, diluted with an equal Part of warm Water. Place it in a Sand Heat, and by gradually increaſing the Fire, diſtil

till

till all the Moiſture in the Retort is come over. This Spirit may be rectified by pouring it into a Glaſs Cucurbit, fitted with a Head and Receiver, and drawing off the Phlegm, in a Balneo Mariæ.

The Oil of Vitriol is moſt conveniently mixed with the Water in an earthen or ſtone ware Veſſel; for unleſs the Mixture is made exceeding ſlowly, it grows ſo hot as to endanger breaking a glaſs one. When this Mixture is grown ſomewhat cool, it may be poured upon the Sea Salt, already placed in the Retort, taking great Care to avoid the Fumes; inſtantly lute on a Receiver, and proceed to Diſtillation.

The Spirit of Sea Salt is the weakeſt of the mineral Acids, but ſtronger than any of the vegetable: It requires a greater Fire to diſtil it than that of Nitre, yet is more readily diſſipated by the Action of the Air. It is uſed chiefly as a Menſtruum, for the making of other Preparations.

This Acid is diſtinguiſhed from the others, by its riſing in white Fumes, by its peculiar pungent Smell, by its enabling the nitrous Acid to diſſolve Gold, preventing its diſſolving Silver, and precipitating Silver previouſly diſſolved, but producing no Precipitation in Solutions of calcareous Earths. *Hoffman* obſerves, that when taken internally, it diffuſes its Operation and Efficacy to every Part of the Body, but ſeems to act chiefly on the membranous Parts, particularly the Lungs, by ſtimulating which, it excites a gentle Cough: Hence it ſhould be uſed with Caution. It alſo by its powerful Stimulus penetrates to the urinary Paſſages: For there is hardly a more efficacious Medicine for exciting a Diſcharge of Urine than Spirit of Salt. Thoſe who have Fontanels in their Bodies, and frequently uſe Spirit of Salt in Broths, perceive pungent Pains in their Fontanels.

It is particularly grateful to the Stomach, excites the Appetite, attenuates mucous Humours, reſiſts Putrefaction, corrects the Bile, when either too acrimonious, large in Quantity, or corrupted. It is of ſingular Uſe in Gangrenes of the Gums, Mouth, or Tongue. It is ſaid to prevent the Generation of the Stone, and, according to *Helmot*, helps to diſſolve it. It is alſo ſaid to be ſerviceable in the Strangury attending old Age.

Aqua Fortis. [Lond.]

Take Nitre and green Vitriol uncalcined, of each three Pounds; of the ſame Vitriol calcined, one Pound and a half. Mix them well together, and diſtill with a very ſtrong Fire, as long as any red Vapour ariſes.

[*Edinb.*]

Aqua Fortis Simplex.

Single Aqua Fortis.

Take two Parts of Vitriol calcined to Whiteneſs, and one Part of powdered Nitre. Mix them very well together, and fill therewith an earthen Retort to two Thirds; then fit on a large Receiver, and proceed to Diſtillation; which is to be performed in the ſame Manner as directed for Spirit of Salt.

The Vitriol here occaſions a greater Heat to be neceſſary than when the pure vitriolic Acid is uſed, for the Acid of the Vitriol muſt be extricated before it can act on the Nitre; the Fire, however, muſt not be extremely ſtrong, otherwiſe ſome of the metallic Parts of the Vitriol will be forced over along with the nitrous Acid: The Direction of thoroughly mixing the Ingredients ought to be well attended to, for if

this is neglected, or but ſlightly performed, the due Quantity of Acid will not be obtained. The Produce of theſe Proceſſes is a Spirit of Nitre containing ſo much more Phlegm, or watery Moiſture, than *Glauber*'s Spirit, as the Vitriol employed in its Preparation does more than an equivalent Quantity of Oil of Vitriol.

Aqua Fortis Duplex.

Double Aqua Fortis. [*Edinb.*]

Take green Vitriol calcined to Whiteneſs, Clay dried and powdered, and powdered Nitre, of each equal Parts. Mix them well together, and diſtil in an earthen Retort as above.

This Proceſs has been long received in the Shops, but is nevertheleſs a very unartful one. The Clay containing much leſs Acid than Vitriol, is not near ſo proper an Intermedium. It ſhould ſeem therefore more eligible to omit the firſt, and increaſe the Quantity of the latter; which, in order to make the Aqua Fortis of the Strength here intended, ſhould undergo a farther Degree of Calcination.

The great Demand which there is in ſundry Buſineſſes for Aqua Fortis, has occaſioned the Preparation of it to become a Trade by itſelf. What is prepared by theſe Dealers is commonly very impure, and utterly unfit for many Purpoſes, ſuch as diſſolving Mercury and Silver. Hence, if it be employed in any medicinal Preparation, it ſhould be purified by a careful Rectification in glaſs Veſſels, a ſmall Quantity of Solution of Silver being previouſly added: If there is any marine Acid in the Spirit, the Silver will detain it from ariſing a ſecond Time, and keep it at the Bottom of the Veſſel along with the other Impurities.

Aqua Fortis Compoſita.

Compound Aqua Fortis. [*Lond.*]

Take ſixteen Ounces of Aqua Fortis, and one Dram of Sea-Salt. Diſtil them to Dryneſs.

This is deſigned as a Menſtruum for Quickſilver, for the Preparation of the red mercurial Corroſive, or red Precipitate, as it is called; which the marine Acid in this compound Liquor renders of a more ſparkling Appearance, and more beautiful to the Eye, than when made with the nitrous Acid alone.

Aqua Regia. [Edinb.]

Put an Ounce of powdered Sal Ammoniac into a large Cucurbit, and add to it, by little and little at a Time, four Ounces of Spirit of Nitre, or double Aqua Fortis. Let them ſtand together in a Sand Heat, till the Salt is entirely diſſolved.

In this, as in all Operations where Spirit of Nitre is uſed, great Care ſhould be had to avoid the Fumes. It is recommended by ſome as a better Method, inſtead of pouring the Spirit upon the Salt, to add the latter to the Spirit. The only Uſe of Aqua Regia is as a Solvent for Gold, *&c.* but is of little Importance in Medicine.

Acetum Diſtillatum, vel Spiritus Aceti.

Diſtilled Vinegar, or Spirit of Vinegar. [*Lond.*]

Let Vinegar be diſtilled with a gentle Heat, as long as the Drops fall free from an Empyreuma.

If ſome Part of the Spirit which comes over firſt be thrown away, the reſt will be the ſtronger. [*Edinb.*]

Put any Quantity of the beſt Vinegar into a glazed earthen Pot, and with the gentle Heat of a Water-

bath

bath evaporate about one fourth Part of it: Then diſtil the Remainder in an Alembic, with a Glaſs Head, gradually increaſing the Fire, as long as the Spirit comes off clear.

The Spirit of Vinegar is a purer and ſtronger Acid than Vinegar itſelf, with which it agrees in other Reſpects. The medical Virtues of theſe Liquors may be ſeen under the Article ACETUM. Their principal Difference from the mineral Acids conſiſts in their being milder, leſs ſtimulating, leſs diſpoſed to affect the Kidneys, and promote the urinary Secretions, or to coagulate the animal Juices. The Matter left after the Diſtillation, though not commonly made uſe of in Medicine, would undoubtedly prove a ſerviceable Detergent, ſaponaceous Acid; and in this Light it ſtands recommended by *Boerhaave*.

Tartarum Vitriolatum.

Vitriolated Tartar. [*Lond.*]

Diſſolve eight Ounces of green Vitriol in four Pints of boiling Water: And whilſt the Liquor continues boiling, throw into it Salt of Tartar or any other alkaline Salt, till no farther Effervеſcence ariſes upon a freſh Addition; which generally happens when four Ounces, or a little more, of the Salt have been uſed. Filter the Liquor through Paper, and after due Evaporation ſet it by to cryſtallize.

Here the Acid of the Vitriol forſakes the Iron which it was before in Poſſeſſion of, to unite with the alkaline Salt: Particular Care ought to be had, that the Quantity of Alkali be ſufficient to fully ſaturate the Acid, otherwiſe it will not depoſite all the Metal. It is convenient, even after the Saturation ſeems, from the Effervеſcence ceaſing, to be compleated, to throw in a little more of the Alkali; for by this Means the Preparation is ſecured from containing any metallic Matter; whilſt the ſuperfluous Quantity of Alkali can do no Prejudice, as it remains uncryſtallized. It is remarkable, that although the Vitriolic Acid and fixt alkaline Salt do each readily unite with Water, and ſtrongly attract Moiſture even from the Air; yet the neutral Salt reſulting from a Mixture of theſe two, vitriolated Tartar is very difficult of Solution, and does not remain ſuſpended in cold Water: From hence we are directed to filter the Liquor in this Proceſs whilſt very hot, otherwiſe great Part of the Salt will be left upon the Paper; a Circumſtance ſufficiently troubleſome.

[*Edinb.*]

Put any Quantity of Oil of Tartar per deliquium, into a large Glaſs Veſſel; and gradually drop into it Oil of Vitriol, diluted with equal its Quantity of warm Water, till the Effervеſcence ceaſes. Then filter the Liquor, evaporate it till a Pellicle appears upon the Surface, and ſet it by in a cold Place to cryſtallize.

This is a very elegant, and one of the leaſt troubleſome Ways of making this Salt. The wholeſale Dealers in Medicine, however, have long thrown both Proceſſes aſide, and ſubſtituted an Article which has been almoſt uſeleſs in their Shops, the Caput Mortuum of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Nitre. See the following Proceſs.

Fixt Alkaline Salts, expoſed for a Length of Time to the Air, imbibe therefrom (beſides aqueous Moiſture) a Portion of Vitriolic Acid, ſo as to yield a pure vitriolated Tartar: Hence a Salt of this Kind is frequently found among the Pot-aſhes brought from Abroad. Some have entertained a great Opinion of the

the medical Virtues of the vitriolated Tartar, thus produced by the aereal Acid; though Experience diſcovers no Difference betwixt it and that ſkilfully prepared in the common Way. All the Uſe we would make of this Obſervation is, that Potaſh, as already containing a Portion of the Salt required, is at leaſt as fit for this Proceſs as the genuine Salt of Tartar, but that for other Purpoſes it ought to be purified from its neutral Salt; the Method of doing which is pointed out by the different Solubility of the two, already taken notice of.

Vitriolated Tartar is an aperient neutral Salt. It is ſometimes exhibited in ſmall Doſes, as a Scruple, or Half a Dram, for attenuating viſcid Juices, and promoting the fluid Secretions: In larger Doſes, it proves a mild and ſafe Cathartic.

Nitrum Vitriolatum.

Vitriolated Nitre. [*Lond.*]

Diſſolve in warm Water the Maſs which remains after the Diſtillation of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Nitre: Filter the Solution thro' Paper, and cryſtallize the Salt.

This Salt is very nearly one and the ſame Thing with the vitriolated Tartar, to which it has been frequently ſubſtituted. It conſiſts of the vitriolic Acid, united with the Baſis of Nitre, which differs no otherwiſe from a fixt alkaline Salt, than in containing a minute Admixture of a calcareous Earth.

Sal Catharticus Glauberi.

The Cathartic Salt of *Glauber*, commonly called Sal Mirabile. [*L.*]

Diſſolve in warm Water the Maſs which remains after the Diſtillation of Spirit of Sea Salt: Filter the Solution, and cryſtallize the Salt.

[*Edinb.*]

If the Cryſtals (obtained as above) prove too ſharp, diſſolve them again in Water, filter the Liquor, and cautiouſly evaporate it to ſuch a pitch only as may diſpoſe the Salt to cryſtallize.

There is no great Danger of the Cryſtals proving too ſharp, even when the Spirit of Salt is made with the largeſt Proportion of Oil of Vitriol directed under that Proceſs. The Liquor which remains after the Cryſtallization is indeed very acid; and with regard to this Preparation, it is convenient it ſhould be ſo; for otherwiſe, the Cryſtals will be very ſmall, and likewiſe in little Quantity. Where a ſufficient Proportion of Oil of Vitriol has not been employed in the Diſtillation of the Spirit, it is neceſſary to add ſome to the Liquor, in order to promote the Cryſtallization of the Salt.

The Title of this Salt expreſſes its medical Virtues. Taken from Half an Ounce to an Ounce, or more, it proves a mild and uſeful Purgative; and in ſmaller Doſes, largely diluted, a ſerviceable Aperient and Diuretic. The Shops frequently ſubſtitute to it the Sal Catharticus Amarus, which is nearly of the ſame Quality, but ſomewhat more unpleaſant, and, as is ſaid, leſs mild in Operation. They are very eaſily diſtinguiſhable from one another, by the different Effects of alkaline Salts upon them.

Sal Prunellæ. [Lond.]

Take two Pounds of the pureſt Nitre, reduced to Powder. Melt it in a Crucible, and ſprinkle into it, by little at a Time, one Ounce of Flowers of Sulphur. When the Deflagration is over, pour out the melted Salt upon a clean, dry, and warm braſs Plate, ſo as to form it into Cakes.

Thoſe who prepare Sal Prunel in large Quantities, make uſe of a clean

clean iron Pot inſtead of a Crucible; and when the Nitre is melted, and the Sulphur deflagrated, take out the Salt with an iron Ladle, and pour it into braſs Mould, kept for this Purpoſe. The previous pounding of the Nitre, directed above, may be as well omitted, as occaſioning a needleſs Trouble.

Boerhaave ſays, that Nitre, thus prepared, entirely agrees in Virtue and Uſe with purified Nitre, which laſt he prefers, and with very good Reaſon. For it ſometimes ſits eaſy on the Stomach, when Sal Prunel will not.

This Preparation has obtained the Name of *Sal Prunellæ* from the *Germans*; who obſerving that a certain Kind of epidemical Camp-fever, attended with a dangerous black Quinſey, which they call *Diebraune*, was happily cured by the Uſe of this Powder; they thence called it by that Name.

Sal Polychreſtum.

Salt of many Virtues. [*Edinb.*]

Take powdered Nitre and Flowers of Sulphur, of each equal Parts. Mingle them well together, and inject the Mixture, by little and little at a Time, into an ignited Crucible: After the Deflagration ceaſes, keep the Crucible in the Fire for an Hour. The Salt may be purified by diſſolving it in warm Water, filtering the Solution, and exhaling it to Dryneſs.

This Salt is very little different from the Nitrum Vitriolatum. It was formerly held in very high Eſteem, and recommended in a Variety of Intentions, whence it obtained the Name of *Sal Polychreſt*, or Salt of many Virtues. It is ſtill much uſed in the Practice of foreign Phyſicians, and is certainly an excellent Aperient and Diuretic; and is of great Service in all Diſeaſes, where Medicines of this Kind are indicated.

Spiritus Salis Marini Coagulatus.

Coagulated Spirit of Sea Salt. [*Lond.*]

Drop into *Glauber*'s Spirit of Salt, a Lixivium of any fixt alkaline Salt, till all Effervescence ceaſes; then evaporate the Mixture to Dryneſs.

This regenerated Sea Salt (as it is very properly called) is entirely new to Books of Pharmacy, and might perhaps have been very well ſpared in this. It does not differ from common Salt in any Property which a ſlight Addition of the acid Spirit will not give the latter. The regenerated Salt affords with the vitriolic Acid a Sal Mirabile, with the nitrous a quadrangular Nitre, as common Salt does: And again, common Salt when reduced into a like quadrangular Nitre, deflagrates with inflammable Matters, and forms a pure and perfect alkaline Salt.—In the Preparation of this Salt, the Operator muſt be careful not to exſiccate it with too ſtrong a Fire; leſt, inſtead of the acidulated Salt here intended, he produce one not diſtinguiſhable from that uſed at Table.

Sal Sedativus.

Salt of Borax, called Sedative Salt.

Put nine Ounces of powdered Borax into a wide-necked Retort; pour thereon half an Ounce of Water; and then add two Ounces of Oil of Vitriol. Place the Retort in a proper Furnace, and gradually increaſe the Fire till the Veſſel becomes red-hot. The ſedative Salt will ariſe into the Neck, in Form of thin ſhining Plates, which are to be ſwept out with a Feather.

Or,

Diſſolve the Borax in a ſufficient Quantity

Quantity of warm Water, and add thereto the Oil of Vitriol. Evaporate this Mixture, till thin Plates appear upon the Surface; then ſuffer the Fire to decay, and let the Veſſel ſtand unmoved till plenty of Cryſtals are formed.

Though the vitriolic Acid has been uſually directed in this Proceſs, any other will anſwer as well: The Matter which remains after the Separation of the ſedative Salt, is, when this Acid is employed, a *Glauber*'s Salt; when the nitrous is made uſe of, a quadrangular Nitre; when the marine, a genuine Sea Salt. The Sal Sedativus, united with the Baſis of Sea Salt (or with an Alkali, that has been previouſly combined with the marine Acid) recompoſes Borax again. This Salt appears to the Taſte a neutral Salt; but examined with Alkalies, has the Properties of an Acid, effervеſcing, uniting, and cryſtallizing with them, and deſtroying their alkaline Quality. It diſſolves both in Water and in Spirit of Wine; though not very readily in either. As to its Virtues, it is ſuppoſed to be a mild Anodyne, (whence its Name) to calm the Heat of the Blood in burning Fevers, to prevent or remove delirious Symptoms, and allay ſpaſmodic Affections, whether hypochondriacal or hyſterical, at leaſt for a Time. The Doſe is from two to twelve Grains, in any proper Liquor.

Tartarum Solubile.

Soluble Tartar. [*Lond.*]

Diſſolve a Pound of any fixt alkaline Salt in a Gallon of boiling Water; and gradually throw in Cryſtals of Tartar, as long as a freſh Addition thereof raiſes any Effervеſcence; which generally ceaſes before three Pounds of the Cryſtals have been uſed. Then filter the Liquor, and after due Evaporation, ſet it by to cryſtallize; or evaporate it to Dryneſs, and keep the remaining ſaline Maſs for Uſe.

[*Edinb.*]

Boil Cryſtals of Tartar, till they are perfectly diſſolved, in ten Times their Quantity of Water; and gradually drop into the Solution, whilſt it continues boiling, Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, till the Effervеſcence ceaſes. Filter the Liquor whilſt hot, and evaporate it till a Pellicle appears on the Surface, that when removed into a cold Place, it may cryſtallize.

Common white Tartar is perhaps preferable for this Operation to the Cryſtals uſually met with. Its Impurities can here be no Objection; ſince it will be ſufficiently depurated by the ſubſequent Filtration.

The Preparation of this Medicine by either of the above Methods is very eaſy; though ſome Chemiſts have rendered it ſufficiently troubleſome by a Nicety that is not at all wanted. They inſiſt upon hitting the very exact Point of Saturation betwixt the alkaline Salt and the Acid of the Tartar; and caution the Operator to be extremely careful, when he comes near this Mark, leſt by imprudently adding too large a Portion of either, he render the Salt too acid, or too alkaline. If the Liquor be ſuffered to cool a little before it is committed to the Filter, and then properly exhaled and cryſtallized, no Error of this Kind can happen, tho' the Saturation ſhould not be very exactly hit: For ſince Cryſtals of Tartar are very difficultly ſoluble even in boiling Water, and when diſſolved therein, concrete again upon the Liquor's growing cold; if any more of them has been employed, than is taken up by the Alkali, this ſuperfluous Quantity will be

be left upon the Filter: And on the other Hand, if too much of the Alkali has been made uſe of, it will remain uncryſtallized. The Cryſtallization of this Salt indeed cannot be effected without a good Deal of Trouble: It is, therefore, moſt convenient to let the acid Salt prevail at firſt, to ſeparate the ſuperfluous Quantity, by ſuffering the Liquor to cool a little before Filtration, and then proceed to the total Evaporation of the aqueous Fluid, which will leave behind it the neutral Salt required. The moſt proper Veſſel for this Purpoſe is a glazed earthen or ſtone ware one; Iron diſcolours the Salt.

This Salt has long been in Eſteem, both as a Medicine and as a Menſtruum. It is a very ſerviceable Aperient, attenuates viſcid Juices, promotes the urinary Secretion, and gently looſens the Belly: The Doſe is from ten Grains to a Dram or two or more. It is an uſual Addition to the reſinous Purgatives, as it promotes their Action, and at the ſame Time prevents their griping Quality.

Sal Diureticus. [Lond.]
Tartarus Regeneratus. [Edinb.]
The Diuretic Salt, or Regenerated Tartar, otherwiſe called, Terra Foliata Tartari. [*Edinb.*]

Put any Quantity of dry Salt of Tartar, powdered, into a large Glaſs Veſſel; and pour thereon, by little and little, as much diſtilled Vinegar as is neceſſary to ſaturate it. Filter the Liquor, and exhale it, over a very gentle Fire, to Dryneſs, taking great Care that the Matter contract not an Empyreuma. On the Salt which remains, pour as much more Spirit of Vinegar as will ſaturate it; then depurate the Liquor again, and carefully exſiccate it into a dry Salt.

If the common Alkalies are made uſe of for this Proceſs, they ſhould be previouſly purified, by Solution and Cryſtallization, from the neutral Salt which they generally contain. The diſtilled Vinegar muſt be perfectly free from any empyreumatic Taint: It is not neceſſary to dephlegmate it, or throw away the firſt Runnings in the Diſtillation, ſince theſe contain a Portion of the Acid (the Part here wanted) as well as the Phlegm.

It is difficult to hit the Point of Saturation betwixt the acetous Acid, and the alkaline Salt. After about fourteen Parts of ſtrong diſtilled Vinegar have been gradually poured upon one of the fixed Salt, the Addition of a little more of the Acid will not occaſion any further Effervеſcence in the Cold; but if the Mixture be now ſtrongly ſtirred and well heated, the Effervеſcence will appear afreſh; upon which ſome more Vinegar is to be added, till it again ceaſes. The Saturation is not as yet complete; for upon exhaling the aqueous Parts, the remaining Salt ſtill effervеſces with freſh Vinegar. When ſo much of the Acid has now been added, that no Marks of Fermentation any longer appear, a little more of the Vinegar may be poured in before you proceed to the laſt Evaporation; by this Means, the Saturation of the Alkali will be ſecured, whilſt, if the Acid prevails, the ſuperfluous Quantity of it will exhale.

The Salt thus prepared, is of a dark brown Colour, a peculiar, not ungrateful Odour, a penetrating, ſaponaceous, ſaline Taſte, in nowiſe alkaline or acid. Its brown Colour, and ſaponaceous Quality, proceed from the oily Parts of the Vinegar; the Depuration of the Salt from which, is not in the foregoing Proceſs inſiſted on.

[*Lond.*]

[*Lond.*]

Take a Pound of any fixt alkaline Salt, and boil it, with a very gentle Heat, in four or five Times its Weight of distilled Vinegar. When the Fermentation ceases, add more distilled Vinegar; and proceed with fresh Additions thereof, until the Vinegar being almost evaporated, fresh Vinegar will no longer raise any Fermentation; which generally happens by the Time that twenty Pounds of distilled Vinegar have been used. Then slowly exhale to Dryness.

Melt the remaining impure Salt for a little Time, but not too long, over a gentle Fire; then dissolve it in Water, and filter the Solution through Paper. If the Melting has been duly performed, the filtrated Liquor will be limpid and colourless as Water; but if otherwise, of a brown Colour.

Evaporate this limpid Solution, with an exceeding gentle Heat, in a shallow Glass Vessel; occasionally stirring the Salt as it dries, that its Moisture may be the sooner exhaled. Afterwards keep it for Use in a Vessel very closely stopt; for it will liquefy by the Air.

This Salt ought to be of perfect Whiteness; and should totally dissolve both in Water and in Spirit of Wine, without leaving any Fæces. If the Salt, though ever so white, deposites any Fæces in Spirit of Wine; the whole of it must be dissolved in this Spirit, the Solution filtered, and exsiccated again.

We need not here be very solicitous that the Vinegar be free from any Empyreuma: Such as is very considerably empyreumatic (particularly the strong concentrated Acid obtained from the Caput Mortuum of Vinegar) answers as well as any other; the Oil in which the burnt Flavour resides, being separated by the Depuration above directed. This Purification is indeed sufficiently troublesome: The Operator must be particularly careful in melting the Salt, not to use too great a Heat, or to keep it liquefied too long; a little should be occasionally taken out, and put into Water; and as soon as it begins to part freely with its black Colour, the whole removed from the Fire. In the last drying, the Heat must be so great as to melt it; otherwise it will not prove totally soluble. If the Solution in Spirit of Wine be exsiccated, and the remaining Salt liquefied with a very soft Fire, it gains the leafy Appearance, which has procured it the Name *Terra Foliata.*

We shall not take upon us to determine whether the pure or impure Salt are preferable as Medicines; observing only, that the latter is more of a saponaceous Nature, the former more acrid, though somewhat more agreeable to the Stomach. They are both Medicines of great Efficacy, and may be so dosed and managed as to prove either mildly cathartic, or powerfully diuretic: Few of the saline Deobstruents come up to them in Virtue. The Dose is from half a Scruple to a Dram or two. A bare Mixture of alkaline Salt and Vinegar without Exsiccation, is not perhaps much inferior as a Medicine to the more elaborate Salt: It has been known that two Drams of the Alkali, saturated with Vinegar, have occasioned ten or twelve Stools in hydropic Cases, and a plentiful Discharge of Urine, without any Inconvenience.

Spiritus Mindereri.

Spirit of Mindererus. [*Edinb.*]

Take any Quantity of the volatile alkaline

alkaline Salt of Sal Ammoniac, and gradually pour upon it diſtilled Vinegar, till the Effervescence ceaſes; occaſionally ſtirring the Mixture, to promote the Action of the Vinegar on the Salt.

This neutral Spirit has been for ſome Time held in conſiderable Eſteem; and ſucceſsfully employed as a Deobſtruent and Diaphoretic; it may be ſo managed as to prove powerfully diuretic; and if given in a conſiderable Doſe, gently looſens the Belly. The Strength of this Medicine greatly depends upon that of the Vinegar; and therefore its Doſe can ſcarce be determined.

Spiritus Vitrioli Dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol. [*Lond.*]

Take of the ſtrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, one Pound; of rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint. Cautiouſly mix them together, by little and little at a Time; and diſtil the Mixture, until a black Froth begins to ariſe: Then immediately remove the whole from the Fire, leſt this Froth ſhould paſs over into the Recipient, and fruſtrate the Operation.

[*Edinb.*]

Take four Pounds of rectified Spirit of Wine; add thereto, by cautiouſly dropping a little at a Time, one Pound of Oil of Vitriol: Digeſt them together in a cloſe Matras, in a very gentle Sand Heat for eight Days. Then diſtil them with a ſlow Fire, until oily Particles begin to appear in the Neck of the Retort. Pour upon the Spirit drawn off, ſhaking the Veſſel, an equal Quantity (by Meaſure) of Water, in each Pint of which a Dram of Salt of Tartar has been previouſly diſſolved. Diſtil them with a gentle Heat as long as any Spirit riſes.

The different Proportions of the acid Spirit to the vinous in theſe Proceſſes, make no Variation in the Quality of the Produce, provided the Diſtillation be duly conducted. The Reſidua indeed are conſiderably different from one another; That of the firſt is extremely acid, and might be employed for the ſame Purpoſe again, and this for ſeveral Times ſucceſſively, inſtead of freſh Oil of Vitriol; whilſt the Reſiduum of the other has but little Acidity.

Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, as a Medicine, is held in conſiderable Eſteem. It promotes Perſpiration, and the urinary Secretion, expels Flatulencies, and, in many Caſes, eaſes Pain, and procures Sleep. It is alſo ſaid, as a Menſtruum, to extract elegant Tinctures from ſundry Vegetables, and to diſſolve ſome reſinous Matters that are ſcarce acted upon by Spirit of Wine alone. We ſhall here inſert the Proceſs for preparing a Medicine of not a very different Nature, the Virtues of which have been greatly celebrated by *Hoffman* and others, under the Title of

Liquor Mineralis Anodynus Hoffmanni. *Frederick Hoffman*'s Anodyne Mineral Liquor.

Take of the beſt Oil of Vitriol, and Indian Nitre, each four Ounces. Diſtil the Spirit from a Retort by a Fire gradually raiſed to a great Briſkneſs, about the End of the Proceſs. Pour two Ounces of this Spirit, cautiouſly and ſucceſſively, into fifteen Ounces of highly rectified Spirit of Wine. Then, by a careful Diſtillation, we obtain an highly fragrant and aromatic Spirit. But, in this Proceſs, great Care is to be taken, that we neither

fall

fall ſhort, nor exceed, in extracting the ſulphureous Spirit, but endeavour to obtain the whole of it as pure and genuine as we poſſibly can. For as ſoon as the Phlegm is about to riſe, with the crude acid Spirit, the Receiver is to be changed with all Expedition. But, as this ſulphureous Spirit is not yielded entirely pure, and free from a Mixture of the crude and acid Spirit, it is to be rectified with an equal Quantity of Water, and duly ſhaken; by which Means the acid Principle will ſubſide in the Water, and the ſulphureous Spirit be diſtilled pure and unadulterated. When all the Spirit is obtained, and the Phlegm juſt ready to come over, the former is to be immediately removed, and kept in a Veſſel carefully cloſed. The mild and ſoporiferous Virtue of this Spirit may be ſtill heightened, if, before the Rectification with Water, we add to it ſome Quantity of the Oil of Cloves; which is to be duly mixed with it, by ſhaking both together in a Glaſs Veſſel, cloſed with a Glaſs Stopper. For, by this Means, the Acrimony of the Oil of Cloves is deſtroyed; eſpecially if afterwards both are mixed with Water, and duly incorporated by ſhaking. For thus the gentle, mild, and ethereal Quality is intimately united with this Spirit. It is a Matter of no Importance, whether this Compoſition is the genuine, anodyne, mineral Liquor of *Hoffman*; ſince the former is equally efficacious with the latter, in its gently ſtimulating, carminative, diaphoretic, and anodyne Virtues.

Spiritus Ethereus.

Ethereal Spirit. [*Edinb.*]

Take of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Water ſaturated with Salt of Tartar (as in the Proceſs for making the *Spiritus Vitrioli Dulcis*) each equal Parts. Mix them by ſhaking the Veſſel. Upon ſtanding, the Ethereal Spirit (or *Æther*, as it is generally called) floats on the Surface, from which it may be ſeparated. The dulcified Spirit may be recovered by Rectification.

Dr. *Morris*, in the ſecond Volume of the *London Medical Obſervations*, where he has given, as he informs us, a certain and expeditious Proceſs for making Æther, recommends its Uſe in ſundry Intentions, and produces ſome Inſtances of its Succeſs. — Uſed externally, it cures Headaches, Pains in the Ear, and in the Toothache ſeldom fails. Taken inwardly, it is of Service in the Hooping-cough, and in hyſteric, hypochondriac, and lethargic Caſes. — It has, indeed, hitherto been conſidered as a Matter of Curioſity, but from its penetrating and attenuant Qualities, it is highly probable it may be found an efficacious Medicine.

Spiritus Nitri Dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre. [*Lond.*]

Take a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine, and half a Pound of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Nitre. Mix them by pouring the nitrous Spirit into the other; and diſtil with a gentle Heat, as long as the Liquor which comes over does not raiſe any Efferveſcence with lixivial Salts.

[*Edinb.*]

Put three Parts of rectified Spirit of Wine into a large Bolt-head, and gradually add thereto one Part of Spirit of Nitre. Digeſt them together for two Days; and then diſtil in a Sand Heat, according to Art; taking Care, towards the End of the Operation, that the

Retort break not from too great a Heat.

Upon thus mixing together Alcohol and Spirit of Nitre, there immediately ariſes a fragrant Smell, like that of Southern-wood. *Boerhaave* ſays, that there is obſerved a high Degree of Effervescence betwixt this volatile Acid and pure ſubtile Oil, without the leaſt Interpoſition of an Alcali. And yet the Effervescence is almoſt fiery; ſo that, if a lighted Candle were applied to the Vapour, the Inſide of the Glaſs would appear on Flame, and the Whole inſtantly burſt in a dangerous Manner.

The moſt convenient and ſafe Method of performing the Mixture ſeems to be, to put the inflammable Spirit into a large Glaſs-body with a narrow Mouth, placed under a Chimney, and to pour upon it the Acid by Means of a Glaſs-funnel, in very ſmall Quantities at a Time; ſhaking the Veſſel as ſoon as the Effervescence enſuing upon each Addition ceaſes, before a freſh Quantity is put in: By this Means, the Glaſs will heat equally, and be prevented from breaking. During the Action of the two Spirits upon one another, the Veſſel ſhould be lightly covered; if cloſe ſtopt it will burſt; and if left entirely open, ſome of the more valuable Parts will exhale. The Diſtillation ſhould be performed with a very ſlow and well regulated Fire; otherwiſe the Vapour will expand with ſo much Force as to burſt the Veſſels. If a tubulated Recipient, with its additional Pipe, be made uſe of, and the Diſtillation performed with the Heat of a Water-bath, the Veſſels may be luted without any Danger: This Method has likewiſe another Advantage, as it aſcertains the Time when the Operation is finiſhed; examining the diſtilled Spirit every now and then with alkaline Salts, as directed above, is ſufficiently troubleſome: Whilſt in a Water-bath we may ſafely draw over all that will ariſe, for this Heat will elevate no more of the Acid than what is dulcified by the vinous Spirit.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre has been long held, and not undeſervedly, in great Eſteem. Properly diluted, and prudently uſed, it preſently gives a beautiful Whiteneſs to the Teeth; but, if imprudently uſed, deſtroys them. It reſtores the Appetite, if depraved by a mucous Phlegm, or corrupt Bile, or if the Cauſe proceeds from a Weakneſs of the Stomach. It is a great Carminative; and is alſo recommended as a Preſervative againſt the Stone, and even as a Solvent for it. It was the famous Lithontriptic of *Sylvius* held at a very dear Price. It promotes Sweat, provokes Urine, allays Thirſt, corrects a fetid Breath, and has particular Virtues in the Scurvy. It is conveniently taken upon an empty Stomach, to twenty or thirty Drops, or more, in Wine, Mead, or Beer.

Spiritus Salis Dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Salt. [*Edinb.*]

Put three Parts rectified Spirit of Wine into a large Bolt-head, and add thereto, by a little at a Time, one Part pure Spirit of Salt. Digeſt them together for ſome Days, and then diſtil in a Sand-heat; taking Care, towards the End of the Operation, that the Retort break not from too violent a Heat.

The Dulcification of the Spirit of Salt does not ſucceed ſo perfectly as that of the two foregoing Acids, only a minute Portion of it uniting with the Spirit of Wine, and unleſs the Proceſs is ſkilfully managed, ſcarce any. See the Remarks on *Glauber*'s Spirit of Salt.

Spiritus, Sal, et Oleum Succini.
Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Amber.
[*Lond.*]

Distil Amber in a Sand-heat, gradually increased: There will come over a Spirit, an Oil, and a Salt fouled with the Oil.

The Oil distilled again by itself, is divided into a thinner Oil which arises; and a thicker Part that remains behind, called Balsam of Amber.

The Salt is to be boiled in the distilled Spirit, or in common Water, and set to crystallize; by this Means it is freed from its adhering Oil. The oftener this is repeated, the purer it will be.

[*Edinb.*]

Mix powdered white Amber with thrice its Weight of clean Sand, and put them into a Glass-retort, of which the Mixture may fill one Half: Then adapt a large Receiver, and distill in a Sand-furnace, with a Fire gradually increased. At first a Spirit will come over, with some yellow Oil; then more yellow Oil, along with a little Salt; and upon raising the Heat, more of the Salt, with a reddish coloured Oil.

When the Distillation is finished, empty the Liquor out of the Receiver; and having collected together the Salt which adheres to the Sides, dry it by gentle Pressure, between the Folds of some spongy Paper.

The Oil may be separated from the Spirit by Filtration; and afterwards rectify by distilling it from a Brine of Sea-salt.

Sal Succini Rectificatum.
Rectified Salt of Amber. [*Edinb.*]

Take any Quantity of the above Salt of Amber, grind it well with twice its Quantity of Sea salt, and put the Mixture into a tall and narrow Glass-cucurbit: Fit on a Blind-head, and proceed to Sublimation in a Sand-heat, taking Care that the Oil does not rise. When the Vessels are grown cold, sweep out the Salt with a Feather.

The Distillation of Amber may be performed without the Use of Sand (or any other Intermedium) which does little more than take up Room in the Retort. The Chemists generally leave the Receiver unluted, that it may be occasionally removed as the Salt rises and concretes in the Neck of the Retort, from whence it is every now and then to be scraped out, to prevent the Oil from carrying it down into the Receiver. When a gross thick Oil begins to arise, and no more Salt appears, the Distillation should be stopt. The Spirit of Amber, so called, is no more than a Solution of a small Portion of the Salt in Phlegm or Water; and therefore is very properly employed for dissolving the Salt, in order to its Crystallization.

The Oils, being purified by a repeated Distillation, have a sharp, balsamic, exciting, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogic, and hysteric Virtue; and, when externally used, by Way of Liniment, are very serviceable in restoring contracted, weak, paralytic, torpid Limbs. The Volatile Salt is gratefully acid, balsamic, unctuous, penetrating, preservative, and stimulating to the Nerves and Spirits, being a true volatile, acid, oily Salt; and therefore a capital Antihysteric and Diuretic, especially if purified by a second Distillation.

Spiritus, Sal, et Oleum, Cornu Cervi.
Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Hartshorn.
[*Lond.*]

Distill Pieces of Hartshorn by a Fire gradually

gradually raiſed almoſt to the higheſt: A Spirit, Salt, and Oil, will aſcend.

If the Oil be ſeparated, and the Spirit and Salt diſtilled again together, with a very gentle Heat, they will both ariſe more pure. If this be carefully repeated ſeveral Times, the Salt will become exceedingly white, the Spirit limpid as Water, and of a grateful Odour.

The Salt, prepared from the Spirit, and ſublimed firſt from an equal Weight of pure Chalk, and afterwards from a little rectified Spirit of Wine, becomes the ſooner pure.

Calcined Hartſhorn is generally made by burning the Horns left after this Diſtillation.

After the ſame Manner, a Spirit, Salt, and Oil may be obtained from every Kind of animal Subſtance.

[*Edinb.*]

Let any Quantity of Pieces of Hartſhorn be put into a large iron Pot, fitted with an earthen Head, and a capacious Receiver luted at the Junctures, and placed on an open Fire: Diſtil with a Heat gradually augmented. At firſt a Phlegm ariſes, then a Spirit, afterwards volatile Salt, with an Oil, at firſt of a yellowiſh Colour, but upon continuing the Diſtillation, of a reddiſh black, along with ſome more volatile Salt: A black Coal remains at the Bottom of the diſtilling Veſſel; which, being burnt in an open Fire till it becomes white, is called Calcined Hartſhorn.

Having poured out of the Recipient all the different Matters which have come over into it, they may be ſeparated from one another in the following manner: The Oil ſeparates from the Phlegm and Spirit in Filtration; The two latter will paſs through, and the Oil remain on the Filter.

The Phlegm may be ſeparated from the Spirit by Diſtillation in a tall Veſſel, with a gentle Heat; The Spirit will come over into the Recipient, and the Phlegm remain at the Bottom of the diſtilling Veſſel.

The Spirit may be divided into a volatile Salt and Phlegm, by diſtilling it in a very tall and narrow Cucurbit; the Salt will ariſe, and adhere to the Head in a dry Form; the Phlegm remaining behind.

The Salt may be freed from the Oil, by ſubliming it from twice its Quantity of Potaſh; for the Oil is kept down by this Subſtance, whilſt the Salt ariſes.

A purer Spirit may alſo be obtained, if it be rediſtilled in a Glaſs Retort, with the Addition of two Ounces of Potaſh to each Pound of Spirit. The Potaſh may again be purified from the Oil by Calcination in an open Fire.

A Spirit, Salt, and Oil may be diſtilled in the ſame manner from all the ſolid Parts of Animals.

The Spirit of Hartſhorn met with in the Shops is extremely precarious in point of Strength; the Quantity of Salt contained in it (on which its Efficacy depends) varying according as the Diſtillation, in rectifying it, is continued for a longer or ſhorter Time. If after the volatile Salt has ariſen, ſo much of the Phlegm or watery Part be driven over after it, as is juſt ſufficient to diſſolve it, the Spirit will be fully ſaturated, and as ſtrong as it can be made: If the Proceſs is not at this Inſtant ſtopt, the Phlegm, continuing to ariſe, muſt render the Spirit continually weaker and weaker. The Diſtillation therefore ought to be diſcontinued at this Period, or ra-

ther whilſt ſome of the Salt ſtill remains undiſſolved: The Spirit will thus prove always equal, and the Buyer be furniſhed with a certain Criterion of its Strength.

The Properties and Virtues of a pure, volatile, alkaline Salt, are principally theſe. It makes an Effervescence with Acids; cloſely joins the Acid with itſelf, and retains it ſo as to form a compound Salt: It is in Smell as well as Taſte very penetrating and pungent: It is the only concrete Salt that, in its pure State, emits ſenſible Effluvia: It diſſolves Oils, Reſins, Fats, *&c.* more languidly than the fixt Alkalies; on account, perhaps, of its not being ſuſceptible of any conſiderable Heat, by which its Menſtrual Power might be promoted. Actuated with the Heat of a healthy Body, it preſently inflames, burns, and cauſes a gangrenous Eſcar; and therefore perfectly deſtroys all the Parts of the human Body, to which it is ſo applied, as that its Motion, ariſing from the Heat, may be driven in upon the Part. Thus, if a Scruple of the pure volatile Salt of Hartſhorn be laid upon the Skin, and covered with an adheſive Plaſter, it will in Half a Quarter of an Hour raiſe a black Carbuncle, as if a Piece of hot Iron had been there applied; and the Colour, Pain, Heat, and Hardneſs of the Skin are alſo the ſame as they would be in that Caſe; and it reſolves the Humours into a thin, ſanious Liquor. It is the moſt moveable Body of any hitherto known, as exceeding even Alcohol in Volatility. If laid upon the warm Hand, it preſently flies away without hurting the Hand, as in this Caſe its Reaction is not great upon the heating Body; wherein it greatly differs from the fixed alkaline Salt, which adheres by its Weight. But when thoſe volatile alkaline Salts are received into the Veſſels of the Body, and are actuated by the vital Powers, and the Force of the circulating Fluids, they act very powerfully by a ſharp, ſtimulating, and corroding Quality; eſpecially upon the more ſenſible fine Fibres of the nervous Syſtem, which they excite to greater Motion; and at the ſame time, thinning the Humours, promote Perſpiration, Sweat, Urine, and Saliva. They likewiſe frequently prove ſerviceable, when their Exhalations are received, along with the Air, into the Noſtrils. For thus they irritate the *Membrana Pituitaria* of the Noſe, Mouth, Jaws, Lungs; and by irritating thereof, diſſolve the viſcous Phlegm, which may adhere thereto, provided they be uſed with Caution. Theſe Salts, therefore, are proper, and have very good Effects, in aqueous, acid, auſtere Diſtempers of the Humours; as alſo in Torpidity of the nervous Syſtem, and diſorderly Motions of the Spirits, ruſhing irregularly and involuntarily into particular Muſcles. And hence they excellently cure hypochondriacal, hyſterical, epileptical, and ſpaſmodic Diſorders; and the Languors, Headaches, Inflation of the Stomach, flatulent Colicks, and other Symptoms attending thoſe Diſtempers, eſpecially in aged Perſons, and thoſe of a phlegmatic Habit. Being diluted with Water, and received in the Form of Vapour into the *Vagina Uteri*, they are eſteemed one of the moſt immediate Remedies, when prudently applied, for promoting the menſtrual Diſcharge. In ſome Kind of Fevers, particularly thoſe of the low Kind, accompanied with a Cough, Hoarſeneſs, Redundance of Phlegm, and Lentor of the Blood, they are of great Utility; raiſing the *Vis Vitæ*, and exciting a ſalutary Diaphoreſis. In putrid Fevers, Scurvies, and where-ever the Maſs of Blood is thin and acrimonious, they are hurtful.

ful. They may alſo be externally applied by way of Cauſtic, for the making of Iſſues, the extirpating of Warts, and taking off Styes upon the Eyelids.

I ſhall ſay no more of the Virtues attributed to the Salt and Spirit of Hartſhorn, which are by ſome celebrated with extravagant Encomiums, becauſe their genuine Efficacy is ſpecified, as above extracted chiefly from *Boerhaave*. Meantime, I am abundantly ſenſible, that great Numbers of tender People do themſelves infinite Prejudice by habituating themſelves to take large Quantities of Hartſhorn Drops, and thoſe frequently repeated, as this Cuſtom paves the Way to Drams, exceſſive Diſorders of the nervous Kind, and, in the End, Death. And it may be remarked, that it is no new Thing for a Medicine of great Importance when duly applied, to become deleterious, by an improper or too frequent Uſe. But if the Salt or Spirit of Hartſhorn be adulterated, which is generally the Caſe, the Conſequences of taking it may happen to be much worſe. *Quincy*, a pretty good Judge of Subjects relating to Pharmacy, obſerves, that theſe Preparations have hitherto ſtood in the Front of nervous Medicines; but the Sophiſtications of our Chymiſts have brought them into Diſregard, and almoſt expelled them out of Practice. To give the Spirit an uncommon Pungency and Quickneſs of Smell, which is all they want to recommend it to Sale, a Way has been found to quicken it with Lime, and urinous Volatiles; and they have been ſo hardy herein as to own it, and give it a Place in their Catalogue, under the Title of *Spiritus Cornu Cervi cum Calce*, Spirit of Hartſhorn with Lime. And now the Fraud is ſo far improved, that they will make it without any Hartſhorn at all, but with Bittern, that is, the Brine which they get from the Salters, Urine, and Lime, which will raiſe a ſtrong ſcented Spirit. And this theſe very honeſt Men give ſome Scent and Colour to, with a little of the fetid Oil of Hartſhorn, and put off for what is genuine; or, without that Oil, for Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. So that from eight and ten Shillings per Pound, which the genuine Medicine deſerved, theſe Gentlemen, to oblige a good Cuſtomer, can afford it now for as many Pence. But a curious Perſon may pretty eaſily diſcover this Cheat, by the rancid urinous Smell of the ſophiſticated Sort, and its whitening the Inſide of a Glaſs in which it is long kept. The volatile Salt too, which is now ſold in the Shops for that of Hartſhorn, is obtained from much cheaper Materials. When one animal Subſtance is ſubſtituted for another, the Fraud is of little conſequence; but the Subſtitution of Sal Ammoniac is not ſo juſtifiable, Salt of Hartſhorn being ſoftened with ſuch a Portion of a highly ſubtilized Oil, as renders it a leſs pungent and more ſaponaceous Medicine. But this is ſeldom to be met with, or made uſe of, unleſs the Phyſician will be at the Trouble of attending the Laboratory, or find a Perſon honeſt enough to make it on Purpoſe for him: It cannot, however, like the Spirit, be adulterated with Quicklime, which never ſublimes in a concrete Form.

Oleum Animalium.
Oil of Animals.

Take any Oil diſtilled from animal Subſtances, that of Human Blood, for Inſtance, that of Worms, Ivory, or Hartſhorn; and, without the Addition of any Thing, let it be drawn off from a Glaſs Retort, and rectified to ſuch a Degree,

that no black and burnt Fæces may remain at the Bottom; which can ſcarce be obtained by twelve repeated Diſtillations.

This Oil, which was before thick, and of a diſagreeable and fetid Smell, gradually aſſumes a more grateful one, and becomes more pungent to the Taſte.

Twenty or more Drops of ſuch an Oil taken on an empty Stomach, before the Acceſs of an intermitting Fever, bring on a calm and gentle Sleep, and wonderfully carry off feveriſh Diſorders. This is alſo an efficacious Medicine for the Cure of Epilepſies of long ſtanding, and allaying convulſive Motions, eſpecially when taken before the ordinary Time of the Acceſs, and when ſuch Medicines have been previouſly uſed as are proper for evacuating the too great Quantity of Humours.

This Oil has been greatly celebrated by *Hoffman*, and others, in a Variety of Complaints, and ſaid to be effectual in peſtilential Diſorders, in thoſe of the Head and Brain, in Palpitations of the Heart, in all cutaneous Diſtempers; and wherever Obſtructions were to be removed, the finer Secretions promoted, or the *Vis Vitæ* increaſed. Its ſenſible Effects are thoſe of a Diaphoretic and Anodyne, unaccompanied with the Inconveniencies attending the Exhibition of Opiates.

Spiritus, Sal, et Oleum Fuligĭnis.

Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Soot.

[*Lond.*]

Diſtil Soot after the ſame Manner as directed above for Hartſhorn: But here more Labour is required to render the Spirit and Salt pure.

The volatile Salt and Spirit of Soot are, when ſufficiently purified, not different in Quality from thoſe of animal Subſtances; though by ſome preferred in Nervous Complaints, particularly in epileptic Caſes.

Spiritus et Sal Volatilis Salis Ammoniaci.

The Volatile Salt and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. [*Lond.*]

Take a Pound and a Half of any fixt alkaline Salt, a Pound of Sal Ammoniac, and four Pints of Water. Diſtil off, with a gentle Heat, two Pints of Spirit.

The volatile Salt is made from a Pound of Sal Ammoniac mixed with two Pounds of pure Chalk, and ſet to ſublime in a Retort, with a ſtrong Fire. [*Edinb.*]

Take equal Parts of Sal Ammoniac and Salt of Tartar: Grind them ſeparately to Powder, then mix, and put them into a Glaſs Retort, with as much Water as is ſufficient to diſſolve the Salts; and diſtil in a Sand Heat. The volatile Salt will ariſe firſt: If the Spirit is wanted, continue the Diſtillation till this Salt is diſſolved by the aqueous Liquor which comes over after it.

The Chalk, ordered in the firſt Proceſs, ſerves to extricate the volatile alkaline Salt equally well with the more expenſive fixed Alkali employed in the ſecond; but with this Difference, that the Salt does not begin to act upon the Sal Ammoniac, or abſorb its Acid, till the Mixture is conſiderably heated. The Matter which remains in the Retort after the Diſtillation of the Spirit, and the Sublimation of the Salt, is found to conſiſt of marine Acid united in the one with fixt alkaline Salt, and with the Chalk in the other. From the firſt may be obtained a Salt, which, notwithſtanding it has been dignified with pompous Epithets, no way differs from common Sea Salt. The ſecond ſuffered

fered to liquefy in a moiſt Air, proves nearly the ſame with a Solution of Chalk, made directly in the marine Acid. If calcined Shells, or other animal Limes, be mingled with Sal Ammoniac, a Maſs will be obtained, which likewiſe runs in the Air, and forms a Liquor of the ſame Kind. This, it is ſaid, is the Secret of ſome late Pretenders to a Diſſolvent of the Stone.

The volatile Salt and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac are the pureſt of all the Medicines of this Kind. They are ſomewhat more acrimonious than thoſe produced directly from animal Subſtances; for theſe, it is ſcarce poſſible, by the common Methods of Purification, to ſeparate entirely from their Oil, which gives them ſome Degree of a ſaponaceous Quality.

Quicklime, which heightens the Pungency of fixed Alkalies, even to Cauſticity, has a like Effect upon the volatile: It renders the fixed more eaſily liquifiable, and the volatile permanently liquid, preventing their Concretion into a ſolid Form. The volatile Alkali, like the fixt, in having its Activity thus increaſed, loſes its Power of effervеſcing with Acids. A Spirit may be prepared by mixing three Pounds of Quicklime, expoſed to the Air till it has fallen into Powder, with one Pound of Sal Ammoniac, and immediately put into a Retort, with two Pounds of Water: The Spirit will ariſe with a moderate Heat. This Spirit is held too acrimonious to be given internally, and has therefore been chiefly uſed for ſmelling to in Faintings, *&c.* It is an excellent Menſtruum for ſundry vegetable Subſtances, (Peruvian Bark, for Inſtance) which the other Spirit extracts little from.

Some have mixed a Quantity of this with the officinal Spirit; which thus becomes more pungent, ſo as to bear an Addition of a conſiderable Proportion of Water, without any Danger of Diſcovery either from the Taſte or Smell: This Fraud may be detected, by obſerving that the genuine Spirit always leaves ſome volatile Salt undiſſolved at the Bottom. Others have ſubſtituted a Solution of crude Sal Ammoniac and fixt alkaline Salt mixed together; this may be diſcovered by the Liquor leaving a neutral Salt upon Evaporation.

The very penetrating, pungent, volatile Spirit, which has lately come into Vogue, under the Name of *Eau de Luce*, is made with this cauſtic Spirit, and Oil of Amber that has been rectified or rediſtilled, till it becomes limpid, and loſes its Smell: Thirty-ſix Drops of the Oil ſo rectified, are diſſolved in Half an Ounce of rectified Spirit of Wine, and twelve Ounces of the cauſtic Spirit added gradually to this Solution. Some tinge it of a fine blue Colour, when deſigned only for ſmelling to, by adding a Drop or two of Solution of Copper.

Sal Ammoniacum Factitium.
Factitious Sal Ammoniac.

Take of human Urine, or that of Beaſts, three Quarts; of Sea Salt, two Pounds; of Wood Soot, one pound. Boil them together into a Maſs; which put into proper ſubliming Veſſels, and with a Fire gradually increaſed, ſublime the Salt. This Salt may be rendered pure, by diſſolving it in Water, filtering the Solution, and evaporating it to Dryneſs; as alſo by repeated Sublimations. It is brought to us ready made from abroad.

This Proceſs for making Sal Ammoniac was inſerted in a former Edition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſa-

tory, but omitted in the laſt; probably, on being found inadequate for that Purpoſe.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. [*Lond.*]

Take Half a Pound of any alkaline Salt, four Ounces of Sal Ammoniac, and three Pints of Proof Spirit of Wine. Diſtil off, with a gentle Heat, a Pint and a Half.

This Spirit has lately come much into Eſteem, both as a Medicine and a Menſtruum. It is a Solution of volatile Salt in rectified Spirit of Wine; for though Proof Spirit is made uſe of, its phlegmatic Part does not ariſe in the Diſtillation, and ſerves only to facilitate the Action of the alkaline Salt upon the ammoniacal. The Virtues and Uſes of this Spirit will hence be eaſily underſtood.

Offa Helmontiana.

Helmont's Soap.

This is prepared by filling a cylindrical Glaſs half full with a well ſaturated Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, and pouring ſlowly down the Sides of the Glaſs, in a cool Place, a Quantity of pure Alcohol. This produces immediately an opake denſe Coagulum on the Surface where the Liquors touch. On ſhaking them together, the whole becomes a conſiſtent Maſs, which ſoon reſolves by Warmth into a fluid and ſolid Part.

This has been celebrated as a moſt ſubtile and penetrating Soap, compoſed of the alkaline Salt of the one Spirit, and the oily Principle of the other; though in effect, it is no more than the alkaline Salt itſelf diſlodged by the vinous Spirit from the watery Fluid in which it is diſſolved: The Quantity of Salt thus ſeparated will be in Proportion to the Strength of the volatile Spirit.

Spiritus Volatilis Fœtidus.

The Volatile Fetid Spirit. [*Lond.*]

Take of

Any fixt alkaline Salt, a Pound and a Half;

Sal Ammoniac, one Pound;

Aſa Fœtida, four Ounces;

Proof Spirit of Wine, ſix Pints

Draw off, with a gentle Heat, five Pints.

This Spirit is deſigned as an Antihyſteric, and is undoubtedly a very elegant one. Volatile Spirits impregnated, for theſe Purpoſes, with different Fœtids, have been uſually kept in the Shops: The Ingredient here made choice of, is the beſt calculated of any for general Uſe, and equivalent in Virtue to them all. The Spirit is pale when newly diſtilled, but acquires a conſiderable Tinge in keeping.

Spiritus Volatilis Aromaticus.

The volatile aromatic Spirit, commonly called, *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*. [Lond.]

Take of

Eſſential Oil of Nutmegs,

Eſſence of Lemons, each two Drams;

Eſſential Oil of Cloves, Half a Dram;

Dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, one Quart.

Diſtil them with a very gentle Fire.

Spiritus Volatilis Oleoſus, vulgo Salinus Aromaticus.

The volatile oily Spirit, commonly called, Saline Aromatic Spirit. [*Edinb.*]

Take eight Ounces of volatile Sal Ammoniac, an Ounce and a Half diſtilled Oil of Roſemary, an Ounce of Oil of Amber, half an Ounce

Ounce of Lemon Peel, and a Gallon and a Half of *French* Brandy. Draw off in Balneo Mariæ near a Gallon of the Spirit.

Of the different Methods of making this volatile aromatic Spirit, these two are probably the beſt. As an agreeable cordial Aromatic, the firſt ſeems preferable, but perhaps the ſecond may anſwer better in ſome Caſes, eſpecially thoſe of the hyſteric Kind, as a Medicine. It nearly reſembles the *Spiritus Bezoarticus Buſſii*, Bezoartic Spirit of Buſſius. A Medicine much in Vogue in *Germany*, and highly extolled by *Hoffman* as a powerful Sudorific, Diuretic, and Antiſpaſmodic. This however is a more elegant and judicious Proceſs than that of *Buſſius*; for by ordering the Oil inſtead of the Amber in Subſtance, a Spirit is obtained more free from the diſagreeable Empyreuma of the Amber, eſpecially if the Oil be previouſly rectified.

Volatile Salts, thus united with Aromatics, are not only more agreeable in Flavour, but likewiſe more acceptable to the Stomach, and leſs acrimonious than in their Pure State. Hence they have almoſt excluded the Uſe of the Spirit of Hartſhorn, and the plain Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Medicines may be prepared in this Manner, to anſwer almoſt any Intention whatever. For when we are certain of the Virtues of any Vegetable, and that theſe Virtues reſide in the Oil, we may, by the Method above deſcribed, prepare a volatile oily Salt, impregnated with the particular Virtues of the Plant. Thus, if a Cephalic is wanted, we may uſe Lavender, Roſemary, or Marjoram; if a Cardiac, the Peel of Orange, Lemon, Citron, Cinnamon, or Nutmeg; if an Emmenagogue, Juniper, Rue, Savine, or *Arbor Vitæ*, or the diſtilled Oils of either, or any of them.

Medicines of this Kind may alſo be prepared extemporaneouſly, by dropping any proper eſſential Oil into the dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, which will readily diſſolve the Oil without the Aſſiſtance of Diſtillation.

Baſil Valentine is ſaid to be the firſt Contriver of this Kind of Medicine; but its general Uſe was firſt introduced by *Sylvius de la Boe*. But as is cuſtomary in ſuch Caſes, the Followers of theſe Phyſicians uſed it too univerſally, and without Diſtinction. *Boerhaave* ſays, that volatile oily Salts, thus prepared, by their Odour, Taſte, Penetrability, Mobility, ſaponaceous Virtue, and the Power they have of correcting what is acid and auſtere, afford a Remedy of ſingular Efficacy, in the Hands of a prudent Phyſician. For they are excellent in all watery, mucous, cold, acid, auſtere Diſtempers, where the Efficacy of the Bile is wanting, and in all ſluggiſh Diſorders unattended with Inflammation or Putrefaction; eſpecially when the Diſorders, or unequal Motions of the Nerves and Spirits, occaſion troubleſome hypochondriacal and hyſterical Fits, with the Flatulencies thence proceeding. Hence at preſent it is accounted a noble reſtorative, ſtomachic, warming, ſudorific, diuretic, diaphoretic, anti-ſpaſmodic, and anti-epileptic Medicine, where the Diſtemper proceeds from the Cauſes above-mentioned. But in inflammatory Diſtempers, where the Juices are diſſolved and putrid, in the Scurvy, Phthiſic, Conſumptions, and other Caſes where the Body is almoſt diſſolved down, they often prove highly pernicious, and ſometimes deſtructive. Phyſicians, therefore, are to be ſeriouſly admoniſhed againſt permitting Men, and

particularly

particularly Women of a weak Conſtitution, the frequent Uſe of theſe Salts.

I ſhall only further remark, that I cannot ſee any Reaſon, why the Compilers of the *London* and *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatories ſhould have thus changed the Names of theſe and ſome other Medicines; becauſe it occaſions Confuſion and Perplexity, without any one Advantage to compenſate it: Terms, therefore, univerſally received in this Art ſhould be adhered to, unleſs there is ſome very good Reaſon for the Alteration.

CHAP. VIII.

RESINOSA et SULPHUREA.

RESINOUS and SULPHUREOUS PREPARATIONS.

Flores Benzoini.

Flowers of Benzoine. [*Lond.*]

PUT ſome powdered Benzoine in an earthen Pot placed in Sand; and, with a gentle Heat, ſublime the Flowers into a conical paper Cap fitted to the Pot.

Or, the Sublimation may be performed in a Retort; the Flowers will ariſe, with a ſoft Heat, into the Neck.

If the Flowers have any yellow Tinge, mix them with Tobacco-pipe Clay, and ſublime again. [*Edinb.*]

The Sublimation is to be performed in a glazed earthen Pot, and repeated in the ſame Inſtruments with freſh Parcels of Benzoine, till the Paper Cap becomes foul with Oil.

Theſe Flowers, when made in Perfection, have an agreeable Taſte and fragrant Smell. They totally diſſolve in Spirit of Wine; and likewiſe, by the Aſſiſtance of Heat, in Water; but ſeparate again from the latter upon the Liquor's growing cold, ſhooting into ſaline Spicula, which unite together into irregular Maſſes. By the Mediation of Sugar, they remain ſuſpended in cold Water, and thus form an elegant balſamic Syrup. Some have held them in great Eſteem, as pectoral and ſudorific, in the Doſe of half a Scruple or more: But the preſent Practice rarely makes uſe of them, on Account of the offenſive Oil which, as uſually prepared, they are tainted with, and from which a freſh Sublimation from Tobacco-pipe Clay does not free them ſo effectually as might be wiſhed. The Obſervations above related, point out a Method of depurating them more perfectly, *viz.* Solution, Filtration, and Cryſtallization.

Flores Sulphuris.

Flowers of Sulphur. [*Lond.*]

Sublime Sulphur in proper Veſſels; and reduce the Flowers, which concrete into Powder, either in a wooden Mill, or in a marble Mortar with a wooden Peſtle. [*Edinb.*]

Put any Quantity of yellow Sulphur, groſsly powdered, into an earthen Cucurbit placed in a Sand Furnace; and having fitted on a glaſs Blind-head, or inverted into it another earthen Cucurbit, begin the Sublimation with a gentle Heat, which may be afterwards increaſed. The Flowers will ariſe into the uppermoſt Part of the Veſſels, from whence they are to be ſwept out for Uſe.

This Proceſs is rarely attempted by the Apothecaries, a large Apparatus being neceſſary for performing it to Advantage. Thoſe who prepare the Flowers of Brimſtone in Quantity, uſe for the ſubliming Veſſel a large iron Pot capable of holding

ing two or three hundred Weight; this ſtands under an arched Chamber, lined with glazed Tiles, which ſerves for the Recipient.

This Preparation of Sulphur makes no Change in its Qualities, and only ſeparates its Impurities. At the Bottom of the ſubliming Veſſel, there remains a ponderous grey coloured Maſs, compoſed of Sand, earth, ſtony, and ſometimes metallic Matters, with a ſmall Portion of Sulphur that has eſcaped the ſubliming Heat. This is uſually broke in Pieces, and vended in the Shops under the Name of Sulphur Vivum.

Flores Sulphuris Loti.
Waſhed Flowers of Sulphur. [*Lond.*]

Pour upon the Flowers as much Water as will ariſe to the Height of four Fingers above them, and boil them for ſome time: Then, pouring off this Water, let ſome cold be added, and thoroughly waſh the Flowers; after which they are to be dried for Uſe.

As the Flowers of Sulphur are generally ſublimed into very capacious Rooms, which contain a large Quantity of Air; ſome of thoſe that ariſe at firſt, are apt to take Fire, and thus are changed into a volatile acid Vapour, which, mingling with the Flowers that ſublime afterwards, communicates to them a notable Degree of Acidity. In ſuch Caſe, the Ablution here directed is abſolutely neceſſary; for the Flowers, thus tainted with Acid, ſometimes occaſion Gripes, and may, in other Reſpects, be productive of Effects different from thoſe of pure Sulphur.

Balſamum Sulphuris Simplex [L.] *Craſſum* [E.] [Lond.]

Boil Flowers of Sulphur, with four times their Weight of Oil Olive, in a Pot lightly covered, until they unite into the Conſiſtence of a Balſam. [*Edinb.*]

Take a Pint of Linſeed Oil, or Oil Olive, and four Ounces of Flowers of Sulphur. Boil them together over a gentle Fire, keeping them continually ſtirring, till they come to the Conſiſtence of a Balſam.

Linſeed Oil more readily diſſolves Sulphur than Oil Olive, and the Preparation made with it proves ſomewhat leſs diſagreeable. The Veſſel they are boiled in ought to be capable of holding at leaſt three times the Quantity of the Ingredients. As ſoon as the Oil begins to act upon the Sulphur, which happens nearly at the Point of Ebullition, the Mixture rarifies very much, ſo as, if not prudently removed from the Fire, to run over into the Furnace: And as the Matter is very ſuſceptible of Flame, dangerous Conſequences may enſue, eſpecially if the Quantity is large.

Balſamum Sulphuris Barbadenſe.
Balſam of Sulphur with *Barbadoes* Tar. [*Lond.*]

This is made after the ſame Manner as the foregoing, by uſing *Barbadoes* Tar inſtead of the Oil.

Balſamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum. [Edinb.]
Terebinthinated Balſam of Sulphur.

Take two Ounces of Flowers of Sulphur, and ten Ounces of Oil of Turpentine. Digeſt them together in a Sand Heat, until the Oil of Turpentine becomes ſaturated with the Sulphur.

This Balſam is ſaid to be an anodyne Remedy in Pains of the Nerves, and an excellent Medicine in ſanious, ſinuous, weeping, watery, and fiſtulous Ulcers. Internally taken, it is heating, diuretic, and ſudorific.

It

It is recommended for cleanſing and healing internal Ulcers. It is hence too highly commended for the Phthiſic, Ulcers of the Kidnies, and for expelling and diſſolving of the Stone. But in ſuch Caſes the cautious Phyſician will recommend only the gentle Medicines, and be afraid of thoſe that operate violently. The Urine is ſoon impregnated with a Violet Smell, upon taking a little of this Balſam.

Balſamum Sulphuris Aniſatum.

Aniſated Balſam of Sulphur. [*E.*]

Take two Ounces of Flowers of Sulphur, ſix Ounces Oil of Turpentine, four Ounces diſtilled Oil of Aniſeed. Digeſt them together as in the preceding Proceſs.

In former Editions of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, Balſams of Sulphur were ordered with different eſſential Oils, as that of Juniper, &c. Medicines that were both extremely difficult to prepare in the manner directed, and defective in their Intention, as the Oils could not be kept in a Degree of Heat neceſſary to incorporate them with the Sulphur, without loſing Part of their finer aromatic Parts. It is therefore with good Reaſon that College has retained only one Form of this Kind, which may anſwer all the Purpoſes of a Vulnerary or Pectoral in Diſorders of the Breaſt, where there is a Deficiency of natural Heat and a Redundance of Phlegm.

Theſe Kinds of Balſams have been ſtrongly recommended in Coughs, Conſumptions, and other Diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs. But the Reputation which they have had in theſe Caſes does not appear to have been built upon any fair Trial, or Experience of their Virtues. They are manifeſtly hot, acrimonious, and irritating; and therefore ſhould be uſed with the utmoſt Caution. They have frequently been found to injure the Appetite, offend the Stomach and Viſcera, parch the Body, and occaſion Thirſt and febrile Heats. The Doſe of the ſimple Balſam is from ten to forty Drops: Thoſe with eſſential Oils are not given in above half theſe Quantities. Externally, they are employed for cleanſing and healing foul running Ulcers: *Boerhaave* conjectures, that their Uſe in theſe Caſes gave occaſion to the Virtues aſcribed to them when taken internally.

Hepar Sulphuris.

Liver of Sulphur. [*Edinb.*]

Take four Ounces of Flowers of Sulphur, and one Ounce and a half of powdered Salt of Tartar. Mix, and melt them in an earthen Diſh, under a Chimney, keeping the Matter conſtantly ſtirring with a Spatula till it has acquired a red Colour: Care muſt be had to prevent its taking Fire.

It is more convenient to melt the Sulphur firſt by itſelf, and add the Salt of Tartar by Degrees, than to grind them together, and afterwards endeavour to melt them: For in this Caſe, the Mixture will not flow ſufficiently thin to be properly united by ſtirring; and the Sulphur either takes Fire, or ſublimes in Flowers, which probably has been the Reaſon why ſo large a Proportion of it has been commonly directed. The Quantity of Sulphur ordered above, requires, at leaſt, eight Ounces of the alkaline Salt, to render it perfectly ſoluble in Water, which this Preparation ought to be.

Solutions of the Hepar Sulphuris in Water, made with Sugar into a Syrup, have been recommended in the ſame Intentions as the Balſams above mentioned: Our Pharmacopœias nevertheleſs have deſervedly

rejected

rejected this Syrup, as common Practice has almoſt done the Balſams. The Hepar, digeſted in rectified Spirit of Wine, imparts a rich gold Colour, a warm, ſomewhat aromatic Taſte, and a peculiar, not ungrateful Smell: A Tincture of this Kind is kept in the Shops, under the Name of another Mineral.

Sulphur Precipitatum. [Lond.]
Lac Sulphuris. [Edinb.]

Precipitated Sulphur, commonly called, *Lac Sulphuris.* [Lond.]

Boil Flowers of Sulphur in Water, with thrice their Weight of Quicklime, till the Sulphur is diſſolved. Filter the Solution, and drop into it ſome of the weak Spirit of Vitriol: This will throw down a Precipitate, which is to be waſhed in freſh Parcels of Water, till it becomes inſipid. [*Edinb.*]

Boil the Hepar Sulphuris, reduced to Powder, in four times its Quantity of Water for three Hours; adding more Water if there is Occaſion. Then filter the Solution whilſt hot, and drop it into Spirit of Vitriol, till the Effervescence ceaſes: A Powder will be precipitated to the Bottom, which is to be waſhed with Water, and afterwards dried for Uſe.

The Method of making this Lac, as it is called, with Hepar Sulphuris is the moſt expeditious, and leaſt troubleſome, provided the Hepar be well made: And, on the other Hand, Quicklime gives the Preparation a more ſaleable Whiteneſs. The Medicine is nearly the ſame in both Caſes, and not different in Quality from pure Sulphur itſelf, to which it is preferred in Unguents, *&c.* only on Account of its Colour. The Whiteneſs does not proceed from the Sulphur having loſt any of its Parts in the Operation, or from any new Matter ſuperadded: For if common Sulphur be ground with alkaline Salts, and ſet to ſublime, it ariſes of a like white Colour, the whole Quantity of the Alkali remaining unchanged; and if the Lac be melted with a gentle Fire, it returns into yellow Sulphur again.

It might perhaps be more eligible, where alkaline Salts are employed in this Proceſs, to perform the Ablution with boiling Water than with Cold: For the vitriolic Acid uſed for precipitating the Sulphur, forms with the Alkali a Subſtance not ſoluble in cold Water (vitriolated Tartar) and which conſequently will remain united with the Sulphur.

Aqua Sulphurata.

Sulphurated Water, uſually called, *Gas Sulphuris.* [*Lond.*]

Take a Quart of Water, and half a Pound of Sulphur. Let Part of the Sulphur be ſet on Fire in an Iron Ladle, and ſuſpended over the Water in a cloſe Veſſel: As ſoon as the Fumes ſubſide, ſome more of the Sulphur is to be fired in the ſame Manner; and this repeated till the whole Quantity is burnt.

A convenient Way of managing this Proceſs is, to put the Water into a glaſs Receiver placed on its Side; and to have the Ladle, containing the burning Sulphur, fixed to a Plug, made to go freely into the Neck of the Veſſel. The Uſe of the Plug is to keep the Ladle from dipping into the Water: The Fumes which iſſue betwixt it and the Glaſs, may be confined by a Cloth thrown round the Neck.

This Liquor is liable to great Uncertainty in Point of Strength, as the Water will be impregnated with a greater or leſs Quantity of Acid, according as the Proceſs is more or leſs ſkilfully managed. It likewiſe varies

varies greatly, after it has been kept for ſome Time, from what it was when newly prepared: Its Pungency and Volatility being loſt by Time; the Liquor becoming indiſtinguiſhable from Water acidulated with common Oil of Vitriol.

CHAP. IX.

PREPARATIONES METALLICÆ.

METALLIC PREPARATIONS.

Chalybis Rubigo præparata.

Ruſt of Steel prepared. [*Lond.*]

Expoſe Filings of Steel to the Air, frequently moiſtening them with Vinegar or Water, until they change into Ruſt; then grind them in a Mortar, and pouring on Water, waſh over the more ſubtile Powder. The Remainder is to be expoſed afreſh to the Air, and moiſtened as at firſt, then triturated and waſhed again, and the Powders that have been waſhed over, dried and kept for Uſe.

Martis Limatura præparata.

Filings of Iron prepared. [*Edinb.*]

Set Filings of Iron, firſt cleanſed by the Magnet, in a moiſt Place, that they may turn to Ruſt, which is to be ground into an impalpable Powder.

They may likewiſe be prepared by moiſtening them with Vinegar.

The Ruſt of Iron is given in the ſame Doſe as the crude Filings, and is, perhaps, eaſier of Solution. *Hoffman* relates, that he has frequently given it with remarkable Succeſs, in obſtinate chlorotic Caſes, accompanied with exceſſive Headaches, and other alarming Symptoms; and that he uſually joined with it Pimpinella, Arum Root, and Salt of Tartar, with a little Cinnamon and Sugar. The Doſe is from four or five Grains to twenty or thirty: Some have gone as far as a Dram; but all the Preparations of this Metal anſwer beſt in ſmall Doſes, which ſhould rather be often repeated than enlarged.

Chalybs cum Sulphure præparatus.

Steel prepared with Sulphur. [*Lond.*]

Heat the Steel, with a very fierce Fire, to a ſtrong white Heat; and in this State, apply it to a Roll of Sulphur held over a Veſſel of Water: The Steel will melt, and fall down in Drops, which are to be picked out from the Sulphur that runs down with them, and ground into an impalpable Powder.

The Heat requiſite for this is ſcarce procurable in the Furnaces of the Apothecary; and even if the Steel is ſufficiently heated at firſt, it will ſoon become too cool to be corroded by the Sulphur. For this Reaſon, and on Account of the offenſive Fumes, which ariſe very copiouſly, and are not avoidable by the Operator, this Proceſs has been long neglected. The Shops have been generally ſupplied with a Preparation of Steel with Sulphur made, at an eaſier Rate, in the following Manner.

Mars Sulphuratus.

Sulphurated Iron. [*Edinb.*]

Mix Filings of Iron with twice their Weight of powdered Sulphur, and as much Water as is ſufficient to make them into a Paſte: Suffer this to ſtand and ferment for ſix Hours; then put it into a Crucible, and let it deflagrate: Afterwards keep the Matter continually ſtirring with an Iron Spatula, till it falls into a deep black Powder.

If

If the Quantity of this Mixture is conſiderable, and ſtrongly preſſed down, it will ferment ſo violently as to burſt out into Flame. The Calces, or Ores of Iron, do not produce this Phænomenon.

Crocus Martis Aperiens.

Opening Crocus of Iron. [*Edinb.*]

This is made by keeping the foregoing Preparation longer over the Fire, when it aſſumes a red Colour. It is not different from the Ruſt of Iron, gently calcined in a Crucible to Redneſs.

Crocus Martis Aſtringens.

Aſtringent Crocus of Iron. [*Edinb.*]

This is made from the opening Crocus of Iron, by reverberating it for a long Time in the moſt extreme Degree of Heat.

The Colcothar of Vitriol may be uſed as a Subſtitute for both. The Suppoſition of oppoſite Virtues in theſe two Preparations, does not appear to have any juſt Foundation; chalybeate Medicines acting by an aſtringent Power, though with different Degrees of Force. All the three are no other than Iron, that has been corroded by the ſulphureous or vitriolic Acid, and afterwards by Fire, diveſted of greateſt Part of the Acid, and reduced to a State of Calx. They may be given in the Form of Bolus, Electuary, or Pill, from ſix Grains to a Scruple.

Mars Solubilis, ſeu Chalybs Tartarizatus.

Soluble, or Tartarized Steel. [*Edinb.*]

Mix equal Parts of Iron Filings and Cryſtals of Tartar, with as much Water as is ſufficient to reduce them into a Maſs: This is to be formed into Balls, then baked in an Oven, ground into Powder, and again made into Balls with a freſh Parcel of Water, and baked in an Oven as before. Repeat this Operation, till ſuch Time as the Matter will eaſily grind into an impalpable Powder.

This is a very elegant and uſeful Chalybeate, and will, in many Caſes, take Effect after all the foregoing ones have failed; the Tartar rendering the Metal ſufficiently ſoluble in the animal Fluids. It may be given either in a liquid or ſolid Form, in Doſes of half a Scruple or a Scruple. It has been uſually diſtinguiſhed in the Shops by the Name of its Inventor, Dr. *Willis.*

Flores Martiales.

Martial Flowers. [*Lond.*]

Take of Colcothar of green Vitriol waſhed, or of Filings of Iron, One Pound; Sal Ammoniac, two Pounds. Mix and ſublime in a Retort. Grind the Flowers with the Matter which remains in the Bottom of the Retort, and repeat the Sublimation until the Flowers ariſe of a beautiful yellowiſh Colour.

To the Reſiduum you may add half a Pound of freſh Sal Ammoniac, and ſublime as before; repeating this as long as the Flowers ariſe well coloured.

Theſe Flowers have a very pungent auſtere Taſte, and are ſuppoſed to be more aperient and attenuating than the other Chalybeates, by Virtue of the Saline Matter joined to the Iron. They are moſt conveniently given in Form of a Bolus, from ſix Grains to twenty: They are nauſeous in a liquid Form (unleſs in ſpirituous Tincture) and occaſion Pills to ſwell and crumble, except ſuch as are made of the Gums.

Lixivium Martis.

Ley of Iron. [*Lond*]

Let the Matter which remains after the

the Sublimation of the martial Flowers, be ſet by in a moiſt Place: It will run into a Liquor, which is to be kept for Uſe.

The Liquor ſeems greatly to reſemble a ſaturated Solution of Iron made in Spirit of Salt: Its Taſte is highly aſtringent, and ſomewhat ſweetiſh. It may be given in Doſes of a few Drops in any convenient Vehicle, for the ſame Intentions as the other Chalybeates.

Sal Martis.

Salt of Steel. [*Lond.*]

Take of ſtrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, eight Ounces; Iron Filings, four Ounces; Water, two Pints. Mix them together; and after the Ebullition ceaſes, let the Mixture ſtand for ſome Time upon warm Sand: Then pour off, and filter the Liquor; and after proper Exhalation, ſet it by to cryſtallize.

Vitriolum Martis, ſeu Sal Chalybis.

Vitriol of Iron, or Salt of Steel. [*Edinb.*]

Take three Ounces of Filings of Iron unprepared, four Ounces of Oil of Vitriol diluted with an equal Quantity of warm Water: Cautiouſly pour the Liquor upon the Filings, and digeſt in a Cucurbit for twelve Hours, that the Metal may be diſſolved: Filter the Solution whilſt hot, then evaporate it to a Pellicle, and ſet it in a cold Place, until the Vitriol has cryſtallized at the Bottom of the Veſſel. The Liquor poured off from the Cryſtals, is to be again evaporated till a Pellicle forms on the Surface, and ſet to ſhoot as before. Collect all the Cryſtals together, and dry them on a Paper in the Shade.

The Salt of Steel is one of the moſt efficacious Preparations of this Metal; and not unfrequently made Uſe of in cachectic and chlorotic Caſes, for exciting the uterine Purgations, ſtrengthening the Tone of the Viſcera, and deſtroying Worms. It may be conveniently exhibited either in a liquid Form, or in that of Pills combined with other Subſtances: Half a Scruple, diſſolved in a Pint of Water, may be drank at a Time, divided into different Doſes: This Quantity gives no very diſagreeable Taſte to the Water. If the Doſe is increaſed to half a Dram or a Dram, it, for the moſt Part, gently purges; and powerfully promotes Urine, eſpecially if the Patient walks about in a cool Air during the Operation. Theſe Solutions may be uſed as Succedanea to the natural chalybeate Waters, and will, in many Caſes, produce ſimilar Effects.

We muſt obſerve, however, that Salt of Iron, meeting with alkalefcent and putrid Matters, and thus having its acid Solvent drank up thereby, is turned to an aſtringent, ponderous, ſluggiſh, metallic Calx. And we know that when Iron Filings are taken in female Diſorders, where the Body is weak, languid, and abounds with Acidity, the Metal thus produces Eructations as of Garlick and putrid Eggs, on account of the Acid it meets with. And hence the Heat, before wanting in the Body is excited, and the Excrements generally turn black. And, in this Caſe, the Powder of Iron-filings proves much more ſerviceable, than when ever ſo laboriouſly prepared by Chemiſtry. Whence Iron is known to prove uſeful if Acids abound in the Body, but hurtful where the Body is bilious, or hot.

Cauſticum Lunare.

The Lunar Cauſtic. [*Lond.*]

Let pure Silver be diſſolved in about twice its Weight of Aqua Fortis,

Fortis, upon warm Sand; then gently increaſe the Heat, until a dry Maſs is left. Melt this in a Crucible, that it may be poured into proper Moulds, carefully avoiding over much Heat, leſt the Matter ſhould grow too thick.

Cauſticum Lunare, ſeu Lapis Infernalis.

The Lunar Cauſtic, or Infernal Stone. [*Edinb.*]

Diſſolve fine cupelled Silver, by the Heat of a Sand Bath, in three Times its Weight of Spirit of Nitre. Evaporate the Solution, until two Thirds of the Moiſture are exhaled: Then put the Matter into a large Crucible, and exhale the remaining Moiſture over a gentle Fire. Augment the Heat by Degrees, until the Maſs flows like Oil, and ceaſes to fume: Then pour it into an Iron Pipe made for this Purpoſe, previouſly heated and greaſed: Laſtly, let it be dried, and kept for Uſe in a Glaſs Veſſel cloſe ſtopt.

This Preparation is a ſtrong Cauſtic, and frequently employed as ſuch, for conſuming Warts and other fleſhy Excreſcencies, keeping down fungous Fleſh in Wounds or Ulcers, and other like Uſes. It is rarely applied where a deep Eſchar is required, as in the laying open of Impoſthumations and Tumours; for the Quantity neceſſary for theſe Purpoſes, liquefying by the Moiſture of the Skin, ſpreads beyond the Limits in which it is intended to operate.

A Preparation of Silver has been recommended for internal Uſe by ſeveral Writers, as powerfully anthelmintic; and as diuretic and purgative in hydropic and inveterate ulcerous Diſeaſes, under the Title of *Lunar Pills*. It does not, however, appear, that their Exhibition has any Advantage to compenſate for the Riſque of ſo dangerous a Medicine.

Ens Veneris. [Edinb.]

Take Colcothar of blue Vitriol well edulcorated with Water, and afterwards dried; Sal Ammoniac, of each equal Parts. Reduce them ſeparately into Powder; then mix, and put them into an earthen Cucurbit, ſo as to fill two Thirds thereof. Place the Cucurbit in an open Fire, and having adapted to it a Glaſs Blind-head, apply at firſt a gentle Heat, which is to be increaſed by Degrees, and continued as long as the Flowers ariſe of a yellow Colour inclining to red: When the Veſſels are grown cold, let the Flowers be carefully ſwept out with a Feather.

This Preparation, taken from Mr. *Boyle*, is not very different from the *Flores Martis*, to which it is ſubſtituted, in the preſent Edition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory. It has been lately diſputed, whether the Author prepared it from blue Vitriol or from green; for though he expreſsly ſays, he uſed blue or cupreous Vitriol, it is affirmed, that this will not yield Flowers of the Colour here required; and it is certain that pure Copper will not. It appears, however, from Experience, that the foreign blue Vitriols, the Sorts uſed and recommended by *Boyle*, will afford, with Sal Ammoniac, a Sublimate poſſeſſing the Qualities he aſcribes to his Preparation. The foreign blue Vitriols, though manifeſtly cupreous, are not purely ſuch: Several Trials diſcover in them a Quantity of Iron; and Sal Ammoniac elevates Iron much more readily than it does Copper. The making of this Preparation from venereal Vitriol, however, is by no

Means to be recommended: Since, in ſome Caſes, ſo much of the Copper may be raiſed, as to give it noxious Qualities; and ſince it is parable with greater Certainty, and at an eaſier Rate, from Iron or its Vitriol.

Minium.

Red Lead.

Melt any Quantity of Lead in an unglazed earthen Veſſel; and keep it continually ſtirring, with an Iron Spatula, till it changes into a Powder, at firſt blackiſh, in a little Time yellow, and at length of a very red Colour, when it is to be taken from the Fire, and kept for Uſe.

It is employed in external Applications, for abating Inflammations, cleanſing and healing Ulcers, and the like. Its Effects, however, are not very conſiderable: nor is it perhaps of any farther real Uſe, than as it gives Conſiſtence to the Plaſter, Unguent, *&c.*

Ceruſſa.

Ceruſſe, or White Lead. [*Edinb.*]

Put ſome Vinegar into the Bottom of an earthen Veſſel, and ſuſpend over the Vinegar very thin Plates of Lead, in ſuch a Manner, that the Vapour, which ariſes from the Acid, may circulate about the Plates. Set the containing Veſſel in the Heat of Horſe Dung, for three Weeks; if at the End of this Time, the Plates are not totally calcined, ſcrape off the white Powder, and expoſe them again to the Steam of Vinegar, till all the Lead is thus corroded into Powder.

The Ceruſſe, thus prepared, is compounded of the Acid of Vinegar, and the diſſolved Body of the Lead. This Ceruſſe is of Uſe in watery, ulcerous, running Sores, or Diſeaſes of the Skin, being ſprinkled thereon. If this fine Powder be drawn along with the Breath into the Lungs, it cauſes a violent, and almoſt incurable or mortal Aſthma. If received into the Mouth, and ſwallowed along with the Spittle, it occaſions inveterate Diſtempers in the Viſcera, intolerable Faintings, Weakneſſes, Pains, Obſtructions, and, at laſt, Death itſelf. Theſe terrible Effects are daily ſeen among thoſe who do any Work in Lead, but principally among the Makers of white Lead. Let all, therefore, beware of this Poiſon, which, being both without Smell and Taſte, proves the more pernicious, as it is the leſs diſcovered, and does not ſhew itſelf till it has deſtroyed the Body.

The Preparation of Ceruſſe, like that of Minium and other Articles, is become a Trade by itſelf, and confined to a few Perſons, who have large Conveniencies for that Purpoſe.

Saccharum Saturni.

Sugar of Lead. [*Lond.*]

Boil Ceruſſe with diſtilled Vinegar, in a leaden Veſſel, until the Vinegar becomes ſufficiently ſweet: Then filter the Vinegar through Paper, and after due Evaporation ſet it to cryſtallize.

[*Edinb.*]

Put any Quantity of Ceruſſe, into a Cucurbit, and pour thereon diſtilled Vinegar to the Height of four Inches. Digeſt them together for ſome Days in a Sand Heat, till the Vinegar has acquired a ſweetiſh Taſte, when it is to be ſuffered to ſettle, and then poured off. Add freſh Vinegar to the Remainder, and repeat this Proceſs till the Menſtruum no longer extracts any ſweet Taſte. Let all the impregnated Liquors reſt for ſome Time; and after they have been poured from the Fæces, evaporate them, in a Glaſs

Glaſs Veſſel, to the Conſiſtence of thin Honey; ſo that, upon being ſet in a cool Place, the Sugar may ſhoot into Cryſtals, which are afterwards to be dried in the Shade. Exhale the remaining Liquor to a Pellicle, ſet it again in the Cold, and more Cryſtals will ſhoot; repeat this Operation till no Cryſtals can be any longer obtained.

All the Solutions and ſoluble Preparations of Lead have a remarkably ſweet Taſte, mixed with a conſiderable Auſterity. The Sugar is aſtringent, ſtyptic, and preſently coagulates the Blood. It is more efficacious than the foregoing Preparations, in the ſeveral Intentions which they are applied to. Some have ventured upon it internally, in Doſes of a few Grains, in Hæmorrhages, ſpitting of Blood, making bloody Urine, profuſe colliquative Sweats, ſeminal Fluxes, the Fluor Albus, *&c.* nor has it failed their Expectations. It very powerfully reſtrains the Diſcharge; but almoſt as certainly as it does this, it occaſions Symptoms of another Kind, often more dangerous than thoſe removed by it, and ſometimes fatal. Violent Pains in the Bowels, or through the whole Body, and obſtinate Conſtipations, ſometimes immediately follow, eſpecially if the Doſe bas been conſiderable: Cramps, Tremors, and Weakneſs of the Nerves generally, ſooner or later, enſue.

Stannum Pulveratum.

Powder of Tin. [*Lond.*]

Melt the Tin, and pour it into a wooden Box rubbed on the Inſide with Chalk: Then immediately let the Box be nimbly ſhook, and a Part of the Tin will fall into Powder. The Remainder is to be melted a ſecond Time, and treated in the ſame Manner, till the whole of the Metal is thus reduced into a Powder.

This Preparation has been uſed for ſome Time as a Remedy againſt Worms, particularly the flat Kinds, which too often elude the Force of other Medicines. The general Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram; ſome confine it to a few Grains. But Dr. *Alſton* aſſures us, in the *Edinburgh* Eſſays, that its Succeſs chiefly depends upon its being given in much larger Quantities: He exhibits an Ounce on an empty Stomach, mixed with four Ounces of Melaſſes; next Day, half an Ounce; and the Day following, half an Ounce more: After which, a Cathartic is adminiſtered: He ſays, the Worms are uſually voided during the Operation of the Purge, but that Pains of the Stomach occaſioned by them, are removed almoſt immediately upon taking the firſt Doſe of the Tin. The Doctor aſcribes its Efficacy chiefly to its getting between the Worms and the inner Coats of the Stomach and Inteſtines: Other are of Opinion, it produces its Effect by containing a minute Portion of a certain poiſonous Mineral. Experience, however, furniſhes no Inſtance of its proving in any Degree deleterious.

Calx Jovis.

Calx of Tin. [*Edinb.*]

Melt any Quantity of Tin in an unglazed earthen Veſſel, and keep it continually ſtirring with an Iron Spatula, until it falls into a Calx.

Sal Jovis.

Salt of Tin. [*Edinb.*]

Take of the Calx of Tin one Pound; Aqua Regia, diluted with ſix Times its Quantity of Water, four Ounces. Digeſt them together in a Sand Heat for two Days. Then, after ſhaking the Veſſel,

and ſuffering the heavier Part of the Calx to ſubſide, pour off the turbid Liquor, and evaporate almoſt all the Moiſture; after which, dry the Maſs upon brown Paper. On the remaining Calx pour one Half of the ſolvent Liquor uſed at firſt, and proceed in the ſame Manner as before.

This Preparation ſeems to be a Magiſtery rather than Salt of Tin. What its medical Effects may prove, or whither it be intended as a Coſmetic only, we ſhall not determine: It appears ſomewhat too ſharp a Medicine for internal Uſe.

Aurum Muſivum. [Lond.]

Take of Tin, one Pound; Flowers of Sulphur, ſeven Ounces; Sal Ammoniac, purified Quickſilver, of each half a Pound.

Melt the Tin by itſelf, add to it the Quickſilver, and when the Mixture is grown cold, reduce it into Powder: Mix this with the Sulphur and Sal Ammoniac, and ſublime in a Matras: The Moſaic Gold will be found under the ſublimed Matter, with ſome Droſs at the Bottom.

Aurum Muſivum differs little from a mere Calx of Tin. As a Medicine, it is at preſent little regarded; though formerly held in conſiderable Eſteem, in hyſterical and hypochondriacal Complaints, malignant Fevers, and venereal Diſorders. This Preparation of Tin held alſo a place in the former Editions of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, under the Title of *Aurum Moſaicum*, Moſaic Gold; but is, on Account of its Inſignificance, omitted in the preſent. It is chiefly valued for its beautiful gold-like Colour, which it probably receives from a minute Portion of Sulphur that adheres to it.

Argenti vivi purificatio.

Purification of Quickſilver. [*L.*]

Hydrargyrus Præparatus.

Prepared Quickſilver. [*E.*]

Diſtil Quickſilver in a Retort; and afterwards waſh it with Water and common Salt, or with Vinegar.

As Mercury diſſolves by the aſſiſtance of Trituration or Heat with moſt metallic Bodies, Dealers have availed themſelves of this Property, to increaſe its Quantity. Biſmuth, and Mixtures of Biſmuth and Lead will even paſs with it through the Pores of Leather. By this Proceſs, conducted with a gentle Heat, it is effectually freed from ſuch Admixtures.

Æthiops Mineralis.

Ethiops Mineral. [*L. E.*]

Take equal Parts of purified Quickſilver, and Flowers of Sulphur unwaſhed. Grind them together in a glaſs or ſtone Mortar, until they are united.

Some are accuſtomed to make this Preparation in a very expeditious Manner, by melting the Sulphur in an iron Ladle, then adding the Quickſilver, and ſtirring them together till the Mixture is completed. It does not appear, that the Nature of the Medicine is in the leaſt altered by this Treatment, and the Ingredients are certainly better united than by the Degree of Triture uſually beſtowed upon them.

Great Controverſies have aroſe among Practitioners with reſpect to the medicinal Virtues of this Preparation. Some aſſert, that it enters into the Blood, and penetrates ſo far as to be found adhering to Plaſters laid upon old Ulcers; and that it is an excellent Alterative. But *Boerhaave* ſays, that it is an inſipid Powder, not at all ſharp, nor eaſy to be thoroughly mixed with any Thing; and that when given internally, it cannot enter the abſorbent Veſſels, the

the Lacteals, or Lymphatics, but paſſes directly through the inteſtinal Tube, where it may happen to deſtroy Worms. They are therefore deceived, ſays he, who expect any other Effects from it; at leaſt, *Boerhaave* himſelf, as he ſays, could never find them. He is afraid it is too unwarily given in ſuch large Quantities to Children, and Perſons of tender Conſtitutions, as being a foſſil Maſs foreign to the Body, and unconquerable by the Nature thereof; and ſhould be the more ſuſpected, as it there continues long ſluggiſh and unactive. And affirms, that it does not raiſe a Salivation, becauſe it cannot come into the Blood. When any great Man ſtarts a Notion in Phyſic, with however little Foundation, the whole Tribe of Imitators, who cannot think for themſelves, immediately aſſent, and treat it as a certain Fact. In the preſent Caſe, it is difficult to conceive how two ſuch penetrating Subſtances, as Quickſilver and Sulphur, can, by their Union, form ſo inert a Maſs as is repreſented above. And, indeed, Experience informs us, that it is of ſuch good Service in ſome chronical Diſtempers, that without getting into the Blood it could not perform. I muſt confeſs, however, that it is the moſt inſignificant of all the Mercurials; and, perhaps, ſometimes, if taken for a long Time, without the due Interpoſition of Cathartics, it may lodge in the inteſtinal Tube, and cauſe ſome Inconveniences. There is ſcarcely a better Remedy for Worms. But for this Purpoſe Cathartics muſt be given with it, or interpoſed in the Intervals of taking it.

Æthiops Antimonialis.

Antiomnial Æthiops.

Firſt flux equal Parts of Antimony and Sea Salt in a Crucible for an Hour; then let the Matter cool; break the Crucible, and knock off the Scoriæ; then rub equal Parts of the Regulus made in this Manner, and Mercury together, till they are incorporated.

It will cure moſt chronical Diſorders of the Skin, and is admirable in all Sorts of Obſtructions. Hence it becomes ſerviceable in the King's-Evil, and the moſt obſtinate Glandular Diſeaſes, and many chronical Diſtempers, that are out of the Reach of other Medicines. I have ſeen better Effects from it in cancerous Tumours, than from any other Remedy. In venereal Diſorders of a long Standing, I have often been a Witneſs of ſuch Effects as I have not ſeen from any other Mercurial Medicine whatever. This, like all Antimonials, will contract an emetic Quality by being expoſed to the Air, which is probably owing to the Acid it imbibes. It may be given in the Quantity of a Scruple, or more in ſome Conſtitutions; but at firſt it ſhould be taken in much ſmaller Quantities gradually increaſing the Doſe, becauſe otherwiſe it will ſometimes excite a Nauſea.

Mercurius Saccharatus.

Sugared Mercury. [*Edinb.*]

Take of pure Quickſilver, brown Sugar Candy, of each half an Ounce; Eſſential Oil of Juniper Berries, ſixteen Drops. Grind them together in a Glaſs Mortar, until the Mercury ceaſes to appear.

Mercurius Alcalizatus.

Alkalized Mercury.

Take of pure Quickſilver, three Drams; prepared Crabs Eyes, five Drams; grind them together in a Glaſs Mortar, till the Mercurial Globules diſappear.

Both theſe Preparations were inſerted in former Editions of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, but left out

in the preſent. They are very good Methods for preparing mercurial Alteratives, but during their Uſe the Patient ought to be purged at Intervals, leſt, where the Inteſtines abound with Slime, the Mercury quitting the Subſtances with which it was combined, ſhould diſſolve therein and excite a Salivation. The eſſential Oil of the firſt is a very uſeful Ingredient, as it not only promotes the Extinction of the Quickſilver, but alſo prevents its Separation in aqueous Vehicles, and improves the Flavour of the Medicine. The Doſe of theſe Preparations is from two or three Grains to a Scruple.

Cinnabaris Factitia.

Artificial Cinnabar. [*Lond.*]

Take of purified Quickſilver, twenty-five Ounces; Sulphur ſeven Ounces. Melt the Sulphur, and mix into it the Quickſilver; if the Mixture happens to catch Flame, extinguiſh it by covering the Veſſel. The Matter is afterwards to be reduced into Powder and ſublimed. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, one Pound; melt them in a wide Iron Pot, and add, by little and little at a Time, three Pounds and a Half of Quickſilver made hot, conſtantly ſtirring them with an iron Spatula, that they may be thoroughly mixed. Let a wooden Cover be fitted to the Pot, to prevent the Ingredients catching Flame: Grind them to a Powder before they are cold, and ſublime them according to Art.

Cinnabar is a Mixture of Mercury and Sulphur united by the Fire, in the Form of a ſimple Foſſil; which is found natural in many Mines, and is like the factitious, without much Difference. It has nearly the ſame Virtue in the Body, as Æthiops. *Crato* called it the Magnet of the Epilepſy; but *Boerhaave* ſays, he never ſaw it produce any great Effects. If it be mixed with Purgatives, then, like Æthiops, it is driven quicker through the Inteſtines with the like Succeſs. It is mixed with red Coſmetics in the Form of Pomatum. It is uſed in Fumigations, againſt venereal Ulcers in the Noſe, Mouth, and Throat, with little and often bad Succeſs. It is now chiefly uſed as a Pigment. It is moſtly prepared by wholeſale Dealers, who have a convenient Apparatus for that Purpoſe. The Mercury may be revived very pure from the Cinnabar, by grinding it with twice its Weight of Iron Filings, and diſtilling it in a Retort, with the ſtrongeſt Heat of a Sand Furnace, into Water.

Mercurius Calcinatus.

Calcined Quickſilver. [*L.*]

Set Quickſilver, purified, in a Sand Heat, for ſeveral Months in a Glaſs Veſſel with a broad Bottom, and opening to the Air by a ſmall Hole, till it is reduced to a red Powder.

Thus a red Powder is made, commonly called *Mercurius Præcipitatus per ſe.* It is much recommended, as one of the moſt certain and effectual of the Mercurials in venereal Diſorders; cutaneous Eruptions of the chronical Kind; Rheumatiſms, and many chronical Diſtempers. Five or ſix Grains are ſaid to vomit and purge violently. Two or three Grains, joined with as much Opium, and ſome warm Aromatic, is ſaid to be the celebrated Pill of *Miſaubin.*

A low Degree of Heat, long continued, or conſtant Triture and Agitation, change a ſmall Part of Mercury into a blackiſh Powder. This is the Baſis of *Keyſer*'s Pills, lately come into great Repute abroad; but, which appears from the

the beſt Accounts, neither ſo ſafe, nor more effectual than ſome of the common officinal Mercurials. Extraordinary Virtues have alſo been aſcribed to the following laborious, tedious and expenſive Preparation, under the Title of

Mercurius Animatus Solaris.

Animated Solar Mercury.

Which is directed to be made with pure Mercury, amalgamated with one Half its own Weight of genuine Martial Regulus of Antimony, and a Proportion of alkaline Salts. This Amalgama is to be triturated, depurated with plentiful Affuſions of Rain Water, and afterwards diſtilled in a Glaſs Retort to abſtract therefrom the pure Quickſilver. This Proceſs is to be repeated eight or nine Times. The Mercury, now ſuppoſed extremely pure, is to be reduced to an Amalgama with an equal Weight, others ſay, one Half, one Third, or a Fourth its own Weight of pure Gold, and afterwards digeſted together in a gentle Heat for eight or nine Months. During this Digeſtion the Matter is gradually converted into a reddiſh Powder, that may ſafely be exhibited in Doſes of two, three, or four Grains.

Frederic Hoffman ſays of this Medicine, that it has, with uncommon Succeſs, been preſcribed for various obſtinate Diſeaſes, which would not yield to the Efficacy of other Medicines. It was frequently uſed by *Crelles*, an eminent and ſucceſsful Practitioner. The Efficacy, alſo, of this Solar animated Mercury was at *Hall* happily experienced by the celebrated Chymiſt *Hochgræff*; eſpecially in ſubduing thoſe Reproaches of Medicine, Quartan Fevers, and the Gout. So that ſome, who laboured long under the former, and one afflicted with it for four Years ſucceſſively, were, by a few Doſes of this Medicine, reſtored to perfect Health and Eaſe. But among the gouty Patients, who were by this Medicine quickly cured, we may juſtly reckon a certain Man, who, being miſerably racked with fixed arthritic Pains, and Contractions of his Limbs, was perfectly reſtored to his former Health, without ever having had a Relapſe. The Succeſs of *Choeffelius*, in curing the Gout with Mercury thus fixed, may be ſeen in *Append. ad Miſcel. Nat. Curioſ.* and confirmed by unexceptionable Witneſſes, that is, the Perſons cured. Theſe Inſtances ſufficiently prove, continues he, that the Encomiums beſtowed on this Medicine are not groundleſs, but ſupported by Experience: So that there is no manner of Doubt, but that without any Dread of Danger, this Medicine is capable of producing ſuch ſalutary Effects in obſtinate Diſorders, if really curable, as can neither be obtained by any other Remedies of the animal or vegetable Kingdom hitherto known; nor by a mercurial Salivation, which is not only harſh, and attended with violent and often dangerous Commotions, but is alſo frequently highly tedious. The Uſe of the ſolar animated Mercury is preferable to a Salivation, becauſe it may be gratefully exhibited to the moſt delicate Conſtitutions in a due Manner, and ſmall Doſes, provided it is once or twice a Day taken, and its Uſe perſiſted in, according to the Circumſtances of the Patient. Which may be done in a ſufficiently grateful Manner, if the Doſe is mixed with Conſerve of Roſes, or any other agreeable Conſerve, without the Uſe of any other Medicines.

Notwithſtanding theſe high Encomiums, we muſt remark, that this Preparation can be no other than the Calx of Mercury rendered more in-

active by an Admixture of that of Gold; which laſt muſt remain very little altered in this tedious Proceſs, as we know, that any Degree or Continuance of Heat which does not elevate the Mercury, can have but little Effect on the moſt ſolid and unalterable Metal we are acquainted with. How far the Purification of Quickſilver with Antimony contributes to the Excellence of the Medicine we ſhall not pretend to determine. In taking this and other mercurial Alteratives of the ſame Kind, the firſt Paſſages ſhould previouſly be cleared, and their Operation aſſiſted with Plenty of thin Liquors, more eſpecially Infuſions of Saſſafras, and Decoctions of the Roots of Sarſaparilla.

Mercurii Solutio.

Solution of Mercury. [*Edinb.*]

Take equal Quantities of pure Quickſilver, and double Aqua Fortis. Digeſt them together in a Phial placed in a Sand Furnace, that a limpid Solution may be made.

This Solution is violently cauſtic, ſo that it can ſcarce be touched with Safety; hence it is uſeful in extirpating Warts. The ſmalleſt Drop preſently ſtains the Skin purple. It is chiefly intended as preparatory to ſome of the following Proceſſes.

Calx Mercurii.

Calx of Mercury. [*Edinb.*]

Take any Quantity of the Solution of Mercury, and evaporate it over a gentle Fire, till a white dry Maſs remains.

This Calx, or rather Salt, of Mercury, is violently corroſive. It is rarely made uſe of any otherwiſe than for making the following Preparation,

Mercurius Calcinatus, vulgo *Præcipitatus Ruber.*

Red Calx of Mercury, commonly called Red Precipitate. [*Edinb.*]

Take any Quantity of the Calx of Mercury, and reverberate it in a Crucible, with ſucceſſive Degrees of Heat. Its white Colour will change firſt into a brown, and afterwards a yellow; at length, upon increaſing the Fire, it paſſes into a deep Red.

Mercurius Corroſivus Ruber.

The Red Mercurial Corroſive. [*Lond.*]

Take purified Quickſilver, compound Aqua Fortis, of each equal Weights. Mix, and ſet them in a broad-bottomed Veſſel, in a Sand Heat, till all the Humidity is exhaled, and the Maſs has acquired a red Colour.

This Precipitate, which went formerly by the Name of *Vigo*'s Precipitate, is ſharp and corroſive; occaſioning Pain, and producing an Eſchar, when externally applied. And hence afterwards it always occaſions a thick, white Pus; and thus cleanſes the Lips and Bottoms of putrid Ulcers, and diſpoſes them to heal. It is dangerous to be taken internally, as inflaming the Viſcera by its cauſtic Quality, and occaſioning Anxiety, Pain, Vomiting, Purging, Griping, and operating alſo by Urine and Sweat. If given in too large a Doſe, which ſhould never exceed three Grains, or if too often repeated, it occaſions a Salivation. *Paracelſus* and *Helmont* ſhew how to mitigate it, by ſeveral times diſtilling *Alcohol* from it; and thus indeed it becomes milder, by loſing much of its Acid. But, at the ſame time, it requires to be given in a larger Doſe. They alſo corrected it, with the ſame Succeſs, by diſtilling from it the Water of the Whites of Eggs. Others diſſolve it in ſtrong diſtilled Vinegar by boiling, then ſtrain and purify; and, by ſeveral Times diſtilling the Vinegar off, render the Powder more mild,

mild. But there ſeems to be little gained by all this, the milder Preparations being already the Thing here required. In ſhort, the acrimonious Acid, adhering to the Mercury, cauſes it to operate in a very ſmall Doſe; and the more it abounds with this Acid, and the leſs intimately it is united with the Mercury, the more violently it acts, and *vice verſa*. If this Precipitate be put into a thin hollow Glaſs Diſh, ſet over the Fire, and continually ſtirred with a Tobacco Pipe, it will change of a deeper Colour; and, if long continued thus, it becomes ſo much the milder, ſo as at length ſcarce to act at all. The Chymiſts frequently mix Red Lead, with this Precipitate, in order to increaſe their Profit. The beſt Criterion of its Strength, as already obſerved, is its brilliant Appearance; which is alſo the Mark of its Genuinneſs: If mixed with Minium, which it is ſaid to be, the duller Hue will diſcover the Abuſe. This Admixture may be more certainly detected by Means of Fire: The mercurial Part will totally evaporate, leaving the Minium behind.

Mercurius Corallinus.

Coralline Mercury. [*Lond.*]

Pour on the red mercurial Corroſive, about thrice its Weight of rectified Spirit of Wine, and digeſt them together, with a gentle Heat, for two or three Days, frequently ſhaking the Veſſel: Then ſet Fire to the Spirit, keeping the Powder continually ſtirring till all the Spirit is burnt away.

In this Proceſs the Corroſive is deprived of a little of its Acid, which is partly perhaps abſorbed and dulcified by the Spirit during the Digeſtion, and partly diſſipated by the Heat during the burning. The Medicine nevertheleſs is ſtill a very rough one, operating, generally, in Doſes of a few Grains, both upwards and downwards. Different Preparations of this Kind have been kept as Secrets in particular Hands, under the Titles of *Arcanum Coralinum*, the Coraline Secret; *Panacea Mercurii rubra*, Red Panacea of Mercury; and *Pulvis Principis*, Princes Powder. It does not, however, appear, that any of them are ſuperior in Virtue, to ſome other Mercurials of greater Safety, and more equal Power. See the Remarks on the *Corroſivus Ruber*.

Mercurius Corroſivus Sublimatus, vel Albus.

The white mercurial Corroſive, or corroſive Mercury Sublimate. [*Lond.*]

Take of purified Quickſilver, forty Ounces; Sea Salt, thirty-three Ounces; Nitre, twenty-eight Ounces; calcined green Vitriol, ſixty-ſix Ounces.

Grind the Quickſilver in a wooden or ſtone Mortar, with an Ounce or more of corroſive Mercury Sublimate already made, until the former is divided into ſmall Granules: This Mixture is to be ground with the Nitre, and afterwards with the Sea Salt; then add the calcined Vitriol, continuing the Triture only for a little Time longer, leſt the Quickſilver ſhould run together again. Laſtly, proceed to Sublimation, in a Glaſs Matras; to which you may adapt a Head, in order to ſave a little Spirit that will come over.

Corroſive Sublimate conſiſts of Mercury united with the marine Acid. In this Proceſs the Acids of the Nitre and Sea Salt are extricated, or diſlodged from their Baſis by that of the Vitriol: The nitrous Acid aſſiſts the marine to corrode the Mercury; and the Mercury combined

ned with the marine, sublimes, and, if the Process is duly conducted, concretes into a crystalline Cake.

It appears, therefore, that the Vitriol, and the Bases of the Nitre and Sea Salt, are of no farther Use in this Process than as convenient Intermediums for facilitating the Union of the Mercury with the marine Acid.

[*Edinb.*]

Take Calx of Mercury, and decrepitated Sea Salt, of each equal Quantities. Powder, and mix these well together; and put them into a Matras, of which they may nearly fill one half: Place the Vessel in a Sand Furnace, and proceed to Sublimation; applying at first a gentle Heat, and afterwards increasing it, till all the Sublimate has arose, in a white crystalline Mass, to the upper Part of the Matras: Separate this from the red Scoriæ, and purify it, if needful, by a second Sublimation.

The Sublimate made by this Method is in all Respects the same with the foregoing; but as the Quantity of fixt Matter is small, it difficultly assumes the Form of a Cake.

The Sublimate generally used is imported from *Holland.* It has been surmised and credited by many, that it was often mixed with Arsenic; but later and more accurate Experiments have proved that Notion to be entirely groundless. This Preparation is a *Lapis Infernalis* of Mercury, and a most violent Corrosive; presently converting all the Parts of the Body it touches, into an Eschar, that soon falls off. Whence it consumes obstinate Callosities in Ulcers, as also Warts, and indurated Glands. A Grain of it, dissolved in an Ounce of Water, affords an excellent Cosmetic, if cautiously used. It proves poisonous to all cutaneous Insects by bare Lotion. If a Dram of this Solution be softened with Syrup of Violets, and drank twice or thrice a Day, it performs Wonders in many reputed incurable Diseases.

Of late the Baron *Van Swieten* has brought it into general Use for the Cure of all Kinds of venereal Disorders, but particularly that of recent Shankers and Ulcerations. Its Efficacy in such Cases is confirmed by a great number of Observations in the two Volumes published by a Society of Physicians in London. The Dose is about half a Grain, dissolved in an Ounce of Proof Spirit, and given twice a Day, drinking at the same time plenty of thin diluting Liquors.

There are two general Methods of destroying its corrosive Quality, and rendering it mild; combining with it so much fresh Mercury as the Acid is capable of taking up, and separating a Part of the Acid by Means of alkaline Salts and the like.

Mercurius dulcis Sublimatus.
Dulcified Mercury Sublimate.

[*Lond.*]

Take of corrosive Mercury sublimate, one Pound; purified Quicksilver, nine Ounces. Having powdered the Sublimate, add to it the Quicksilver, and digest them together in a Matras, with a gentle Heat of Sand, until they unite; then increasing the Heat, let the Mixture be sublimed. The sublimed Matter, freed from the acrimonious Part at Top and such mercurial Globules as happen to appear distinct in it, is to be reduced into Powder, and sublimed again; and this Sublimation repeated six Times.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of corrosive Mercury Sublimate, reduced to Powder in a Glass Mortar, four Ounces; pure Quicksilver,

Quickſilver, three Ounces. Mix them exquiſitely together in a Mortar (carefully avoiding the volatile Particles) until the Quickſilver ceaſes to appear. Put the Powder into an oblong Phial, of ſuch a Size, that only one Third of it may be filled; and ſet the Glaſs in a Sand Furnace, ſo as that the Sand may reach up to one Half its Height. By Degrees of Fire ſucceſſively applied, almoſt all the Mercury will ſublime, and adhere to the upper Part of the Veſſel. The Glaſs being then broken, and the red Powder which is found at its Bottom, with the whitiſh one that ſticks about the Neck, being thrown away, let the white Mercury be ſublimed again three or four Times.

The Digeſtion ordered in the firſt of theſe Proceſſes is very judicious, in order to avoid the Inconveniencies ariſing to the Operator from a long continued Trituration of the corroſive Sublimate with the Quickſilver.

The Abatement of the corroſive Quality of the Sublimate is entirely owing to the Combination of ſo much freſh Mercury as is capable of being united therewith, and not to the Spicula or ſharp Points, on which its Corroſiveneſs depend, being broken and wore off by the frequent Sublimations, as has ſometimes been ſuppoſed; and by whatever Means this Combination is effected, the Preparation will be ſufficiently dulcified.

If the Medicine ſhould prove in any Degree acrid, Water, boiled on it for ſome time, will effectually diſſolve and ſeparate all that Part in which its Acrimony conſiſts. The Marks of the Preparation being ſufficiently dulcified, are, its being perfectly inſipid to the Taſte, and indiſſoluble in Water.

Mercurius Dulcis, termed alſo formerly, *Calomelas & Aquila Alba*, appears to be the beſt and ſafeſt of the mercurial Preparations, that can be taken in a ſolid Form, whether as a Sialogogue, or as a general Alterant; no one of the Mercurials, whoſe Tranſmiſſion into the Blood can be depended on, being ſo little diſpoſed to affect the firſt Paſſages. As a Sialogogue, ten or fifteen Grains, made into a Bolus or Pills, may be repeated every night or oftener, till the Ptyaliſm begins. As an Alterative, it is given from one to two or three Grains. It generally anſwers beſt in ſmall Doſes, which may be repeated, with due Caution, every Evening, for a conſiderable Time, without Inconvenience. It is an admirable Remedy for Worms; but when given for this or any other Purpoſe, in conſiderable Doſes, except that of raiſing a Salivation, it muſt either be mixed with cathartic Ingredients, or Purges muſt be given at a ſhort Interval after it. And even with this Precaution, it will be very ſubject to affect the Mouth, if the Patient takes the leaſt Cold. For the farther Virtues of *Mercurius Dulcis*, ſee the Article of Mercury in the *Materia Medica*.

Any Quantity of levigated Calomel, and four times as much Spirit of Wine, digeſted together in a Sand Heat for twenty Days, the Veſſel frequently ſhook, then the Spirit poured off, and the Powder dried for Uſe was termed *Panacea Mercurii*, Mercurial Panacea, and was ordered as an Officinal in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory. It differed very little from Calomel, no Part of which is ſoluble in Spirit of Wine; nor indeed does it when duly prepared want any of its Acid taken away, being already ſufficiently ſafe and mild.

Mercurius

Mercurius Precipitatus Albus.
White Precipitate of Mercury.
[*Lond.*]

Take ſublimate corroſive Mercury, Sal Ammoniac, of each equal Weights. Diſſolve them both together in Water, filter the Solution, and precipitate it with a Solution of any fixt alkaline Salt. Waſh the precipitated Powder, until it is perfectly ſweet (that is, inſipid or void of Acrimony.)
[*Edinb.*]

Diſſolve ſublimate corroſive Mercury in a ſufficient Quantity of hot Water, and gradually drop into the Solution ſome Spirit of Sal Ammoniac as long as any Precipitate enſues: Waſh the precipitated Powder upon a Filter, with ſeveral Parcels of warm Water.

Theſe Precipitates are uſed chiefly on Account of the Elegance of their Colour in Unguents for cutaneous Eruptions. They have alſo been given internally, but Mercurius Dulcis, which differs from them only in being more mild, and more equal and certain in its Effects, is in this Intention greatly to be preferred. Another Precipitate, made with a Solution of Quickſilver in Aqua Fortis and a ſtrong Brine of Sea Salt, highly commended by *Boerhaave*, was ordered in former Editions of the *Edinburgh* Pharmacopœia; but omitted in the laſt, on Account, perhaps, of the Loſs of the Ingredients in preparing it, the Brine precipitating but a ſmall Portion of the Mercury, as well as the cauſtic Acrimony of the Medicine.

Mercurius Precipitatis Fuſcus, vulgo Wurtzii.
Brown, commonly called *Wurtz*'s, Precipitate.

Take any Quantity of Solution of Mercury (made in Aqua Fortis) and gradually drop into it Oil of Tartar per deliquium, till the Effervescence ceaſes. A Powder will precipitate, which is to be edulcorated as the foregoing.

This Preparation was in conſiderable Eſteem ſome Years ago, but at preſent is rarely made Uſe of, and is alſo left out of the Liſt of Officinals by the College of *Edinburgh*. It does not differ in Strength or Effects from the white Precipitate.

Mercurius Precipitatis Viridis.
Green Precipitate of Mercury.
[*Edinb.*]

Diſſolve four Ounces of corroſive Sublimate Mercury (previouſly reduced to Powder) in a Quart of hot Water.

Digeſt an Ounce and a Half of Copper Filings, with eight Ounces of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, in a Matras, until a deep blue Tincture is extracted.

Filtre the Tincture, and drop it by Degrees into the mercurial Solution: When the Precipitate has fallen, evaporate it in a Sand Heat to Dryneſs.

This differs from the white Precipitate in containing an Admixture of Copper, which renders it an Emetic too rough to be uſed internally with Safety: And hence the preſent Practice has almoſt entirely rejected it.

Mercurius Emeticus Flavus.
The Yellow Mercurial Emetic.
[*Lond.*]

Upon purified Quickſilver, contained in a Glaſs Veſſel, pour double its Weight of the ſtrong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol. Heat the Liquor by Degrees, ſo as at length to make it boil, till a white Maſs remains, which is to be thoroughly dried, with a ſtrong Fire. This Maſs, on the Affuſion of warm Water, grows yellowiſh, and falls into Powder, which is to be diligently ground with the Water

Water in a Glaſs Mortar: Then ſuffer it to ſettle, pour off the Water, and waſh the Powder in ſeveral Parcels of freſh Water, until it is ſufficiently dulcified.

Mercurius Precipitatus Flavus, ſeu Turpethum Minerale.

Yellow Precipitate of Mercury, or Turpeth Mineral. [*Edinb.*]

Take four Ounces of pure Quickſilver, and four Ounces of rectified Oil of Vitriol. Cautiouſly mix them together, and diſtil in a Retort, placed in a Sand Furnace to Dryneſs; the white Calx, which is left at the Bottom, being ground to Powder, and thrown into Water, immediately grows of a yellow Colour: Waſh this in freſh Waters, renewed ſeveral Times, until it has loſt all its Acrimony; then dry it for Uſe.

This Preparation is certainly a Medicine of very great Conſequence in Practice. *Boerhaave* remarks, that it ſeems to be the Powder with which, when rightly prepared, *Paracelſus* performed Wonders, as appears from his little Hoſpital Surgeon. And this is atteſted by *Oporinus*, who declares he has frequently been employed in making it. The prudent *Sydenham*, who is a cautious and ſparing Commender of the Chymiſts, gratefully acknowledges, that, by Means of this Medicine, Diſeaſes otherwiſe inſuperable, might be cured. Mr. *Boyle* relates, that by a ſmall Doſe hereof, uſed as a Sternutatory, the whole Body has been changed, and even Cataracts in the Eyes have been cured by it. A woman at *Paris* is alſo ſaid to have herewith cured Patients that were given over. Hence it ſeems an extraordinary Medicine in ſtubborn and obſtinate Caſes; but it requires a ſkilful Phyſician, and ſhould not be uſed when milder Remedies can ſuffice.

It operates, as an Emetic, the moſt powerfully of all the Mercurials that can be given with Safety. It will ſometimes excite a Ptyaliſm, if a Purgative is not taken ſoon after it. In modern Practice it is uſed chiefly in virulent Gonorrhœas, and other veneral Caſes, where there is a great Flux of Humours to the Parts: It is ſaid likewiſe to have been employed with good Succeſs in robuſt Conſtitutions, againſt leprous Diſorders, and obſtinate glandular Obſtructions: The Doſe is from two Grains, to ſix or eight, though there are ſome Conſtitutions which have been much uſed to Mercurials, that bear well even the Doſe of a Scruple. It may be given in Doſes of a Grain or two, combined with other Subſtances, as an Alterative and Diaphoretic.

It is an effectual Preſervative againſt the Hydrophobia. There are ſeveral Examples of its preventing Madneſs in Dogs that have been bit; and ſome of its performing a Cure after the Madneſs was begun: From ſix or ſeven Grains to a Scruple, it may be given every Day, or every other Day, for a little Time, and repeated at the two or three ſucceeding Fulls and Changes of the Moon. Some few Trials have likewiſe been made on human Subjects, that had been bit by mad Dogs; and in theſe alſo, the Turbith, uſed either as an Emetic or Alterative, had happy Effects. This Practice I recommended many Years ago, and have the Satisfaction to find it confirmed by further Experience. But I muſt likewiſe remark, that the Efficacy of Mercury in this Intention is not alone confined to this Preparation, as I have demonſtrated in my Treatiſe on Canine Madneſs.

The Waſhings of Turbith Mineral are uſed by ſome externally, for the Itch and other cutaneous Foulneſſes. In theſe Caſes, this mercurial Lotion often does ſome Service,

vice, but the Patient muſt not be too free with it.

Crocus Antimonii Medicinalis.

A Medicinal Crocus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, eight Parts;
Nitre, one Part. Mix, and inject them by little at a Time, into a red-hot Crucible: When the Deflagration ceaſes, take the Crucible out of the Fire, and reduce the Matter into Powder.

Crude Antimony is a natural Combination of the Regulus or metallic Part with Sulphur, in which the Activity of the firſt is reſtrained by the latter. This Sulphur is ſeparated by Deflagration with Nitre. The greater the Quantity of Nitre to a certain Point, the more of the Sulphur is conſumed, and the more does the Metal, thus diveſted of its Corrector, exert its Virulence. An Increaſe of the Nitre, beyond the Quantity which is ſufficient to ſeparate the Sulphur, renders the Products, contrariwiſe, milder and milder; by more and more calcining or deſtroying the powers of the Metal itſelf. The different Preparations of Antimony are ſo many Examples of this Doctrine. This Semimetal is alſo diveſted of its Sulphur in Fuſion, by fixt alkaline Salts forming therewith a Compound capable of diſſolving moſt Metals, and rendering them miſcible with Water.

This Preparation is ſufficiently mild, though conſiderably more active than the crude Mineral: Eighteen or twenty Grains will in ſome Conſtitutions operate, though very gently, both upwards and downwards.

Crocus Antimonii Mitior.

The milder Crocus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, two Parts;
Nitre, one Part. Mix, and inject the Powder into a red-hot Crucible. As ſoon as the Deflagration ceaſes, remove the Matter from the Fire (without ſuffering it to melt) and reduce it into Powder.

This Preparation acts more powerfully than the foregoing; the Increaſe of the Nitre occaſioning a greater Quantity of the Sulphur of the Antimony to be diſſipated. We are informed in the Narrative of the Committee of the College, that the Gentleman, who propoſed this Medicine to the Committee, prepares it with this leſſer Degree of Fire. I am well informed, that a Doſe of a few Grains, eight for Example, has an admirable Effect in Fevers, the Small-Pox, and many chronical Diſtempers, by way of Emetic.

Crocus Antimonii.

Crocus of Antimony. [*Lond.*]

Take
Antimony,
Nitre, of each equal Weights.

Reduce them ſeparately into Powder; then mix, and inject them into a Crucible heated to a white Heat, that the Mixture (after Deflagration) may melt. Then pour it out, ſeparate the Scoriæ, and reſerve the Matter underneath them for Uſe: It proves different in Colour according to the Continuance of the Heat; the longer it has been kept in Fuſion, the yellower it will be.

Crocus Metallorum.

Crocus of Metals, [*Edinb.*]

The Mixture of Antimony and Nitre, made as above, is to be injected into a red-hot Crucible; and when the Detonation is over, ſeparate the rediſh metallic Matter from the whitiſh Cruſt, and edulcorate it with Water.

Here the antimonial Sulphur is totally conſumed, and the metallic Part left diveſted of its Corrector.

These Preparations, given from two to six Grains, act as violent Emetics, greatly disordering the Constitution. Their principal Use is in maniacal Cases; as the Basis of some other Preparations; and among the Farriers, who frequently give to Horses an Ounce or two a Day, divided into different Doses, as an Alterative: In these, and other Quadrupeds, this Medicine acts chiefly as a Diaphoretic.

Crocus Antimonii Lotus.

Washed Crocus of Antimony. [*Lond.*]

Reduce the Crocus into a very subtile Powder, and boil it in Water: Then, throwing away this Water, wash the Powder several Times in fresh warm Water, until it becomes perfectly insipid.

This Process is designed chiefly to fit the Crocus for the Preparation of emetic Tartar. Cold Water would not extract the saline Matter; as Sulphur and Nitre, deflagrated together, form a vitriolated Tartar, which is dissoluble in cold Water.

Emeticum mite Antimonii.

A mild Antimonial Emetic.

Take of

Antimony, one Part;
Nitre, two Parts.

Grind them together, and throw them by little and little into a red-hot crucible: When the Deflagration is over, the remaining Matter, which proves white, is to be washed for Use.

The Quantity of Nitre is here so large, as to consume not only the Sulphur of the Antimony, but likewise great Part of the inflammable Principle of the Regulus. *Boerhaave*, from whom this Preparation is taken, informs us, that it is so mild as often to occasion only some light Nausea and gentle Vomiting, with a large Discharge of Saliva, and thick Urine. Its Effects seem to be nearly the same with those of the *Regulus Medicinalis*.

Calx Antimonii.

Calx of Antimony. [*Lond.*]

Take of

Antimony, one Part;
Nitre, three Parts.

Let the powdered Antimony be well mixed with the Nitre, and gradually injected into a Crucible, heated into a light white Heat; the Matter being afterwards taken from the Fire, is to be washed with Water, both from the Salt which adheres to it, and from the grosser Part that is less perfectly calcined.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum Nitratum.

Diaphoretic Antimony. [*Edinb.*

Take of

Antimony, half a Pound.
Nitre, a Pound and a Half.

Reduce them separately into Powder; then mix, and inject them, by a Spoonful at a Time, into a red-hot Crucible: When the Detonation is over, let the white Mass be calcined in the Fire for half an Hour longer; then powder, and keep it in a Glass Vessel closely stopt.

The preceding Preparation washed in fresh Parcels of Water, until it becomes perfectly insipid, is called, *Antimonium Diaphoreticum Lotum*, edulcorated Diaphoretic Antimony. The several Washings mixed together, filtered, and evaporated over a gentle Fire till a Cuticle forms on the Surface, yield in the Cold, Crystals, called *Nitrum Stibiatum*, Antimoniated Nitre.

The Calx of Antimony, when freed by Washing from the saline Matter, is extremely mild, if not altogether inactive. It is a Reproach to Physic that the Virtues of a Medicine so long in Use, and so much in Practice, as his

this, ſhould be ſo little aſcertained, that at this Time it is aſſerted, that it is poſſeſſed of none at all, by very conſiderable Authors; whilſt others are of a different Opinion. *Boerhaave*, to whoſe Opinion I pay the utmoſt Regard, affirms, that it is an indolent, noxious Calx, without any Activity diſcoverable by Obſervation; and loſes all the Virtue it had before it was waſhed. After this Declaration from ſo great an Author, it is not ſurprizing, that all thoſe who never think for themſelves ſhould aſſent without farther Enquiry; and that this Medicine ſhould fall into Diſgrace. I can't from Experience ſay much with reſpect to its Virtues; but I have ſometimes known a profuſe Sweat ariſe upon taking it, which has been attended with more happy Conſequences than thoſe excited by the warmer Diaphoretics. *Helvetius* recommends it as excellent in the Small-Pox. The Calx unwaſhed, as in the ſecond of theſe Proceſſes, is, nevertheleſs, a better Medicine, and more to be depended on, eſpecially in bilious Fevers, or where ſenſible Evacuations are of Service. The Doſe of the firſt is from half a Scruple to half a Dram; it has even been known to have been given to the Quantity of half an Ounce frequently repeated. The ſecond ſhould be exhibited more cautiouſly, as it operates in Doſes from five Grains to a Scruple.

It has been obſerved, that when diaphoretic Antimony is prepared with Nitre, abounding with Sea Salt, of which all the common Nitre contains ſome Portion, the Medicine has proved violently emetic. This Effect is not owing to any particular Quality of the Sea Salt, but to its Quantity, by which the Proportion of the Nitre to the Antimony is rendered leſs.

The *Nitrum Stibiatum* differs little from *Sal Polychreſt.*

Regulus Antimonii Medicinalis.

The Medicinal Regulus of Antimony. [*Edinb.*]

Take five Ounces of Antimony, four Ounces of Sea Salt, and an Ounce of Salt of Tartar; grind them together, and inject the Mixture, by a little at a Time into a red hot Crucible, breaking the Cruſts with an Iron Spatula. When ſufficiently melted, pour it into a Cone ſmoked and heated: Gently ſhake the Cone, or ſtrike it on the Sides, that the Regulus may ſink to the Bottom: When cool, let it be freed from the Scoriæ, and ground into a Powder, which is to be kept in a Bottle cloſely ſtopt. The Regulus, when ſeparated from the Scoriæ, reſembles poliſhed Steel or Iron. When reduced to a Powder ſo fine, that the ſhining Particles entirely diſappear, it aſſumes a reddiſh, or rather a purple Colour. In this Proceſs, the Antimony is freed from a ſmall Portion of its Sulphur, which is abſorbed by the alkaline Salt.

The Efficacy of this Regulus is highly extolled as an Attenuant and Alterative in chronical Diſorders, and ſuch as ariſe from long continued Obſtructions of the Viſcera. There are alſo not a few who highly extol its Efficacy againſt Fevers. *Maetſius* ſays, that it is a ſpecific Diaphoretic in Fevers of all Sorts. The ſame Author commends it *in all Diſorders, where*, to uſe his own Words, *Sweats are wanted; becauſe it does not, like vegetable Subſtances, inflame the Blood.* *Barkhuyſen* agrees with *Maetſius*, and highly extols its ſudorific Virtues in Fevers, and cutaneous Diſorders. *Frederick Hoffman* preſcribed it in ſmall Doſes, with

with the Bezoardic Powders, in the first Stages of Malignant Fevers, Small-Pox and Dysenteries. Because, says he, by its Means a gentle Diaphoresis is brought on, and, the Mucus of the *Primæ Viæ* being attenuated, the Heaviness and Uneasiness of the Præcordia are removed. And he adds, that when malignant Fevers raged pretty much in his own Country, that excellent Chymist *Rollwagius* often used this Regulus with the greatest Success. Of it, together with some earthy Absorbents, he composed an alexipharmic Powder, which is in constant Use at this very Time.

It operates chiefly as a Diaphoretic, and sometimes, though rarely, proves emetic. Its Dose is from six Grains to one Scruple, and upwards, as the State of the Patient shall require.

Regulus Antimonii.
Regulus of Antimony.

Take
Antimony,
Nitre,
Crude Tartar, of each equal Parts.
Grind them separately into a Powder, then mix, and rub them all together. Inject the Powder, at several Times, into a red hot Crucible, taking care to break the Crust, which forms on the Surface, with an Iron Rod: When the Detonation is over, let a strong Fire be made, that the Matter may flow like Water, then pour it out into a warm greased Cone, which is to be gently struck on the Sides, that the Regulus may separate and fall to the Bottom; when grown cold, let the Regulus be cleared from the Scoriæ that lie a-top of it.

In this Process, as *Macquer* observes, an alkaline Salt is produced from the Nitre and Tartar; in such Quantity as entirely to absorb the Sulphur of the Antimony: The Alkali, thus sulphurated, will take up more or less of the reguline Part, according to its Quantity, and the Continuance of the Fusion. The Proof of this is, that if the Scoriæ be mixed with Filings of Iron, and fused a second Time, a Button of Regulus will be found at the Bottom of the Crucible separated therefrom by the Iron.

To obtain the greatest Quantity of Regulus, he proposes to mix an equal Part of Calx of Antimony (got by Calcination, without Addition as directed hereafter, for making Glass of Antimony) into a Paste with black Soap, and so reduce it by proper Degrees of Heat, to its reguline State. The black Flux, or even powdered Charcoal alone, will revivify the Calx; but Mr. *Geoffry* found, by repeated Experiments, that black Soap answered the best.

It is in this metallic Part of Antimony that its proper medicinal Powers reside. The pure Metal is a Medicine of extreme Activity. A Quantity too minute to be sensible on the tenderest Balance is capable of producing violent Effects, if given dissolved, or in a soluble State. Vegetable Acids take up so little of it, that the Metal, after a Number of Infusions, seems to have lost nothing of its Weight. These Tinctures, nevertheless, prove in moderate Doses, strongly emetic or cathartic; and in very small ones, for the most Part, diaphoretic. It has been cast into the Form of Pills, which acted as violent Cathartics, without suffering any sensible Diminution of Weight in their Passage through the Body, and these repeatedly for a great Number of Times. This, and the two following Reguli, are now left out of the *Edinburgh* Dispensatory, and are seldom if ever made

uſe of in Medicine. The emetic Cups and perpetual Pills, formerly made from them, have long been laid aſide, as precarious and unſafe.

Regulus Antimonii Martialis.
Martial Regulus of Antimony.

Take
Antimony,
Nitre,
Crude Tartar, of each one Pound;
Small Pieces of Iron, half a Pound.

Heat the Iron in a Crucible to a white Heat: Then gradually add the other Ingredients, firſt powdered and mixed together, and proceed in the ſame Manner as in the foregoing Proceſs.

The Nitre might here be diminiſhed to one Fourth its Weight, and the Tartar to half that Quantity. The Pieces of Iron may be ſmall Nails; the Filings of the Metal lying cloſer together, are not ſo readily acted upon by the Antimony.

Regulus Stellatus Antimonii.
Stellated Regulus of Antimony.

This is made by melting the Martial Regulus ſeveral Times with freſh Nitre and Tartar.

Sulphur Præcipitatum Antimonii.
Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.
[*Lond.*]

Take of
Antimony, ſixteen Ounces;
Tartar, a Pound;
Nitre, half a Pound.

Let theſe be reduced ſeparately into Powder, then mixed, thrown by Degrees into a red hot Crucible, and melted with a ſtrong Fire, pour out the Matter into a conical Mould; the metallic Part, commonly called Regulus of Antimony, will ſink to the Bottom, the Scoriæ ſwimming above it. Diſſolve theſe Scoriæ in Water, filter the Solution through Paper, and precipitate the Sulphur by dropping in ſome Spirit of Sea Salt; laſtly, waſh the Sulphur from the Salts, and dry it for Uſe.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.
Golden Sulphur of Antimony.
[*Edinb.*]

Take four Pints of Soap Lees, and three of Water; boil them together in an Iron Pot, throwing in, by a little at a Time, three Pounds of Antimony reduced to Powder; keep conſtantly ſtirring the Mixture with an Iron Spatula over a ſlow Fire for three Hours, adding occaſionally more Water. Let this Solution, ſmelling ſtrong of the Sulphur, be ſtrained thro' a flannel Bag, while hot, and as much Spirit of Nitre, diluted with an equal Quantity of Water, be ſlowly dropt into it, as is ſufficient to precipitate the Sulphur, which is afterwards to be carefully waſhed with warm Water.

If the Liquor remaining after the Precipitation of the Sulphur be filtered, exhaled to a Pellicle, and ſuffered to ſtand in a cool Place, a ſtibiated Nitre will be obtained.

Theſe Preparations are not ſtrictly Sulphurs; they contain a conſiderable Quantity of the Metallic Part of the Antimony, on which their Virtue, in a great Meaſure, depends. Theſe are both excellent Methods of making the Sulphur Auratum, the Medicine being both milder in its Operation, and more uniform in Strength than when the Antimony and alkaline Salt have been melted together. They prove emetic when taken on an empty Stomach, in a Doſe of four, five, or ſix Grains; but, in the preſent Practice, they are ſcarce ever preſcribed in this Intention; being chiefly uſed as alterative Deobſtruents, particularly in cutaneous Diſorders. The

emet

emetic Quality is eaſily blunted by making them up into Pills with Reſins or Extracts, and giving them on a full Stomach: With theſe Cautions, they have been increaſed to the Rate of ſixteen Grains a Day, and continued for a conſiderable Time without occaſioning any Diſturbance upwards or downwards. As their Strength is precarious, they ſhould be exhibited at firſt in very ſmall Doſes, and increaſed by Degrees, according to their Effect.

Æthiops Medicinalis Plummerii.
Plummer's Medicinal Æthiops.

Take of Calomel and the golden Sulphur of Antimony, each two Drams. Reduce the Calomel to a groſs Powder, and then levigate it upon a Marble, adding gradually the Sulphur of Antimony; and, by long Trituration, rub the whole into a fine Powder.

This has been found by Experience to be an excellent Remedy in all cutaneous Diſtempers, the Leproſy not excepted: In venereal and in many obſtinate glandular Diſorders. The Doſe is ſeven or eight Grains twice a Day. An Æthiops of not inferior Virtues may be made by rubbing crude Mercury with the Sulphur of Antimony, till the mercurial Globules diſappear.

Kermes *Mineralis*, ſive *Pulvis Carthuſianorum.*
Kermes's Mineral, or *Poudre des Chartreux.*

Take of Antimony, four Pounds; Solution of fixed Nitre *per Deliquium*, one Pound; Rain-Water three Pounds; and boil them for two Hours. Then the boiling Decoction is to be paſſed through Cap-paper. Set it in a quiet Place for twenty four Hours, till a yellowiſh, or ſaffron-coloured Powder ſinks to the Bottom of the Veſſel, the Liquor remaining clear. This Liquor being poured off by Inclination, the Powder is firſt waſhed by frequent Affuſions of warm Water, till it is deprived of all its Salts; and then about four Ounces of Spirit of Wine are burnt upon it; and it is afterwards dried and kept for Uſe.

This Powder is looked upon almoſt as a Panacea, or univerſal Remedy. It ſometimes excites vomiting, eſpecially when it meets with any Acid in the Stomach; and is ſometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, and ſudorific, according as it is determined by the Diſpoſition of the Patient to act upon any one Humour more than another. It is given from one to four Grains; or ſometimes, when it is deſigned only to attenuate and divide any Viſcidities in the Fluids, in the Quantity of half a Grain, repeated every three, four, or ſix Hours. In acute Fevers, where there is a great Crudity and Spiſſitude of the Humours, it is given in ſmall Doſes with Succeſs. It changes the crude and ſerous Evacuations by Stool into a more bilious Conſiſtence, by attenuating the viſcid Bile, and ſo diſpoſing it to paſs off by Stool. It is often given with Succeſs in the Beginning of the Small-Pox and Meaſles, when they are apprehended to be of a bad Sort, in ſmall Doſes, mixed with Bezoardic Powders, or Abſorbents; ſuch as Crabs-Eyes, red Coral, Pearl, Egg-Shells, Crabs-Claws, and the like. For thus it excites a Spitting and Diaphoreſis, removes Anxieties, corrects the Lymph, and coagulated Serum, and raiſes ſuch an Effervescence in the Blood, as tends to putify it. *Glauber* confirms theſe Virtues by the Example of ſeven Children in the Small-Pox. *Frederick Hoffman* com-

mends the Uſe of this Powder in ſtubborn autumnal Agues; becauſe it powerfully opens Obſtructions, particularly of the Liver, by which theſe Fevers are produced; eſpecially when taken in the Quantity of a Grain, mixed with detergent antifebrile Salts, ſuch as the Salt of Wormwood, the febrifugous Salt of *Sylvius*, vitriolated Tartar, and the like. This Powder may be given either alone, or mixed with a little Sugar, and diluted in Wine or Water, or any other proper Liquor. It is likewiſe given with Conſerves in Form of a Bolus.

It is, however, to be carefully obſerved, that this Powder is not to be entered on, till the Quantity of Blood has been leſſened, and all the Fluids ſufficiently diluted and attenuated. For as, by the Uſe of it, the Blood is very ſuddenly rarified, and put into a kind of Efferveſcence, if the Veſſels are before full, they muſt be ſtill more diſtended, by the increaſed Heat and Motion of the Blood, and other Fluids; and hurtful Congeſtions may be formed in the Viſcera. It ought, therefore, never to be adminiſtered, till the Dangers from a Plethora are taken off, and till the Humours have been rendered fluid by great Quantities of Diluents often repeated.

Panacea Antimonii.

Panacea of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, ſix Ounces; Nitre, two Ounces; common Salt, an Ounce and a half; Charcoal, an Ounce.

Reduce them into a fine Powder, and put the Mixture into a red-hot Crucible, by half a Spoonful at a Time, continuing the Fire a Quarter of an Hour after the laſt Injection: Then either pour the Matter into a Cone, or let it cool in the Crucible, which, when cold, muſt be broke to get it out. In the Bottom will be found a Quantity of Regulus; above this a compact liver-coloured Subſtance; and, on the Top, a more ſpongy Maſs: This laſt is to be reduced into Powder, edulcorated with Water, and dried, when it appears of a fine golden Colour.

This is ſuppoſed to be the Baſis of Lockyer's Pills, which was formerly a celebrated Purge. Ten Grains of the Powder, mixed with an Ounce of white Sugar-candy, and made up into a Maſs with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, may be divided into a hundred ſmall Pills; of which one, two, or three, taken at a Time, are ſaid to work gently by Stool and Vomit. The compact liver-coloured Subſtance, which lies immediately above the Regulus, operates more churliſhly.

Vitrum Antimonii.

Glaſs of Antimony. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Antimony, reduced to Powder, one Pound. Calcine it over a gentle Fire, in an unglazed earthen Veſſel, keeping it continually ſtirring with an Iron Spatula, until the Fume ceaſe, and the Antimony is reduced into a grey Powder. Melt this Powder in a Crucible, with an intenſe Fire, and pour out the liquid Matter upon an heated Copper Plate.

The Glaſs of Antimony is almoſt mortally emetic; and when infuſed in Wine, it renders the Liquor alſo emetic, without any great Loſs of its Subſtance; though this Virtue is ſoon exhauſted, by often repeating the Infuſion; combined with Wax or Reſins it becomes mild.

The Glaſs of Antimony, uſually met with in the Shops, is ſaid to be prepared with certain Additions; which may perhaps render it not ſo fit for the Purpoſes here deſigned. By the Method above directed, it may

may be eaſily made, in the requiſite Perfection, without any Addition.

The calcined Antimony is ſaid by *Boerhaave* to be violently emetic; but this does not appear from Experience, and ſeems to have been an over-haſty Concluſion from the known Qualities of the Glaſs.

It appears from a late Publication, that *Ward*'s celebrated Drop and Pill are prepared from Glaſs of Antimony. The firſt is made with half an Ounce of the Vitrum finely levigated, digeſted for two or three Days in a Quart of Mountain Wine; of which an Ounce is a full Doſe. The ſecond is four Parts of the ſame Powder, with one Part of Dragon's Blood, made into Pills of a Grain and a half, with a ſufficient Quantity of Mountain Wine.

Here the Virulence of the Glaſs of Antimony is blunted by its Combination with a reſinous Subſtance. A Preparation of the ſame Kind, more to be depended on than Mr. *Ward*'s, as the reſinous Part of Dragon's Blood, the Corrector of the Vitrum, is generally mixed with heterogeneous Matters, is mentioned by Mr. *Geoffroy*: He directs the Vitrum, finely levigated, to be digeſted ſeveral Days with a Solution of Maſtich, made in Spirit of Wine, then evaporating the Spirit, ſo as to leave the Maſtich and Glaſs exactly mingled. In the Drop a very ſmall Portion of the Vitrum can be diſſolved in the Wine there ordered.

Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum.
Cerated Glaſs of Antimony.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of yellow Wax, a Dram; Glaſs of Antimony, reduced into Powder, an Ounce.

Melt the Wax in an Iron Veſſel, and inject upon it the Powdered Glaſs: Detain the Mixture over a gentle Fire for half an Hour, keeping it continually ſtirring; then pour it out upon a Paper, and, when cold, grind it into Powder.

The Glaſs melts in the Wax, with a very ſoft Heat: After it has been about twenty Minutes on the Fire, it begins to change its Colour, and in ten more, comes near to that of *Scotch* Snuff, which is a Mark of its being ſufficiently prepared: The Quantity ſet down above, loſes about one Dram of its Weight in the Proceſs.

This Medicine has for ſome time been greatly eſteemed in Dyſenteries: Several Examples of its good Effects in theſe Caſes, may be ſeen in the fifth Volume of the *Edinburgh Medical Eſſays*, with particular Directions as to the Manner of uſing it. The Doſe is from two or three Grains to twenty, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient. In its Operation it makes ſome Perſons ſick and vomit; it purges almoſt every one; though it has ſometimes effected a Cure, without occaſioning any Evacuation or Sickneſs.

Experience has abundantly confirmed to me the Virtues for which this Medicine is there celebrated. I am informed, that crude Antimony, mixed with melted Wax, will likewiſe have very good Effects in theſe Intentions.

Cauſticum Antimoniale.
The Antimonial Cauſtic. [*Lond.*]

Take of crude Antimony, one Pound; corroſive Mercury Sublimate, two Pounds.

Reduce them ſeparately into Powder; then mix, and diſtil them in a wide-necked Retort, with a gentle Sand Heat. The Matter, which ariſes into the Neck of the Retort, is to be expoſed to the Air, that it may run into a Liquor.

Butyrum Antimonii.

Butter of Antimony. [*Edinb.*]

This Proceſs is exactly the ſame with the foregoing, only the oily Liquor which aſcends, and congeals in the Neck of the Retort, appearing like Ice, is to be melted down by a live Coal cautiouſly applied. This oily Matter is to be rectified in a Glaſs Retort, into a pellucid Liquor.

Theſe Proceſſes are extremely dangerous, becauſe if the Veſſels or Luting crack, the Fumes, eſcaping by that Means, are highly cauſtic; even thoſe which ariſe upon mixing the Antimony with the Sublimate, are highly noxious, and ſometimes iſſuing ſo copiouſly and ſuddenly, as very difficultly to be avoided. The utmoſt Circumſpection therefore is neceſſary.

The Cauſtic, or Butter as it is called, appears to be a Solution of the metallic Part of the Antimony in the marine Acid of the Sublimate; the Sulphur of the Antimony, and the Mercury of the Sublimate, remain at the Bottom of the Retort, united into an Æthiops. This Butter of Antimony is a moſt immediate Cauſtic, cauſing an Eſchar the quickeſt of any Thing we are acquainted with, and which generally ſeparates the ſame Day it was formed.

Cinnabaris Antimonii.

Cinnabar of Antimony. [*Lond.*]

Let the Matter which remains in the Retort, after the Diſtillation of the Cauſtic, be ſublimed in a coated Matras, in an open Fire.

[*Edinb.*]

As ſoon as red Vapours begin to appear, in the Diſtillation of the Butter, change the Receiver, without luting the Junctures; and increaſe the Fire until the Retort becomes intenſely red-hot: In an Hour or two, the whole of the black Powder will be ſublimed, and its Colour changed into red. Then break the Retort, and diligently ſeparate the Cinnabar, which will be found in the Neck, from the black droſſy Matter.

The Cinnabar of Antimony is compoſed of the Sulphur of the Antimony, and the Mercury of the Sublimate, and is in every Reſpect the ſame with Cinnabar prepared in the common Way.

Mercurius Vitæ.

Mercury of Life.

Take of rectified Butter of Antimony, as much as you pleaſe; pour into it a ſufficient Quantity of Spring Water, and an exceeding white Powder will precipitate: Edulcorate this by repeated Affuſions of warm Water, and dry it by a ſlow Fire.

This Powder being given in the Quantity of two or three Grains, is violently emetic. If it be for a long Time expoſed upon a Glaſs to a gentle Fire, and kept conſtantly ſtirred, it loſes of its Violence, and becomes leſs active. This Powder contains not the leaſt Mercury, but is a pure Regulus of Antimony, corroded by the marine Acid, and ſo intimately united therewith as not to be ſeparable by any Ablution with Water.

Bezoardicum Minerale.

Bezoar Mineral.

Take any Quantity of newly rectified Butter of Antimony; and gradually pour to it a due Proportion of Spirit of Nitre, that is, ſo much as will ſtop the Effervescence. Then draw off the floating Liquor from a Glaſs Veſſel placed in a Sand Heat, till the Powder is left dry; upon which

which again pour a little Spirit of Nitre, and dry it a ſecond Time, Repeat the Operation a third Time; then put the Powder into a Crucible, and commit it to the naked Fire, till it becomes almoſt red-hot; in which State let it be detained for half an Hour.

Bezoar Mineral was formerly held in great Eſteem as a Diaphoretic; but its Reputation is at preſent almoſt loſt. It is not different in medical Virtue, or in any ſenſible Quality, from the Calces of Antimony made directly by Deflagration with Nitre, ſome of which have generally ſupplied its Place in the Shops. It appears at firſt pretty extraordinary, that the violent Cauſtic, Butter of Antimony, ſhould be rendered indolent by the corroſive Spirit of Nitre. How this happens will be eaſily underſtood, upon conſidering, that the Nitrous Acid expells the marine, to which the Cauſtic Quality of the Butter is owing, and is itſelf expelled from moſt metallic Subſtances by Fire.

Bezoardicum Joviale.
Bezoar of Tin.

Take Regulus of Antimony, three Ounces. Melt it in a Crucible, and add to it two Ounces of very pure Tin, ſo as to make a new Regulus thereof; which being levigated, mix therewith five Ounces of corroſive Mercury Sublimate. Diſtil it in a Retort, and fix the Butter thence diſtilled, by three repeated Diſtillations, with thrice its Weight of Spirit of Nitre. Afterwards calcine it, and, whilſt ignited, quench it in a ſufficient Quantity of Spirit of Wine, and, laſtly, dry the Powder.

This much reſembles Bezoar Mineral, being a mere Calx of Antimony.

Antihecticum Poterii.
Poterius's Antihectic.

Take of the Regulus of Antimony, made with Iron, ſix Ounces; of the beſt Tin, three Ounces. Melt theſe together in a Crucible, and pour them into a Mortar, firſt heated and greaſed with Tallow; and, when the Maſs is cold, reduce it to Powder. Then add thereto thrice its Weight of very pure Nitre, and throw the Whole into an ignited Crucible, by a Spoonful at a Time; where it will make a Detonation, and calcine for an Hour. Then grind the Maſs again to a very fine Powder, and pour thereto a due Proportion of hot Spring Water, and ſtir them about with a Peſtle till the Water grows milky; which being thus ſaturated with the fine Powder, is to be poured off, and freſh hot Water again added to the remaining Powder, and this to be repeated till nothing is left at the Bottom, but a dirty Matter that will not diſſolve. Then let all the milky Liquors ſtand at reſt together, that the fine Powder may be precipitated; which is afterwards to be ſeveral Times waſhed in warm Water, and then dried.

This Medicine was formerly in very high Eſteem, and was recommended as a moſt powerful Diaphoretic and Deobſtruent, not only in Obſtructions of the Glands and Viſcera, but alſo in thoſe of the nervous Syſtem. It ſeems however, at beſt, a very doubtful Medicine, and is accordingly diſregarded in modern Practice, as well as expunged the Liſt of Officinals by the Colleges of *London* and *Edinburgh*. It was commonly preſcribed from ſix Grains to a Scruple to grown Perſons, being ſeldom given to Children.

Tartarum Emeticum.

Emetic Tartar. [*Lond.*]

Take waſhed Crocus of Antimony, Cryſtals of Tartar, of each half a Pound; of Water, three Pints. Boil them together for half an Hour, then filter the Liquor, and after due Evaporation ſet it by to cryſtallize.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Cream of Tartar, four Ounces; Glaſs of Antimony powdered, two Ounces. Boil them together in four Pints of Water, for ten Hours, ſtirring them frequently with a Spatula, and adding more Water as there is Occaſion. Filter the Liquor while warm; and evaporate it, either to Dryneſs, or only till a Pellicle forms, that it may ſhoot into Cryſtals.

This Preparation has been uſually made with the unwaſhed Crocus of Antimony: By employing, as here directed, the waſhed Crocus, or the Glaſs, it proves of a whiter Colour, and likewiſe more certain in Strength; though it will ſtill be ſomewhat precarious in this laſt Reſpect, if the Cryſtallization is complied with: For ſome of the Tartar, even though the Operation is performed with a good deal of Care, will be apt to ſhoot by itſelf, retaining little or nothing of the Crocus. It ſhould ſeem therefore more eligible, as ſoon as the Solution has paſſed the Filter, to proceed to the total Evaporation of the Liquor, or at leaſt to evaporate lower than is uſual for Cryſtallization, that the Whole may ſhoot at once.

The Title of this Medicine expreſſes its principal Operation. It is one of the beſt of the antimonial Emetics, acting more powerfully than the Quantity of Crocus contained in it would do by itſelf, though it does not ſo much ruffle the Conſtitution. And indeed Antimonials in general, when thus rendered ſoluble by vegetable Acids, are more ſafe and certain in their Effects, than the violent Preparations of that Mineral exhibited by themſelves; the former never varying in their Action from a Difference in the Food taken during their Uſe, or other like Circumſtances, which occaſioning more or leſs of the others to be diſſolved, make them operate with different Degrees of Force. Thus crude Antimony, where acid Food has been liberally taken, has ſometimes proved violently emetic; whilſt, in other Circumſtances, it has no ſuch Effect.

The Doſe of Emetic Tartar, when deſigned to produce the full Effect of an Emetic, is from four to ſix or eight Grains. It may likewiſe be advantageouſly given in ſmaller Doſes, half a Grain, for Inſtance, as a Diaphoretic and Alterative in cutaneous Diſorders; and added, in the Quantity of a Grain, as a Stimulus to vegetable Cathartics.

Magiſterium Biſmuthi.

Magiſtery of Biſmuth.

Diſſolve Biſmuth in a proper Quantity of Aqua Fortis, without Heat, adding the Biſmuth by little and little at a Time. Pour the Solution into ſixteen times its Quantity of fair Water: It will grow milky, and on ſtanding for ſome time, depoſite a bright white Precipitate: The Addition of Spirit of Wine will expedite the Precipitation. Waſh the Powder in freſh Parcels of Water; and dry it in a ſhady Place betwixt two Papers.

The principal Uſe of this Preparation is, as a Coſmetic, to give a Whiteneſs to the Skin, by which it not unfrequently does conſiderable Miſchief.

Lapis Medicamentoſus.

The Medicinal Stone. [*Lond.*]

Take

Take of Litharge, Bole Armenic, or *French* Bole, and Alum, each half a Pound; Colcothar of green Vitriol, three Ounces; Vinegar, a Quarter of a Pint.

Mix, and exſiccate them till they grow hard.

This Preparation is employed externally as an Aſtringent, for faſtening looſe Teeth, preſerving the Gums, healing and drying up Ulcers and Wounds, and repreſſing Defluxions of thin acrid Humours upon the Eyes. It is ſometimes uſed in Injections for checking a Gonorrhœa, after the Virulence is expelled. A Preparation much reſembling this, is ſaid, in the Memoirs of the *French* Academy, to be greatly eſteemed among the Surgeons in the Army as a Vulnerary.

CHAP. X.

AQUA SIMPLICES STILLITITIÆ.

SIMPLE DISTILLED WATERS.

WATER diſtilled over from certain Plants, *&c.* by a boiling Heat, becomes more or leſs impregnated with their Flavour and Virtue. The diſtilled Liquor owes the Qualities it acquires, to a Portion of the Oil of the Subject elevated and mingled with it.

The Virtues capable of ariſing in this Proceſs, are thoſe only which conſiſt in Warmth, Pungency, and Smell or Flavour: And hence ſuch Subſtances as are eminently endued with theſe, are the proper Subjects for diſtilled Waters to be drawn from; ſuch are, Spices, warm Seeds and Berries, fragrant Herbs, Flowers, and Fruits, and ſome of the acrid Plants. Cathartic, emetic, aſtringent, bitter, ſweet, cooling, emollient, nutritious Qualities, are in vain expected to come over the Helm.

Some vegetable Matters, even of the more odoriferous Kind, undergo ſuch an Alteration from the aqueous Medium, and the Degree of Heat neceſſary in this Operation; that though the Subject loſes all its Fragrance, yet the diſtilled Liquor has little or nothing of it, but proves both in Smell and Taſte diſagreeable.

The Diſtillation of Plants, *&c.* ſhould be performed with a Degree of Heat ſufficient to raiſe a gentle Ebullition; if it be leſs, the Virtue here expected will not be raiſed; and, if too violent, the Matter haſtily riſing into the Still-Head, may ſtop the Worm and foul the diſtilled Liquor. The firſt Water that comes over will be the moſt richly impregnated with the volatile, oily, aromatic Parts of the Subject; that which riſes laſt will be ſomewhat tartiſh and limpid, without the Peculiar Taſte and Odour of the Plant. *Boerhaave* affirms from his own Experience, that the Virtue of deſtroying Worms, which many Phyſicians have juſtly attributed to certain diſtilled Waters, depends upon the Acid of the Water of the laſt Running diſſolving the Copper in the Still Head, and thus acquiring a Virtue not its own. Many have been of Opinion, that diſtilled Waters may be more and more impregnated with the Virtues of the Subject, and their Strength increaſed to any aſſigned Degree, by Cohobation, that is, by rediſtilling them a Number of Times from freſh Parcels of the Plant. *Boerhaave* ſays, the diſtilled Baum after this Manner fourteen Times ſucceſſively, and found the Water at laſt had a balſamic Taſte, and the perfect Fragrance of the Plant ſo as to prove highly refreſhing, even when bare-

ly

ly ſmelt to or taſted: On this Principle, he aſſures us, he prepared Waters from Mint, from Lemon Peel, Wormwood, Savin, &c. that proved of ſovereign Efficacy in thoſe Complaints wherein the Plants themſelves are of Service. To this it is objected by later Chymiſts, that aqueous Liquors are not capable of imbibing above a certain Quantity of the volatile Oil of Vegetables, and that this may be made to take up by one as well as by any Number of Diſtillations: That the oftener the Proceſs is repeated, the more ungrateful the Impreſſion, which they receive from the Fire, even at the firſt Time, becomes: And that thoſe Plants which do not yield, at firſt, Waters ſufficiently ſtrong, are not proper Subjects for this Proceſs, ſince their Virtues may be obtained much more advantageouſly by others.

A convenient Method of preparing a ſimple Water, is, by grinding about a Dram of any eſſential Oil with an Ounce of Sugar, till they are intimately united, and diſſolving a due Proportion of ſuch an Eleoſaccharum in Water, this Water will be impregnated with the Smell and Taſte of the Plant from whence the Oil was diſtilled; that is, with the diſtinguiſhing Spirit of the Plant, which communicates to the diſtilled Water all its Virtues. But if ſuch an Eleoſaccharum be diſſolved in the diſtilled Water of the ſame Plant the Oil was procured from, and the ſpirituous Water and Syrup of the ſame added to it, this Mixture would be more impregnated with the Virtues of the Plant. And thus if the Virtues of Vegetables were accurately determined, Medicines of conſiderable Effects might be prepared.

With Reſpect to ſimple Waters, the *London* Diſpenſatory directs to add to them about a twentieth Part of Proof Spirit, in order to make them keep the longer. And we are farther there told, that the Herbs, if they are of prime Goodneſs, are to be taken in the Weights directed for each. Where green are preſcribed, ſuch are to be uſed. But in ſome of the Waters dry Herbs are allowed; becauſe they are to be had at all Times of the Year, tho' green Plants afford rather the more elegant Waters. But the Weights here directed ſhould be varied by the Judgment of the Operator, not only when green are uſed inſtead of dry, but whenever the Plants by a leſs favourable Seaſon are weaker in Flavour.

The general Rules laid down in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory for the Diſtillation of ſimple Waters are,

I.

Herbs and Flowers ſhould be freſh gathered.

II.

When put into the Still, pour on them thrice their Quantity of Water; Herbs that are very ſucculent require a ſmaller, and thoſe that are dry a larger Proportion. The Diſtillation may be performed in an Alembic and Refrigeratory, with the Junctures luted, and continued as long as the Water which comes over has any Smell or Taſte of the Subject, taking Care to avoid an Empyreuma.

III.

If any Drops of Oil float on the Surface of the Water, they muſt be carefully taken off.

With reſpect to the medicinal Virtues of ſimple diſtilled Waters from Vegetables, I muſt remark, that, as they are at preſent uſed, the Patient would receive no Injury in his Health or Conſtitution, if moſt, or perhaps all of them were omitted in the Diſpenſatories. For they are generally employed as the Baſis of a Julep, or Draught, with an Addition

tion of an equally inſignificant compound Water, and ſome Syrup, or Sugar; and are given in ſuch Doſes, as it is unreaſonable to expect any Manner of Effect from, except that of making the Patient believe they may do him Service; becauſe it taſtes more like Phyſic than common Water, or Wine and Water, though the laſt is frequently a much better Medicine. The College have therefore very well diſcharged the Truſt repoſed in them by the Legiſlature, in expunging many of the ſimple Waters, to be found in former Diſpenſatories. And, I think, the End, if any End is propoſed, of all, or moſt of them, as commonly uſed, will be better anſwered by an extemporaneous Infuſion of the recent Plant in cold Water, or one of the dried Vegetables in warm Water in a cloſe Veſſel, like Tea: For thus the Water will be impregnated with the diſtinguiſhing Spirit of the Plant. And I know that a ſlight Infuſion of recent Mint has been ſold for the diſtilled Water of that Plant, and been univerſally eſteemed better than any other. A few Repetitions will load it with the Virtues of the Subject, and render it very rich. The Impregnation by Infuſion, is almoſt unlimited; but in diſtilled Waters it is far otherwiſe.

Aqua Alexeteria Simplex.

Simple Alexeterial Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Spearmint Leaves, freſh, a Pound and a half; Sea Wormwood Tops, freſh, and Angelica Leaves, freſh, each one Pound; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Draw off by Diſtillation three Gallons. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Elder Flowers, moderately dried, two Pounds; of Angelica Leaves, freſh gathered, one Pound; and as much Water as is ſufficient to draw off three Gallons.

Theſe Waters are ſufficiently elegant with regard to Taſte and Smell; though few expect from them ſuch Virtue as their Title ſeems to imply. They are uſed occaſionally for Vehicles of alexipharmac Medines, or in Juleps to be drank after them, as coinciding with the Intention; but in general, are not ſuppoſed to be themſelves of any conſiderable Efficacy.

Aqua Seminum Anethi.

Dill Seed Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Dill Seeds, a Pound and a half; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Draw off by Diſtillation one Gallon.

This Water, which turns out pretty ſtrong of the Dill Seeds, is ſometimes employed as the Baſis of carminative Juleps. It is ſimilar in Flavour to a Water drawn from Caraway Seeds, but leſs agreeable.

Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum ſimplex.

Simple Orange-Peel Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of yellow Peel of *Seville* Oranges, dried, four Ounces; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off one Gallon.

This Water proves very weak of the Orange Peel. It is deſigned for a Diluter, in Fevers, and other Diſorders where the Stomach and Palate are ſubject to receive quick Diſguſt; in which Caſes (as the Committee obſerve) cordial Waters, eſpecially if their Uſe is to be long continued, ought to be but lightly impregnated with any Flavour however agreeable.

Aqua Caſtorei.

Water of Caſtor. [*Lond.*]

Take of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, one Ounce;

of

of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent Burning. Diſtil off a Quart.

This Water will be pretty ſtrong of the Caſtor, and may ſerve as a Vehicle to other Medicines, in Caſes where Caſtor can be ſerviceable, as in thoſe Diſtempers which are improperly, and I may ſay, unintelligibly called *Nervous*; but in theſe Caſes Caſtor anſwers much better Purpoſes, given in Subſtance, and without any Inconvenience, whereas the Water is both unpalatable, and apt to ſpoil in keeping.

It is remarkable, that the Virtues of this animal Subſtance reſide in a volatile Oil, analogous to the eſſential Oils of Vegetables: Some are reported to have obtained, in diſtilling large Quantities of the Drug, a ſmall Portion of Oil, which ſmelt extremely ſtrong of the Caſtor, and diffuſed its ungrateful Scent to a great Diſtance.

Aqua Cinnamomi ſimplex.

Simple Cinnamon Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cinnamon, one Pound; Water, as much as will prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

Aqua Cinnamomi ſine Vino.

Cinnamon Water without Wine. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Cinnamon, one Pound; Water, a Gallon and a half. Steep them together for two Days; and then diſtil off the Water, till it ceaſes to run milky.

This is a very grateful Water, poſſeſſing in an eminent Degree the Fragrance and aromatic cordial Virtues of the Spice. Great Care ſhould be had, in the Choice of the Cinnamon, to avoid the too common Impoſition of Caſia being ſubſtituted in its Room: This latter yields a Water much leſs agreeable than that of Cinnamon, and whoſe Flavour is manifeſtly empyreumatic.

The Oil of Cinnamon being extremely ponderous, ariſes, we are told, more difficultly than that of any of the other vegetable Matters from which ſimple Waters are ordered to be drawn. Hence, in the Diſtillation of this Water, a quick Fire, and a low Veſſel ſhould be uſed. For the ſame Reaſon, the Water does not keep well; the ponderous Oil parting from it in Time, and falling to the Bottom, when the Liquor loſes its milky Hue, its fragrant Smell, and aromatic Taſte. Some recommend a ſmall Proportion of Sugar to be added, in order to keep the Oil united with the Water.

Aqua Chamæmeli.

Chamemel Water. [*Edinb.*]

Diſtil Chamemel Flowers in thrice their Quantity of Water, as long as the Flavour of the Flowers ariſes.

The Bitterneſs of the Flowers remains behind in the Decoction; which, if duly depurated and inſpiſſated, yields an Extract ſimilar to that prepared from the Flowers in the common Manner. The diſtilled Water has been uſed in flatulent Cholics, and the like, but is at preſent held in no great Eſteem.

Aqua Fœniculi.

Fennel Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of ſweet Fennel Seeds, one Pound; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Diſtil off one Gallon.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Fennel Leaves, freſh, any Quantity; Water, three Times as much. Diſtil as long as the Water runs well flavoured.

The firſt of theſe Waters is a ſufficiently

ſufficiently grateful one, and the other is not unpleaſant: The Leaves ſhould be taken before the Plant has run into Flower; for after this Time they are much weaker and leſs agreeable. No Part of the Herb, however, is equal in Flavour to the Seeds.

Aqua Hyſſopi.

Hyſſop Water. [*Edinb.*]

This is diſtilled from the freſh Leaves of Hyſſop, after the ſame Manner as the Water of Fennel Leaves.

Hyſſop Water has been held by ſome in conſiderable Eſteem as an uterine and a pectoral Medicine. Few at preſent expect any ſingular Virtues from it, nor is it often made Uſe of, or met with in the Shops.

Aqua Meliſſæ.

Balm Water. [*Edinb.*]

This is prepared by diſtilling the green Leaves of Balm, as in the foregoing Proceſs.

Boerhaave has a very high Opinion of this Water, cohobated from freſh Parcels of the Plant: He ſays, he has experienced in himſelf, extraordinary Effects from it taken on an empty Stomach; that it has ſcarce its equal in hypochondriacal and hyſterical Caſes, the Chloroſis, and Palpitation of the Heart, as often as theſe Diſeaſes proceed from a Diſorder of the Spirits rather than from any Collection of morbific Matter.

Aqua Menthæ.

Mint Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Spearmint Leaves, freſh, any Quantity; Water, three Times as much. Diſtil as long as the Liquor which comes over has any Taſte or Smell of the Mint.

Aqua Menthæ vulgaris ſimplex.

Simple Spearmint Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Spearmint Leaves, dried, a Pound and a half; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Draw off by Diſtillation one Gallon.

Theſe Waters ſmell and taſte very ſtrong of the Mint; and prove in many Caſes an uſeful Stomachic. *Boerhaave* commends them (cohobated) as a preſent and incomparable Remedy, for ſtrengthening a weak Stomach, and curing Vomiting, proceeding from cold viſcous Phlegm; as alſo in Lienteries.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis ſimplex.

Simple Peppermint Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Peppermint Leaves, dry, a Pound and a half; Water, as much as will prevent an Empyreuma. Draw off by Diſtillation one Gallon.

[*Edinb.*]

This Water is diſtilled in the ſame Manner as that from Spearmint.

This is a very elegant and uſeful Water: It has a warm, pungent Taſte, exactly reſembling that of the Peppermint itſelf. A Spoonful or two, taken at a Time, warm the Stomach, and give great Relief in cold, flatulent Cholics. Some have ſubſtituted a plain Infuſion of the Leaves, which is not greatly different from the diſtilled Water.

Aqua Piperis Jamaicenſis.

Water of *Jamaica* Pepper. [*Lond.*]

Take of *Jamaica* Pepper, half a Pound; Water, as much as will prevent burning. Diſtil off one Gallon.

This is the only officinal Preparation, in which *Jamaica* Pepper is an Ingredient. The diſtilled Water is a very elegant one, and has of late

late come pretty much into Use: The Hospitals employ it as a Succedaneum to the more costly Spice Waters.

Aqua Pulegii simplex.

Simple Penny-Royal Water.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Penny-royal Leaves, dry, a Pound and a half; and as much Water as will prevent burning. Draw off by Distillation one Gallon.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Penny-royal Leaves, fresh, any Quantity; of Water, three Times as much. Distil as long as the Water comes off well flavoured of the Herb.

These Waters possess, in a considerable Degree, the Smell, Taste, and Virtues of the Penny-royal. They are frequently taken in hysteric Cases, and as a Vehicle with Medicines to promote the uterine Purgations, and not without good Effects.

Aqua Rosarum Damascenarum, vel Palidar.

Damask Rose Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Damask Roses, fresh gathered, six Pounds; Water as much as will keep them from burning. Distil off a Gallon of the Water.

[*Edinb.*]

Take three Parts of Water to one of the fresh Roses; and distil as long as the Water which comes over has any Smell of the Flowers.

This Water is principally valued on account of its fine Flavour.

Aqua Ranunculi Pratensis.

Water of Meadow-Crowfoot.

Take of the Leaves and Flowers of the Ranunculus Pratensis, or Meadow-Crowfoot. Let them be distilled in the same Manner as common simple Waters, as long as any Pungency remains in the Liquor.

The distilled Water is very hot and pungent, and requires lowering with common Water, till it may be drank. The Method of taking it is, to fill the Stomach first with warm Water; then give an Ounce of the Liquor, which in a few Minutes brings up the Water without any Violence. This is to be repeated, till the Patient has vomited sufficiently.

There was very lately a Man in *Cheshire*, commonly called the Vomiting, or Straw-hat Doctor, who rendered himself famous for exhibiting a particular Sort of Emetic, which he kept as a Secret; but I am informed, that this is his Vomit; and my Authority for this is very good. This Vomit has the Reputation of operating very soon, with great Ease and good Effect.

CHAP. XI.

Of Compound, or Spirituous Waters.

Compound or spirituous Waters in general are only Brandy impregnated with medicinal Ingredients, which contain some Parts so volatile as to rise with the Spirit in Distillation, and come over into the Receiver, so as the distilled Water may be impregnated therewith. As to their Uses in Medicine, they appear to me not very extensive. For there is scarce one Ingredient in their Composition, which may not be given in Substance to much greater Advantage. Besides, I have a capital Objection against their principal Ingredient, Brandy; and am convinced, that, if they are given in Quantities sufficient to answer any Intention, the Brandy will do more Injury than the other Ingredients

gredients can countervail. For Brandy is known to have a very bad Effect on the Stomach, and to coagulate the Blood. And if they are given in ſo ſmall Quantities, or ſo much diluted as to do no Miſchief, they can have no Effect at all, and are given to no End or Purpoſe. In Fevers and Inflammations, which make at leaſt three Fourths of the Diſtempers which occur, all Sorts of Drams, (for compound Waters are nothing more) muſt be attended with very bad Conſequences; as they make the Heart contract more forcibly and frequently, and render the Circulation more rapid, in conſequence of which the Heat and Fever are increaſed. But at the ſame time it muſt be confeſſed, that they raiſe the Spirits, and are therefore pleaſing to the Patient and Preſcriber; which is a Circumſtance much in their Disfavour. For hence being tempted to regard the immediate Relief only, without conſidering the Conſequences, People imperceptibly acquire a Habit of recurring to Cordials, till at laſt they cannot ſubſiſt without them; and then the Conſtitution is on the Verge of being totally and irretrievably deſtroyed. I am afraid, that the Practiſers of Phyſic have inadvertently been inſtrumental, by giving compound Waters as Medicines, in introducing the execrable Cuſtom of drinking Drams, which at preſent does not only prevail amongſt the Vulgar, but has made no ſmall Progreſs among People of Rank and Diſtinction. Inſomuch, that if it increaſes for forty Years more, in Proportion as it has done for the laſt half Century, there will be no Occaſion for a ſecond Deluge or a Conflagration, to exterminate the whole human Species. For thoſe who are habituated to Drams in a certain Degree, cannot long ſubſiſt themſelves, and are abſolutely deprived of all Hopes of leaving behind them a tolerably healthful Progeny. I muſt not omit to take Notice, that moſt acute Diſtempers are terminated or much relieved by ſpontaneous and critical Sweats. Now it is obvious to the Obſervation of almoſt every one, that Brandy prevents or checks Sweating, probably by coagulating the Blood; and if ſo, it muſt be improper in acute Diſtempers, when Sweating may be expected to relieve. It may be ſaid, that compound Waters are generally given ſo much diluted, as not to be capable of checking Sweats. But if they are exhibited ſo as to act at all, the Effects will be ſuch as I have above mentioned. But if they are taken ſo much diluted as to exert no manner of Efficacy, in this Caſe they are abſolutely inſignificant and of no Service to any but the Compounder; and their Exhibition betrays the Want of true medicinal Knowledge in the Preſcriber, or ſomething worſe. If Cordials are wanting in Diſtempers, Wine is the moſt natural, and infinitely the beſt; and no Caſe can happen where Cordials can be required ſtronger than ſome Sorts of Wine. But when Wine alone is too powerful, it may be diluted at Pleaſure with ſome proper Water or Decoction. Add to this, that ſome Kinds of Wine, as *Rheniſh* and *Moſelle*, are admirable Medicines, when mixed in due Proportions with ſome proper farinaceous Decoction, and exhibited frequently, and plentifully to the Patient, at the ſame time that they anſwer all the good Purpoſes of Cordials. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that Cordial Waters may ſometimes have their Uſes, by removing a preſent Symptom, in Faintings and exceſſive Langours, without contributing

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in the leaſt to the Cure of the Diſtemper which excites them. But for theſe Purpoſes the Gin-Shops can furniſh Medicines equally efficacious with thoſe of the Apothecaries.

General Rules for diſtilling compound Waters.

I.

The Plants, together with their Parts, ſhould be moderately and newly dried; except in thoſe Caſes when they are ordered freſh and green.

II.

After they have been macerated, ſuch a Proportion of Spring-Water ſhould be added thereto, as may prevent any Empyreuma or burnt Flavour from the Still, or ſomewhat more.

III.

The Liquor that runs off firſt in Diſtillation, is ſometimes kept ſeparate, under the Title of *Spirit*; and the ſucceeding Part artificially refined down or freed from its Milkineſs. But the beſt Way is to mix the ſeveral Runnings together, without Clarification; ſo as that the Waters may contain the full Virtues of the reſpective Plants, without regarding their Cleanneſs or Beauty.

Dr. *Fuller* adviſes to have all compound Waters made with highly rectified Spirit of Wine, and pure Water; by which Means not only the Compoſition will be untainted with the nauſeous and fetid Phlegm, conſtantly remaining in Brandies, and the common Spirits ſold by Diſtillers; but alſo a certain Rule will be had for making the ſame Waters, at all Times and Seaſons, of the ſame Degree of Strength, and that too at a cheaper Rate, than by truſting to what the Diſtillers call Proof Goods; ſince one Gallon of well-rectified Spirit of Wine will give three of a compound Water, as the Doctor judges, ſufficiently ſtrong.

Aqua Alexeteria Spirituoſa.
Spirituous Alexeterial Water.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the green Leaves of Spearmint, half a Pound; the green Leaves of Angelica, the green Tops of Sea-Wormwood, of each four Ounces; of Proof-Spirit, one Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off one Gallon.

This ſeems to be intended as a Cordial and Stomachic. The particular Virtues, if any, may be learned from thoſe of the Ingredients which enter its Compoſition, and from what has been ſaid of Cordial-Waters in general.

Aqua Alexeteria Spirituoſa cum Aceto.
Spirituous Alexeterial Water with Vinegar. [*Lond.*]

Take the green Leaves of Spearmint, the green Leaves of Angelica, of each half a Pound; of the green Tops of Sea-Wormwood, four Ounces; of Proof-Spirit, one Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off one Gallon; and then add one Pint of Vinegar.

This ſhould ſeem to be a much better Water than the preceding; for the Vinegar will prevent the Spirit from doing ſo much Injury as it might do without it; and indeed, with this Addition, it may poſſibly, in many Caſes, do ſome Service.

It is intended to ſupply the Place of the Aqua Theriacalis of former Diſpenſatories; a Water, which, from being eſteemed highly ſudorific and alexipharmic, has uſually been given, by Nurſes and others, with Syrup of Saffron, in the Meaſles, Small-Pox, and eriſipelatous Diſorders

Diſorders of Children; and hence it has been the Occaſion of infinite Miſchief.

Aqua Anhaltina.
Anhalt-Water.

Take of the beſt Turpentine, half a Pound; of Olibanum, one Ounce; Wood of Aloes reduced to Powder, three Drams; Grains of Maſtich, Clove-gilly-flowers, or Roſemary-flowers, Nutmegs, Cubebs, or Galangals, and Cinnamon, each ſix Drams; Saffron, two Drams and an half; Fennel Seeds, and Bay Berries, each half a Dram. Reduce all to Powder, and digeſt in five Pints of Spirit of Wine for ſix Days, adding fifteen Grains of Muſk tied up in a little Bag; then diſtil in a ſlow *Balneum Mariæ*, and ſeparate what is clear from what is turbid.

It is better to put the Muſk in the Beak of the Alembic.

This Water warms, dries, diſcuſſes, increaſes the Strength of the Heart, Stomach, and other Viſcera; for this Reaſon it is thought good in Faintings and Deliquiums. But it is more frequently uſed externally, and ſaid to be of great Service in Catarrhs, and Pains ariſing from a cold Cauſe, in the wandering Gout, in Palſies, Epilepſies, Apoplexies, Vertigoes, Tremors, and Lethargies, by rubbing the affected Parts well with it. This Water often occurs in the Writings and Preſcriptions of foreign Phyſicians, and is much eſteemed abroad as a Cordial.

Aqua Aromatica, vulgo Mirabilis.
Aromatic Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take two Ounces of Cinnamon, freſh Lemon-Peel, and Seeds of Angelica, each one Ounce; *French* Brandy, one Gallon. Digeſt the Ingredients together for two Days, and diſtil off one Gallon.

This is a very ſimple elegant Water, and ſufficiently impregnated with the Warmth and agreeable Flavour of the Ingredients. It is the ancient Aqua Mirabilis freed from all its ſuperfluous Articles. It gives Relief in Flatulencies of the Stomach, colicky Pains, and ſuch like Complaints; but ought in theſe Caſes, like all other Drams, to be uſed very ſparingly.

Aqua Cinnamomi Spirituoſa.
Spirituous Cinnamon Water.

Take of Cinnamon, a Pound; of Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, ſo much as will prevent burning. Draw off by Diſtillation one Gallon.

Aqua Cinnamomi cum Vino.
Cinnamon Water with Wine.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Cinnamon, one Pound; of *French* Brandy, one Gallon. Let them ſteep together for two Days, and then diſtil off one Gallon.

This ſhould ſeem to be one of the beſt and moſt uſeful of the ſpirituous Waters. The particular Virtues may be learned from thoſe of Cinnamon. It ſometimes happens, that the Peruvian Bark will not ſtay on the Stomach, but be diſcharged by Vomit, or run off by Stool. In ſuch Caſes, I have often known it retained by taking it with ſtrong Cinnamon Water.

Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum Spirituoſa.
The Spirituous Water of Orange-Peel. [*Lond.*]

Take of the outer yellow Rind of freſh *Seville* Oranges, half a Pound; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is

ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This is conſiderably ſtronger of the Orange Peel than the ſimple Water. It is uſed as a Cordial, Stomachic, and Carminative. There is a Dram exactly reſembling this ſold in the Gin-ſhops by the Name of *Covent-Garden*, ſo cheap that I am informed a Pint of it may be purchaſed for Six-pence. It is eſteemed by the Ladies of the Town, who are too delicate to drink Gin, a very comfortable Cordial, and to give great Relief in Flatulencies and Lowneſs of Spirits, and to be an excellent Stomachic.

Aqua Epidemia.

Plague Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take of the Roots of Maſterwort, of the Seeds of Angelica, and Elder Flowers, each half a Pound; *French* Brandy three Gallons. Digeſt the Ingredients for two Days, then draw off two Gallons and a half, to which add four Pints of diſtilled Vinegar.

This Compoſition is alſo intended to ſupply the Place of Treacle-Water, and may be of Service in putrid malignant Fevers, where a Cordial Antiſeptic is neceſſary.

Aqua Meliſſæ Compoſita.

Compound Baum-Water, commonly called *Eau de Carmes.*

Take of the freſh Leaves of Baum, four Ounces; of the freſh external Rind of Lemons, two Ounces; of Nutmegs and Coriander Seeds, each an Ounce; of Cloves, Cinnamon, and the Root of *Bohemian* Angelica, each half an Ounce. Bruiſe the Leaves, and pound the other Ingredients, and put them in a Glaſs Cucurbit; then pour upon them a Quart of Brandy; ſtop the Mouth of the Cucurbit, and leave them to digeſt in a warm Place; then add a Pint of the beſt ſimple Baum Water, and ſhake them together; fix a Head to the Cucurbit, and to that a Receiver: Then diſtil in *Balneo Mariæ*, with a Heat ſufficient to make one Drop follow another; which continue till the Ingredients in the Cucurbit remain almoſt dry. When the Veſſels are cold, take the Water from the Receiver, and preſerve it in Bottles well ſtopped.

This Carmelite Water has been long famous in *France*, and is now known in moſt Parts of *Europe*, for its extraordinary cordial Virtues. It is ſaid to be extremely reviving, to be good in all Sorts of Fits, Apoplexies not excepted, and to relieve in the Gout, when it attacks the Stomach. The Carmelites at *Paris*, who make a conſiderable Advantage by vending this Water, have endeavoured to keep the Preparation of it a Secret. But I am pretty well informed, that the foregoing Receipt for it, is the genuine Preſcription by which theſe Religious make it. It is alſo uſed externally by Way of Embrocation to the Temples, the Region of the Stomach, and other Parts.

Aqua Juniperi Compoſita.

Compound Juniper Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Juniper Berries, one Pound; Carraway Seeds, ſweet Fennel Seed, of each one Ounce and a half; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This differs from Gineva only by the Addition of the Seeds of Carraway and Fennel, which I don't apprehend communicate to it any additional Virtues. Thoſe which it acquires from the Juniper Berries, may be learned from the Article of *Juniper* in the *Materia Medica*.

Aqua

Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis Spirituoſa.
Spirituous Water of Peppermint.
[*L. E.*]

Take of the Leaves of Peppermint, dried, a Pound and a half; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This Water is made uſe of in flatulent Colics, and other like Diſorders; in which it oftentimes gives immediate Relief. It is not near ſo ſtrong of the Peppermint as the ſimple Water, though the ſame Quantity of the Herb is employed in both.

Aqua Menthæ vulgaris Spirituoſa.
Spirituous Spearmint Water.
[*L. E.*]

Take of the Leaves of Spearmint, dried, a Pound and a half; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This Water is alſo conſiderably weaker of the Mint than the ſimple Water. Nevertheleſs, if the Spirit be good, the Medicine turns out a very elegant one, and preferable, in Weakneſs of the Stomach, retching to vomit, and the like, to many more elaborate Preparations.

Aqua Nephritica.
Nephritic Water.

Take of the freſh Flowers of White-Thorn, four Pounds; of Nutmegs, bruiſed, three Ounces; infuſe them in a cloſe Veſſel with two Gallons of generous White-Wine; and draw off by Diſtillation twelve Pounds.

The Flowers of the White-Thorn being eſteemed very good in the Stone and Gravel, this Water is ſaid to have been much preſcribed in ſuch Caſes by Dr. *Radcliff*. I don't believe it is of any great Efficacy; but, as Juleps and Draughts muſt be continued in Practice, I ſhould chuſe this for its Inſignificancy, preferable to many others which are more pernicious.

Aqua Nucis Moſchatæ.
Nutmeg Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Nutmeg, two Ounces; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This is a Water frequently met with in Preſcriptions, on account of the agreeable aromatic Flavour of the Nutmeg. I muſt remark, that if taken in Quantities, it will be very ſubject to render the Patient coſtive, which, in moſt Diſeaſes, is a very bad Circumſtance.

Aqua Pulegii Spirituoſa.
Spirituous Penny-Royal Water.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the Leaves of Penny-Royal dried, a Pound and a half; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This Water has a good Share of the Flavour of the Penny-Royal, and is pretty much uſed as a Carminative and Antihyſteric.

Aqua Raphani Compoſita.
Compound Horſe-Radiſh Water.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the freſh Leaves of Garden Scurvy-Graſs, four Pounds; freſh Horſe-Radiſh-Root, the outer yellow Rind of freſh *Seville* Oranges, of each two Pounds; of Nutmeg, nine Ounces; of Proof-Spirit, two Gallons; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off two Gallons.

[*Edinb.*]

Take recent Horſe-Radiſh Root, the freſh Leaves of Garden Scur-

vy Graſs, each three Pound; the external Rinds of freſh Oranges, Juniper Berries, Canella Alba, of each four Ounces; add to them three Gallons of *French* Brandy. Digeſt the Juniper Berries and the Canella in the Brandy for two Days, and then draw off three Gallons.

Theſe ſeem intended as Diuretics, and Antiſcorbutics, and are well contrived to anſwer the End propoſed. But the Juices of theſe Vegetables, mixed with Aromatics, in order to make them ſit eaſy on the Stomach, ſhould ſeem to promiſe fairer for a Cure.

Aqua Sclopetaria, ſive Vulneraria.
The Vulnerary Water, commonly called *Eau d' Arquebuſade.*

Take of the Leaves and Roots of Comfrey, of the Leaves of Sage, of Mugwort, and of Bugle, each four Handfuls; of the Leaves of Betony, Sanicle, Ox-eye, of Daiſy, of the greater Figwort, of Plantain, of Agrimony, Vervain, Wormwood and Fennel, each two Handfuls; of St. John's Wort, of Long Birthwort, of Orpine, of Paul's Betony, of the leſſer Centaury, of Yarrow, of Tobacco, of Mouſe-ear, of Mint, and of Hyſſop, each one Handful. Cut all theſe, and bruiſe them ſufficiently in a Mortar; then put them into a large earthen Veſſel, and pour twenty Pints of White-Wine upon them. Stir the whole with a Stick. Stop the Veſſel, and ſuffer it to digeſt in a warm Dunghil, or any other ſuch Heat, for the Space of three Days; then pour it over into a large Copper Cucurbit, whoſe Inſide is covered with Tin; and, having adapted its Head and Refrigeratory to it, draw off the Moiſture into a Receiver, by a moderate Fire, in the ordinary Manner.

This Water has been for ſome time held in great Eſteem in Contuſions, for reſolving coagulated Blood, diſcuſſing the Tumours that ariſe on Fractures and Diſlocations, for ſtopping the Progreſs of Gangrenes, cleanſing and healing Ulcers and Wounds, particularly Gunſhot Wounds. It is by ſome recommended internally in hyſteric Complaints. It is very much celebrated by many foreign Phyſicians and Surgeons, and occurs frequently in their Writings and Preſcriptions. It may poſſibly be a very good Water for external Uſes, for which it is principally intended; although its Virtues, whatever they are, ſeem to depend more on its vinous Parts than on any Advantage it receives from its numerous and ill choſen Ingredients.

Aqua Seminum Aniſi Compoſita.
Compound Aniſeed Water.
[*Lond.*]

Take Aniſeeds, and Angelica Seeds, of each half a Pound; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This is a very elegant Aniſeed Water, the Angelica Seeds greatly improving the Flavour of the Aniſe: It is apt to turn out milky, if drawn ſo low as here ordered.

Aqua Seminum Cardamomi.
Water of Cardamom Seeds.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the leſſer Cardamom Seeds huſked, four Ounces; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This Water is a grateful Cordial and Carminative, the Cardamom Seeds giving over in this Proceſs the whole of their Flavour.

Aqua

Aqua Seminum Carui.

Water of Carraway Seeds.

Take of Carraway Seeds, half a Pound; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil off a Gallon.

This is a Cordial in common Uſe: It contains the Flavour of the Carraway Seeds in Perfection.

Aqua Valerianæ Compoſita.

Compound Valerian Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take of wild Valerian Root, a Pound and a half; of Lovage Seed half a Pound; of the Leaves of Penny-royal, four Ounces; of the Tops of Savine, two Ounces; of *French* Brandy, two Gallons. Digeſt the Ingredients for two Days, and draw off two Gallons.

This Water is ordered inſtead of the Aqua Bryoniæ, and from the increaſed Quantity of the Valerian promiſes to be a better Medicine in nervous and hyſteric Diſorders.

CHAP. XII.

SPIRITS by DISTILLATION.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus.

Rectified Spirit of Wine. [*Edinb.*]

TAKE any Quantity of *French* Spirit of Wine, or Brandy; draw off by Diſtillation one half by a very gentle Heat.

This Spirit digeſted for two Days, with a fourth Part of very dry Salt of Tartar in Powder, and then diſtilled from a Glaſs Cucurbit, with an extreme gentle Heat, is *Alcohol.*

Spirits obtained in this Manner from Malt or other fermented Subſtances, require a further Rectification by rediſtilling them with an equal Quantity of Water.

In this Proceſs the alkaline Salt imbibes the Phlegm and groſſer Oil; by which Means, the Spirit is rendered extremely pure, and fit for the finer Purpoſes. By diſtilling Spirits loaded with Impurities from an equal Quantity of Water, with a ſlow Heat, the heavier Phlegm is left behind; it even ſometimes becomes neceſſary to repeat the Operation.

Spiritus Cochleariæ.

Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs. [*Edinb.*]

Take of freſh Scurvy-Graſs bruiſed, ten Pounds; and rectified Spirit of Wine, five Pints. Let them macerate together for twelve Hours; and then draw off five Pints of the Liquor, in *Balneo Mariæ.*

This is intended as an Antiſcorbutic, and is given in any convenient Vehicle, from twenty to one hundred Drops, or more. It is vulgarly called plain or white Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs, to diſtinguiſh it from a compound, red Sort, commonly ſold by the Name of Golden, or Purging Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs; which is made by diſſolving an Ounce of Reſin of Jalap, Scammony, or Gamboge in the former. The Doſe of the latter is ſaid to be from twenty to ſixty Drops, but is never uſed that I know of in regular Practice.

Spiritus Roriſmarini.

Spirit of Roſemary. *Lond.*

Vulgo Aqua Reginæ Hungariæ.

Hungary Water.

Take of Roſemary Tops, freſh gathered, a Pound and a half; Proof-Spirit, one Gallon. Diſtil in the heat of a Water-Bath, till five Pints are come over. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Roſemary Leaves, juſt gathered, two Pounds; rectified

Spirit of Wine, one Gallon. Put them together, and immediately diſtil in a Water-Bath.

This Spirit is very fragrant, inſomuch as to be in common Uſe as a Perfume. It is difficult to make it in the requiſite Perfection: The vinous Spirit ſhould be extremely pure; the Roſemary Tops gathered when the Flowers are full blown upon them, and committed immediately to Diſtillation, particular Care being taken not to bruiſe or preſs them. That which is imported from *France* is accounted greatly ſuperior to what is prepared in this Country.

Spiritus Lavendulæ ſimplex.

Simple Spirit of Lavender.

Take of freſh Lavender Flowers, a Pound and a half; of Proof-Spirit, a Gallon. Diſtil of five Pints in a Bath-Heat.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſitus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender, or Palſy-Drops. *Lond.*

Take of the ſimple Spirit of Lavender, three Pints; of Spirit of Roſemary, one Pint; Cinnamon, Nutmeg, of each half an Ounce; of red Sanders, three Drams. Digeſt them together, and then ſtrain off the Spirit.

[*Edinb.*].

Take of freſh gathered Flowers of Lavender, two Pounds; thoſe of Roſemary one Pound; of freſh Lemon Peel, three Ounces; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Gallon and a half. Diſtil them in a Water-Bath to Dryneſs. In the diſtilled Spirit macerate the following Ingredients for three Days, of Cinnamon, three Ounces; of Cloves and Cubebs, each one Ounce; of red Sanders, two Ounces; Then paſs it thro' a Filter.

In the laſt Edition of the *London* Diſpenſatory this celebrated Medicine was ordered as follows;

Take of the Flowers of Lavender, one Gallon; pour upon them four Gallons of *French* Brandy, and add freſh Flowers of Sage, Roſemary, and Betony, of each one Handful; of Borage, Bugloſs, Lilies of the Valley, and Cowſlips, of each two Handfuls; of the Leaves of Baum, Feverfew, and of the Orange Tree, freſh gathered, of the Flowers of Stœchas, Oranges, and Bay-Berries, of each an Ounce. Digeſt theſe together, and draw off, in *Balneo Mariæ*, two Gallons and a half; then add of the outer Rind of Citrons, and of yellow Sanders, of each ſix Drams; of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and Mace, of the leſſer Cardamom Seeds, and Cubebs, of each half an Ounce; of Aloes Wood, one Dram. Digeſt theſe for twenty-four Hours, and filter the Spirit; then if it be thought proper, add of Muſk, Ambergriſe, and Saffron, of each half a Scruple; red Roſes dried, and red Sanders, of each half an Ounce; let the Species be tied up in a thin Bag, and ſuſpended in the Spirit.

All theſe Spirits are grateful reviving Cordials. The two firſt are extremely elegant and ſimple, and in Efficacy not at all inferior to the laſt. In the former Edition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory eſſential Oils were ordered, which are now altered for the Flowers and Spices in Subſtance. The red Sanders is only employed as a colouring Ingredient. This Medicine has long been held in great Eſteem, under the Name of Palsy Drops, in all Kinds of Languors, Weakneſs of the Nerves, and Decays of Age. It may be conveniently taken in any

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Vehicle, or upon Sugar, from ten to eighty, or an hundred Drops.

CHAP. XIII.

DECOCTA & INFUSA. DECOCTIONS and INFUSIONS.

WHAT are usually called Infusions in the Shops, are made by pouring boiling Water, or Water very near boiling, to the Ingredients to be infused. If these contain any volatile aromatic Parts, which it is necessary to retain in the Medicine, the Vessel must be immediately accurately covered, which Circumstance is otherwise not so necessary. If the Ingredients are boiled in the Water, the Medicine hence resulting is called a Decoction, or Apozem.

Water, thus applied, extracts the gummy, mucilaginous, and saline Parts of Vegetables; and hence becomes the proper Menstruum for the glutinous and acescent Plants. Its Action, however, is not confined to these: The resinous and oily Principles, though of themselves not soluble in Water, are in most Plants so intimately blended with the gummy and saline, as to be readily taken up along with them. Several of the resinous Cathartics, most of the aromatic Herbs, all the Bitters, Astringents, Sweets, yield to Water their Smell, Taste, and medicinal Virtues.

The Action of this Menstruum varies, according as it is applied cold or hot, continued for a longer or shorter Time, as the Subject itself is more or less resinous, fresh or dry, of a loose or compact Texture.

Aromatic Herbs, and the Leaves of Plants in general, yield their Virtues in Infusion most perfectly when moderately dried. Even cold Water extracts from these, in a few Hours, the lighter, more fragrant and agreeable Parts; and then begins to take up the grosser and more ungrateful; the Liquor, poured successively on fresh Parcels of the Herb, becomes more strong, rich and balsamic.

In Decoction, the denser a plant is, the less of that resinous, or oleaginous Virtue is communicated to the Water. And therefore for preparing a Decoction of this kind, a long previous Digestion, or the Addition of a fixed alkaline Salt, and afterwards a longer Boiling are required. But even in such resinous Vegetables, if boiled when they are fresh, green, and succulent, their native saponaceous Virtue still keeps their Resin soluble, which, running together when dry, becomes more difficult of Solution. As Plants lose by boiling all that which goes off in the Form of Vapour, Spices, warm Seeds of our own Growth, and Plants whose Virtues are volatile in a boiling Heat, are unfit for this Operation.

Preparations of this kind readily enter the Mass of Blood, and by their saponaceous Quality, are miscible with all the Fluids of the Body; whence they become very efficacious Medicines. It must nevertheless be remembered, that their medicinal Virtues depend as much upon the Efficacy and Quantity of the hot Water received, as upon the Virtue of the Plant. It is an Error, in condemning the Use of Tea, for Example, to attribute the Mischief wholly to the Leaves, when the larger Part is hot Water. And again, when we attribute the Virtue of enlivening the Spirits to the drinking of Tea, the diluting Virtue of hot Water is not to be omit-

ted. But we muſt remark, that ſome of the peculiar Virtues of Plants are altered by the boiling. Arum grows milder by Decoction; the crude Juice or Infuſion of Aſarabacca proves ſtrongly emetic. But this Virtue, by long continued Decoction, is changed to another, that is diuretic and aperient.

General Rules for making Decoctions.

I.

Vegetable Subſtances ought to be moderately and newly dried, unleſs they are expreſsly ordered otherwiſe. They ought likewiſe to be cut and bruiſed, before the Menſtruum is poured on them.

II.

Woods, Roots, Seeds, and all thoſe Ingredients which are dry and of a compact Texture, are to be put in firſt; and the others added towards the End of the Boiling; amongſt theſe laſt, Liquorice is to be reckoned.

III.

All Decoctions are to be ſtrained, and after reſting for ſome time, poured off from the Fæces; unleſs they are ordered to be turbid: And even in this Caſe, they ought to be paſſed through a coarſe Strainer.

Decoctum Album.

The White Decoction. [*Lond.*]

Take of calcined Hartſhorn prepared, two Ounces; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Water, three Pints. Boil them till only two Pints remain, and then ſtrain of the Liquor.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of calcined Hartſhorn, one Ounce; Gum Arabic, two drams; Spring Water, three Pints; boil them to two, adding towards the End of the boiling, one Dram of bruiſed Cinnamon. To the turbid ſtrained Liquor add two Drams of Sugar.

Decoctum Cretaceum.

Chalk Decoction. [*Edinb.*]

Take of pure Chalk, one Ounce; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Spring Water, three Pints: Reduce them to two; adding, before the boiling is finiſhed, a Dram of bruiſed Nutmeg. In the turbid ſtrained Liquor diſſolve half an Ounce of Sugar.

Theſe Decoctions are uſed as common Drink in acute Diſeaſes, attended with a Looſeneſs, and where acrimonious Humours abound in the Primæ Viæ. The Gum is added in order to render the Liquor lightly glutinous, and thus enable it to ſuſtain more of the dry Powders. Some have propoſed Starch as an Ingredient in theſe Kinds of Decoctions; a ſmall Quantity of this ſhould ſeem to be a very uſeful one. In ſuch Caſes, however, every Kind of Reſtringent ought to be given with Caution. For to check Stools which are critical, and meant by Nature to relieve a Diſorder, either in the Bowels or whole Habit, which is generally the Caſe, is deſtructive to the Patient; as it confines the morbid Matter, and thereby excites a worſe Diſtemper than it is intended to cure. I have frequently known exceſſive Gripes, and dangerous Fevers cauſed by ſtopping Stools injudiciouſly. It is, therefore, ſeldom proper to

ſtop

ſtop Fluxes, without previouſly carrying off the offending Matter by due purging.

Decoctum Album Compoſitum.
Compound White Decoction. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Comfrey Roots, Tormentil Roots, each half an Ounce; common Water, three Pints. Boil them to two Pints, adding at the End of the Decoction, one Dram of bruiſed Cinnamon to the ſtrained Liquor. Add of calcined Hartſhorn, pure Chalk, and white Sugar, each half an Ounce.

This is a very well contrived Compoſition for the Purpoſes of a mild, lightly incraſſating Reſtringent. A Quarter of a Pint, more or leſs, may be taken occaſionally, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi.
Gelly of Hartſhorn. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Hartſhorn Shavings, half a Pound; Water, three Quarts; white Sugar-Candy, in Powder, ſix Ounces; Mountain Wine, a Quarter of a Pint; Orange (or Lemon) Juice, one Ounce. Boil the Hartſhorn with the Water by a gentle Heat, in a glazed earthen Veſſel, till two Parts are waſted; ſtrain out the remaining Liquor, add to it the other Ingredients, and boil the whole over a gentle Fire, to the Conſiſtence of a ſoft Gelly.

This is an agreeable, nutritious, animal Gelly, and poſſeſſes the general Virtues of the Subſtances of that Claſs. It is occaſionally made Uſe of in Fevers, *&c.* though not kept in the Shops.

Decoctum Commune pro Glyſtere.
The common Decoction for Glyſters. *Lond.*

Take of Mallow Leaves dried, one Ounce; Chamemel Flowers dried, ſweet Fennel Seeds, each half an Ounce; Water, one Pint. Boil them together, and ſtrain out the Decoction for Uſe.

Decoctum Commune.
Common Decoction. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Chamemel Flowers, an Ounce; Fennel Seed, half an Ounce; Water, two Quarts. Boil them a little, and ſtrain off the Liquor: It is even ſufficient if they are infuſed two or three Hours in boiling Water.

Theſe Decoctions are chiefly uſed as the Baſis of Glyſters. The laſt ſupplies the place of that directed formerly by the College of *Edinburgh* for Fomentations.

Decoctum Japonicum.
Japonic Decoction. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Japonic Confection, one Ounce: Boil it in a Pint and a half of Water to a Pint. To the turbid ſtrained Liquor add an Ounce of ſtrong Cinnamon Water, and as much Diacodium.

This Decoction is ſubſtituted in place of that made with Diaſcordium. It is reſtringent and anodyne, and ſeems principally intended to check Fluxes, taken either by way of Draught or in Glyſters. It is a Medicine to be uſed in ſuch Caſes with great Caution. See the Remarks on the *Decoctum Album*.

Fotus Communis.
The common Fomentation. [*Lond.*]

Take of Abrotanum Leaves, dried, Sea Wormwood Tops, dried, Chamemel Flowers, dried, each one Ounce; Bay Leaves, dried, half an Ounce; Water, ſix Pints. Lightly boil them, and ſtrain out the Decoction for Uſe.

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The Title of this Decoction expreſſes the purpoſes it is deſigned for: Spirit of Wine, which is commonly added in Fomentations, is left to be directed by the Preſcriber in ſuch Quantity as particular Caſes may require.

Decoctum ad Ictericos.

Decoction for the Jaundice. [*Edinb.*]

Take the Roots together with the Leaves of the greater Celandine, the Roots of Turmeric, and Madder, of each an Ounce; Spring-Water, three Pints. Boil them together till there remains a Quart of the ſtrained Liquor; to which, when cold, add the Juice of two hundred Millipedes.

This ſeems very well contrived to anſwer the deſign its Title expreſſes. But it muſt be taken in large Quantities, in order to anſwer any good Purpoſe.

Decoctum Lignorum.

Decoction of the Woods. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Guaiacum Shavings, three Ounces; Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, two Ounces. Saſſafras Wood ſhaved, one Ounce; Liquorice ſliced, half an Ounce; Water, one Gallon. Boil the Guaiacum and Raiſins with the Water, over a gentle Fire, to the Conſumption of one half; adding towards the End, the Saſſafras and Liquorice. Strain out the Liquor, and having ſuffered it to reſt for ſome time, pour off the clear from the Fæces.

It is obſerved, the Decoction of Guaiacum when freſh, as it is uſed in *America*, is a more efficacious Medicine than with us; owing probably to the ſaponaceous Quality of the green Plant rendering the reſinous Parts more ſoluble in watery Liquors.

This Decoction, however, is very well contrived, and if its Uſe is duly continued, will do great Service in ſcorbutic and cutaneous Diſeaſes, Foulneſs of the Blood and Juices, and ſome Diſorders of the Breaſt: Particularly in cold phlegmatic Habits. It may be taken by itſelf, in the Quantity of a quarter of a Pint, two or three Times a Day, or uſed as an Aſſiſtant in a Courſe of Mercurial or antimonial Alteratives; the Patient in either Caſe keeping warm, in order to promote the Operation of the Medicine.

Decoctum ad Nephriticos.

Nephritic Decoction. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Marſhmallow Roots, and Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, each two Ounces; Water, ſix Pints. Boil them to four Pints; adding, near the End of the Decoction, of Liquorice Root and Linſeed, each half an Ounce; of Pellitory of the Wall an Ounce. Pour off the clear Liquor after ſtanding.

This Decoction is intended chiefly as an Emollient, to be liberally drank of in nephritic Paroxyſms; in which Caſes, by ſoftening and relaxing the Parts, it frequently relieves the Pain, and procures an eaſy Paſſage for the ſabulous Matter.

Decoctum Nitroſum.

Nitrous Decoction. [*Edinb.*]

Take of pure Nitre, half an Ounce; white Sugar, two Ounces; Cochineal, one Scruple; Water, two Pints and a half. Boil to two Pints, then ſuffer the whole to reſt for ſome time, and pour off the clear Decoction.

The Nitre renders this an admirable Medicine in Fevers, and febrile Diſtempers. But as Nitre is ſo readily diſſolved in any diluting Fluid, this does not ſeem altogether neceſſary as a Shop Medicine. Three

or

or four Ounces of this Decoction may be taken for a Dose.

Decoctum Pectorale.

Pectoral Decoction. [*Lond.*]

Take of common Barley, stoned Raisins, and Figs, each two Ounces; Liquorice, half an Ounce; Water, four Pints. First boil the Water with the Barley, then add the Raisins, and lastly (just before the end of the Process) the Figs and Liquorice; the boiling is to be continued so long, that the Liquor, when strained, may be no more than two Pints.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of stoned Raisins, Barley, each one Ounce; fat Figs, in number four; Florentine Orris Root, Liquorice, each half an Ounce; Coltsfoot Flowers, one Ounce; Water, six Pints. Boil the Water with the Raisins, Barley, and Figs, till only four Pints remain; adding, towards the End, the other Ingredients; then strain out the Liquor for Use.

Both these Decoctions are useful soft Pectorals; and very agreeable to the Palate. They are good Auxiliaries in sharp Defluxions on the Breast and Lungs, and have sometimes done Service by themselves. They may be drank at Pleasure.

Decoctum Serpentariæ Compositum.

Compound Decoction of Snakeroot. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, six Drams; *Edinburgh* Treacle, half an Ounce; Cochineal, one Scruple; Water, two Pints. Boil the Root in the Water, to the Consumption of half the Liquor; adding, towards the End, the Treacle and Cochineal. Then strain the Decoction.

This Decoction is a Medicine of considerable Efficacy. It may be given to Advantage in some Kinds of slow Fevers, to raise the Pulse, and promote a Diaphoresis. It is observable, that Snakeroot yields its Virtues to Water almost as perfectly as to spirituous Liquors; and, notwithstanding its Subtility of Parts, does not lose much in Evaporation with either, unless the Process is performed by a more hasty Fire than there is Occasion for.

Aqua Hordeata.

Barley Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Pearl Barley, two Ounces; Water, four Pints. First wash the Barley from the mealy Matter that adheres to it, with some cold Water; then boil it a little with about half a Pint of fresh Water, which will acquire a considerable Tinge from it. Throw away this tinged Water; put the Barley into the Water prescribed, made first to boil; and continue the boiling till half the Water is wasted.

This Liquor is to be drank freely, as a cooling Diluter, in Fevers and other Disorders.

Jus Viperinum.

Viper Broth. [*Lond.*]

Take a middle-sized Viper, freed from the Head, Skin, and Intestines; and two Pints of Water. Boil them to a Pint and a half; then remove the Vessel from the Fire; and when the Liquor is grown cold, let the Fat, which congeals upon the Surface if the Viper was fresh, be taken off. Into this Broth, whilst warm, put a pullet of a moderate Size, drawn, and freed from the Skin, and all the Fat, but with the Flesh entire. Set the Vessel on the Fire again, that the Liquor may boil; then remove it from the Fire, take out the Chicken, and immediately chop its Flesh into little Pieces; Put these into the Liquor again,

again, ſet it over the Fire, and as ſoon as it boils up, pour out the Broth, firſt carefully taking off the Scum.

Broths taken frequently, and in a ſmall Quantity at a Time, are moſt excellent Reſtoratives, and highly efficacious in decayed Habits: Chicken-Broth may perhaps be as good as any other. On this Account the *Jus Viperinum* may be a good Reſtorative; but I eſteem the Chicken the principal Ingredient to be depended on. For the Fleſh of one Viper, let the Virtues of the Animal be never ſo great, cannot be ſufficient to anſwer any Intention; and, beſides, ſo far as I have been able to learn from Experience, Vipers have no one Virtue to recommend them, that can in the leaſt be depended upon. But it is very uſual to overlook the Efficacy of Things we are daily converſant with, and aſcribe their good Effects to others that are not ſo common, though leſs to be depended upon. And I am pretty certain, that whoever experiences Chicken Broth with and without the Viper, will find as much Service from the latter as from the former.

Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum.

Mucilage of Quince Seeds. [*Lond.*]

Take of Quince-Seed, a Dram; of Water, ſix Ounces. Boil with a gentle Fire, till the Water grows ropy, reſembling the White of an Egg; then ſtrain it through a Linen Cloth.

This and the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth ſeem to be pretty equal with reſpect to their Virtues. They are principally uſed, mixed with other Ingredients, to hold in the Mouth, and be ſwallowed gradually. Sometimes they are made a Vehicle for heavy Subſtances, which will not ſo readily be ſuſpended in any Thing that is perfectly fluid.

Serum Aluminoſum.

Alum Whey. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cow's Milk, one Pint; Alum, in Powder, two Drams. Boil them till the Milk is curdled, and then carefully ſeparate the Whey.

This Medicine is a ſtrong, tho' not very grateful, Aſtringent: Immoderate uterine Fluxes, and the Diabetes, frequently yield to it, if taken in the Quantity of the Quarter of a Pint three or four Times a Day. It has been recommended in intermittent Fevers, the Quantity above preſcribed to be taken before the Approach of a Fit, divided into different Doſes.

Serum Scorbuticum.

Scorbutic Whey. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cows milk, one Pint; Scorbutic Juices, a Quarter of a Pint. Boil them till the Milk is curdled, and then carefully ſeparate the Whey.

This Whey may be uſed as common Drink in ſcorbutic Caſes: The Quantity above directed, at leaſt ought to be taken every Day, if any conſiderable Effect is expected from it.

Infuſum Amarum.

Bitter Infuſion. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gentian Root, half a Dram; leſſer Centaury Tops, a Dram; boiling Water, a Quarter of a Pint. Infuſe them for four Hours, and to the filtered Liquor add an Ounce of the aromatic Water or ſpirituous Cinnamon Water.

Infuſum Amarum Simplex.

Simple Bitter Infuſion. [*Lond.*]

Take of Gentian Root, freſh yel-

low

low Rind of Lemon Peel, carefully freed from the inner white Part, each half an Ounce. Dry yellow Rind of *Seville* Orange Peel, freed in like Manner from the white, one Dram and a half; boiling Water, three Quarters of a Pint. Macerate for an Hour or two, then filter the Liquor through Paper, or paſs it through a Strainer without Preſſure.

Both theſe Liquors are very elegant and uſeful Bitters; the latter in particular is as agreeable a one as can well be contrived, the Peels communicating a fine Flavour, which is the only Addition the Gentian ſtands in need of.

Infuſum Amarum Purgans.
Purging bitter Infuſion. [*Lond.*]

Take of Sena, yellow Rind of Lemon Peel freſh, each three Drams; Gentian Root, yellow Rind of *Seville* Orange Peel dry, leſſer Cardomom Seeds freed from the Huſks, each half a Dram; boiling Water, five Ounces by Meaſure. Macerate them together, and, when cold, ſtrain off the Liquor.

Infuſum Amarum cum Sena.
Bitter Infuſion with Sena.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Gentian Root, ſweet Fennel Seeds, each half a Dram; Sena, a Dram; boiling Water, a Quarter of a Pint. Infuſe them for four Hours, and then filter the Liquor. This Infuſion may likewiſe be prepared with two, three, or more Times the Quantity of Sena.

Both theſe are uſeful purging Bitters. The Quantities here preſcribed ſeem intended for a Doſe; the firſt is the largeſt, and the other the ſmalleſt Doſe, that Sena is uſually given in.

Infuſum Senæ commune.
Common Infuſion of Sena.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Sena, an Ounce and a half; Cryſtals of Tartar, three Drams; leſſer Cardomom Seeds freed from the Huſks, two Drams; Water, one Pint. Boil the Cryſtals of Tartar in the Water, until they are diſſolved; then pour the Water, whilſt it continues boiling, upon the other Ingredients; and, when cold, ſtrain of the Liquor for Uſe.

In our former Pharmacopœia, an alkaline Salt was uſed in the Infuſion of Sena, inſtead of the Acid one here directed. The firſt contributed to promote the Operation of the Medicine, by ſuperadding a Degree of purgative Virtue of its own, and by enabling the Water to extract ſomewhat more from the capital Ingredient, than it would be capable of doing by itſelf; whilſt Acids have rather a contrary Effect. Experience, however, has ſufficiently ſhewn (as the Committe aſſures us) that this Infuſion, and the following one with Lemon Juice, do not fail in their Intention: And in a Medicine, very nauſeous to many, it is of principal Conſequence to prepare it ſo, that the lighteſt and leaſt diſguſtful Parts may be extracted.

It is, however, ſubject to one conſiderable Inconvenience, for as ſoon as it cools, the acid Salt falls to the Bottom, and, if ſhook, the Liquor appears turbid. This Infuſion of Sena is the common Baſis of cathartic Potions, but is ſeldom given without the Addition of ſomething to render the Operation briſker. Soluble Tartar is a good Ingredient in theſe Kinds of Compoſitions, as it promotes their purgative Virtue, and renders them leſs apt to gripe or occaſion Flatulencies.

Infuſum

Infuſum Senæ Limoniatum.

Infuſion of Sena with Lemon. [*Lond.*]

Take of Sena, an Ounce and a half; yellow Rind of Lemon Peel freſh, one Ounce, by Meaſure; boiling Water, one Pint. Macerate them together, and, when cold, ſtrain off the Infuſion.

This is a very pleaſant and ſufficiently efficacious Purge: The Committee informs us, that it is the moſt agreeable Form they have been able to contrive for the Exhibition of Sena, to ſuch as are more than ordinarily offended with its Flavour. The Doſe is from two Ounces to four.

Infuſum Rhabarbari.

Infuſion of Rhubarb. [*Edinb.*]

Take of ſliced Rhubarb, one Ounce; Cochineal, one Scruple; boiling Water, one Pint. Let them infuſe all Night, and to the ſtrained Liquor, add an Ounce of ſtrong Cinnamon Water.

This Infuſion is ſufficiently impregnated with the purgative Virtues of the Rhubarb; although, as a Cathartic, it is perhaps given to more Advantage in Subſtance.

Infuſi Senæ Unciæ Quatuor.

A Four-Ounce Infuſion of Sena. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Sena, three Drams; Ginger, a Scruple; boiling Water, four Ounces. Infuſe them for four Hours, and then ſtrain off the Liquor for Uſe.

This is intended as a briſk Doſe of this Cathartic, to which the Ginger is added as a Corrector.

Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Sena.

Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Tamarinds, ſix Drams; Cryſtals of Tartar, two Drams. Boil them in a Pint and a half of Water to a Pint. In the ſtrained Liquor, whilſt hot, infuſe a Dram of Sena Leaves: Strain it off again, and add half an Ounce of ſmall Cinnamon Water, and an Ounce of Syrup of Violets.

This Decoction may likewiſe be prepared with two, three, or more Times the Quantity of Sena.

This is a ſufficiently efficacious and not diſagreeable Purge. The Quantity here preſcribed is intended for a Doſe, which may be divided into three or four Patts, to be taken at ſhort Intervals, as the Stomach will bear it.

Tinctura Roſarum.

Tincture of Roſes.

Take of red Roſe Buds, freed from the white Heels, half an Ounce; ſtrong Spirit (called Oil) of Vitriol, one Scruple; boiling Water, two Pints and a half; double refined Sugar, one Ounce and a half. Firſt mingle the Spirit of Vitriol with the Water, in a Glaſs, or glazed earthen Veſſel, and in this Mixture macerate the Roſes; when the Liquor is grown cold, ſtrain it, and add the Sugar. [*Edinb.*]

Take of red Roſes, cleared from the Heels, one Ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, one Dram; boiling Water, four Pints. Infuſe them together for four Hours, and, to the Tincture, when ſtrained off, add two Ounces of white Sugar.

This Tincture is of an elegant red Colour, and makes a very grateful Julep in all Caſes that require mild Coolers and Subaſtringents: It is well ſuited for drinking after Boluſes, or Electuaries of the Bark; and likewiſe makes a good Gargle.

Tinctura Menthæ.

Tincture of Mint. [*Edinb.*]

Take of ſimple Spearmint Water, one Pint; Spearmint Leaves

dried, one Ounce. Let them ſteep together in a cloſe Veſſel, ſet in a warm Place, for four Hours, and then ſtrain the Tincture.

This Tincture is very rich in the Virtues of the Mint, and proves much ſuperior as a Medicine to the cohobated Water.

CHAP. XIV.

AQUA MEDICAMENTOSÆ. MEDICATED WATERS. [*Lond.*]

AQUA INFUSÆ. INFUSED WATERS. [*Edinb.*]

Aqua Aluminoſa Bateana.

Bates's Alum Water. [*Lond.*]

TAKE of Alum, white Vitriol, each half an Ounce; Water, two Pints. Boil the Salts in the Water till they are diſſolved; let the Solution ſettle, and afterwards filter it through Paper.

This Liquor is uſed for cleanſing and healing Ulcers and Wounds; and for removing cutaneous Eruptions, the Part being bathed with it hot, three or four Times a Day. It is ſometimes likewiſe employed as a Collyrium; and as an Injection in the Gonorrhœa and Fluor Albus, when not accompanied with Virulence.

Aqua Aluminoſa.

Alum Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of corroſive Mercury ſublimate, and Alum, each two Dams; Water, two Pints. Let the Sublimate and Alum be ground into Powder, and boiled with the Water, in a Glaſs Veſſel, to the Conſumption of half the Water; then ſuffer the Liquor to ſettle, and pour it off clear from the Sediment.

This is only intended for external Uſes, and even for theſe requires much Dilution, that is, with twice, thrice, or even four times its Quantity of Water. It is ſaid to be uſeful in obſtinate Eruptions, and foul chronical Ulcers.

Aqua Calcis ſimplex.

Simple Lime Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Quicklime, one Pound; Water, twelve Pints. Pour the Water gradually upon the Lime, and when the Ebullition is over, let the whole ſtand to ſettle; then filter the Liquor through Paper.

Aqua Calcis.

Lime Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Quicklime, one Pound; warm Water, one Gallon. Stir them well together, and, when the Lime has ſubſided, pour off the clear Liquor, which is to be kept in cloſe Veſſels.

This Water may likewiſe be made from calcined Oyſterſhells.

Only a ſmall Part of the Quicklime is diſſolved by the Water, and the Remainder gives a ſtrong Impregnation to large Quantities of freſh Water, though not ſo ſtrong as to the firſt. The Reſiduum calcined again, becomes Quicklime as before, and by Repetitions of this Proceſs, nearly the whole may be diſſolved. It is remarkable, that ſo fiery a Subſtance as Quicklime on the Affuſion of Water, ſhould become perfectly mild; the Vapour which flies off, the Water itſelf, and the Reſiduum being entirely void of Acrimony.

Lime Water has been found of great Service in ſcrophulous and ſcorbutic Complaints, ſome Kinds of alvine Fluxes, female Weakneſſes, and other Diſorders, proceeding from a Laxity and Debility of the Solids; particularly in corpulent and phlegmatic Habits. It has lately

lately been found alſo to diſſolve the human Calculus, particularly the Limewater prepared from calcined Oyſterſhells. Taken internally in conſiderable Quantity, it impregnates the Urine in ſome Degree with its lithontriptic Power, and in ſundry calculous Caſes has happily given Relief. Profeſſor *De Haen* mentions a cure he performed, where the Patient in about ſeven Months, drank near one hundred and eighty Gallons of Limewater, with an equal Quantity of Milk, and ſeventeen Pounds of Soap. It is in general given internally, in the Doſe of half a Pint, three or four Times a Day; and likewiſe uſed externally for waſhing foul Ulcers.

Aqua Calcis Compoſita.

Compound Lime Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Saſſafras, Root and Bark, ſhaved, two Ounces; Nutmegs, three Drams; Liquorice ſliced, or well bruiſed, one Ounce; Lime Water freſh made, four Pints. Digeſt for two Days, in a cloſe Veſſel; then ſtrain the Liquor.

Aqua Calcis Minus Compoſita.

Lime Water leſs compounded. [*Lond.*]

Take of Liquorice, one Ounce; Saſſafras Bark, half an Ounce; ſimple Lime Water, ſix Pints. Macerate without Heat for two Days, and then ſtrain off the Liquor.

Aqua Calcis Magis Compoſita.

Lime Water more compounded. [*Lond.*]

Take of Guaiacum Wood, ſhaved, half a Pound; Liquorice, one Ounce; Saſſafras Bark, half an Ounce; Corriander Seeds, three Drams; ſimple Lime Water, ſix Pints. Macerate without Heat for two Days, and then ſtrain off the Liquor.

In all theſe Compoſitions, the additional Articles take off the ill Flavour of the Lime Water, render it more grateful both to the Palate and Stomach, and at the ſame time conſiderably promote its medicinal Efficacy, eſpecially when intended againſt cutaneous Diſorders, and Foulneſs of the Blood and Juices. They may be taken in the ſame Quantities as the ſimple Lime Water, and continued for ſome time; the Patient keeping moderately warm during their Uſe.

Aqua Sapphirina.

Sapphire-coloured Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of Lime Water, one Pint; Sal Ammoniac, one Dram. Let them ſtand together, in a Copper Veſſel, or along with ſome Plates of Copper, until the Liquor has acquired a Sapphire Colour. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Lime Water, newly made, one Pint; Sal Ammoniac, two Drams. Diſſolve the Salt in the Water, and let the Solution ſtand in a Braſs Veſſel, until it has acquired a blue Colour.

This Water is much in Uſe for taking away Specks, or Films, or curing Ulcers in the Eye, for which Purpoſe two or three Drops are to be put into it. The Lime Water is drying; the Sal Ammoniac is extremely reſolvent; and the Tincture it acquires from the Copper renders it very mildly corroſive.

Aqua Vitriolica Cærulea.

Blue Vitriolic Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of blue Vitriol, three Ounces; Alum, ſtrong Spirit (or Oil) of Vitriol, each two Ounces; Water, a Pint and a half. Boil the Salts in the Water, until they are

are diſſolved, then add the acid Spirit, and filter the Mixture through Paper.

Aqua Styptica.

Styptic Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take of blue Vitriol, Alum, each three Ounces; Water, two Pints. Boil them until the Salts are diſſolved, then filter the Liquor, and to every Pint of it add a Dram of Oil of Vitriol.

Theſe Compoſitions are uſeful Styptics. They ſtop Bleeding at the Noſe, and other external Hæmorrhages: For this Purpoſe, Cloths or Doſſils are to be dipt in the Liquor, and applied to the Part.

Aqua Vitriolica Camphorata.

Camphorated Vitriolic Water. [*Lond.*]

Take of white Vitriol, half an Ounce; Camphor, two Drams; boiling Water, two Pints. Mix them, that the Vitriol may be diſſolved; and, after the Fæces have ſubſided, filter the Liquor through Paper.

Aqua Vitriolica.

Vitriolic Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take of white Vitriol, two Drams; of Water, two Pints. Boil and filter the Solution.

Both theſe Liquors are very uſeful Ophthalmics; they cool, and repel the ſharp Humours which ſometimes fall down upon the Eyes, and defend them from beginning Films and Specks.

Aqua Phagedænica.

Phagedenic Water. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Lime Water, one Pint; Corroſive Mercury Sublimate, half a Dram. Let a Solution be made.

This is intended for external Application only, and even thus muſt be uſed with great Caution, and much Dilution, either with Water, or Spirit of Wine, and thus it is ſaid to be a good Lotion for old eating Ulcers, and preventing the Growth of fungous Fleſh.

Lotio Saponacea.

The Saponaceous Lotion. [*Lond.*]

Take of Damaſk-Roſe Water, three Quarters of a Pint; of Olive-Oil, a Quarter of a Pint; of the Lye of Tartar, the Meaſure of half an Ounce. Rub the Lye of Tartar and Oil together, till they are mixed; then gradually add the Water.

This ſeems intended as a Detergent and Reſolvent; but I can ſee no End it anſwers, which may not be provided for by extemporaneous Preſcription. For a Solution of ſome of the finer Soaps in Water will anſwer all good Purpoſes as well; and may be rendered more deterſive if requiſite, by the Addition of a Solution of Salt of Tartar, or any other alkaline Salt.

VINEGARS.

Acetum Scilliticum.

Vinegar of Squills. [*Lond.*]

Take of dried Squills, one Pound; Vinegar, ſix Pints. Macerate the Squills in the Vinegar with a gentle Heat; then preſs out the Liquor, and ſet it by till the Fæces have ſubſided: The Vinegar being afterwards poured off, add to it about one Twelfth its Quantity of Proof Spirit, that it may keep the longer from growing mothery.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Squills cut into thin ſlices, one Pound; ſtrong Vinegar, ſix Pints. Expoſe them to the Sun after the Manner directed for making Vinegar of Roſes; and afterwards preſs out and ſtrain the Liquor.

Although the Proportions of the Ingredients in both theſe Preſcriptions

tions is the same; the first, nevertheless, is considerably the strongest, three Ounces of dried Squills being equivalent to a Pound when fresh.

Vinegar of Squills is a Medicine very much celebrated among the Ancients. It is said to be the Invention of *Pythagoras*, or that he learned the Use of it from *Epimenides*. Its real Virtues are those of a very powerful Stimulant, Aperient, and Attenuater of tenacious Juices: And hence it is frequently used, with good Success, in Disorders of the Breast, occasioned by a Load of thick viscid Phlegm, for promoting Urine in hydropic Cases, *&c.* The Dose is from a Dram to half an Ounce: Where Crudities abound in the first Passages, it may be given at first in a larger Dose, to evacuate them by Vomit. It is most conveniently exhibited along with Cinnamon or other agreeable aromatic Waters, which prevent the Nausea it would otherwise, even in small Doses, be apt to occasion.

Acetum Theriacale.

Treacle Vinegar. [*Edinb.*]

Take of *Edinburgh* Treacle, one Pound; strong Vinegar, four Pints. Digest them together in a very gentle Heat for three Days, and then strain out the Vinegar for Use.

This Medicine has been greatly celebrated in acute and contagious Diseases as a Sudorific and Alexipharmic. But such great Mischiefs are daily done by extorting Sweats imprudently, that it should not be attempted without great Caution and Judgment. For nothing is more frequent than Fevers of the most malignant Kind, excited from very small Beginnings, a Cold, for Example, or slight Fever, which would have terminated in a few Days without any Assistance from Medicine, by the imprudent Use of heating Drugs and Diaphoretics.

Acetum Litharg yrites.

Vinegar of Litharge.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Litharge of Gold, four Ounces; strong Vinegar, one Pint. Digest in a Sand Heat for four Days, frequently shaking them: then filter the Liquor for Use.

This Liquor may be looked upon as a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*. It is only used externally, as a Cosmetic, against cutaneous Eruptions, Redness, Inflammations, *&c.* But even here, it is not void of Danger: There are Examples of its continued Use having occasioned sundry ill Consequences.

CHAP. XV.

VINA.

WINES.

Vinum aloeticum alcalinum.

Alkaline aloetic Wine.

[*Lond.*]

TAKE of any fixt alkaline Salt, eight Ounces; Socotorine Aloes, Saffron, Myrrh, each one Ounce; Sal Ammoniac purified, six Drams; Mountain Wine, two Pints. Macerate without Heat for a Week or longer; then filter the Wine through Paper.

This is an Improvement in the Method of compounding *Helmont*'s Elixir Proprietatis, from which, in its Effects, it is not the least different.

Helmont and others have entertained a very high Opinion of this Medicine, and looked upon it as a vivifying and preserving Balsam, capable of continuing Health and prolonging Life to the utmost possible Limits. The Medicine is, doubtless, a very efficacious and useful one for many Purposes: It may

may be ſo managed as to attenuate viſcid Juices, and open Obſtructions in the remoter Parts, and promote Evacuation by almoſt all the Emunctories. In Doſes of one, two, or three Drams, it increaſes the urinary Secretion; and if the Patient is kept moderately warm, generally proves diaphoretic or ſudorific: in large Doſes, it gently looſens the Belly.

Vinum amarum.

Bitter Wine. [*Lond.*]

Take of Gentian Root, yellow Rind of Lemon Peel, freſh, each one Ounce; long Pepper, two Drams; Mountain Wine, two Pints. Macerate without Heat, and ſtrain out the Wine for Uſe.

This is a very elegant Bitter, conſiderably warmer than the watery Infuſion. Gentian and Lemon Peel, as we have already ſeen, make a Bitter of a very grateful Flavour: The Spice here added was ſelected after the Trial of many other Materials.

Vinum Antimoniale.

Antimonial Wine. [*Lond.*]

Take of Crocus of Antimony, waſhed, one Ounce; Mountain Wine, a Pint and a half. Digeſt without Heat, and filter the Wine through Paper.

Vinum Emeticum.

Emetic Wine. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Crocus Metallorum, one Ounce; Mountain Wine, one Pint. Stir them well together; then let the Mixture ſtand till it has perfectly ſettled, and carefully pour off the Wine.

It is ſomething very aſtoniſhing, that the Crocus of Antimony, or *Crocus Metallorum*, ſhould communicate inexhauſtibly an emetic Quality to the Liquor it is infuſed in, which it is found to do. The Compilers of the *London* Diſpenſatory have altered the Name *Vinum Benedictum*, which it was formerly known by, to *Vinum Antimoniale*, as it ſhould ſeem without any Neceſſity.

The antimonial Wine poſſeſſes the whole Virtues of that Mineral, and may be ſo doſed and managed as to perform all that can be effected by any antimonial Preparation; with this Advantage, that as the active Part of the Antimony is here already diſſolved and rendered miſcible with the animal Fluids, its Operation is more conſtant and certain. It was the common Emetic before *Ipecacuanha* was introduced, and was that generally made uſe of by *Sydenham*, who, I preſume, obſerved no ill Effects from its Uſe, becauſe, if he had, he would not have preſcribed it; and I never knew it do any Injury, where judiciouſly adminiſtered. And, with reſpect to its Virtues, I have ſtrong Reaſon to believe it much more effectual than *Ipecacuanha*. In particular, I have never obſerved the good Effects from *Ipecacuanha*, given in the Beginning of the Small Pox, which the honeſt *Sydenham* aſcribes to the emetic Wine. Given from ten to fifty or ſixty Drops, it acts as an Alterative and Diaphoretic; in larger Doſes, as a Diuretic and Cathartic; whilſt two, three, or four Drams prove ſtrongly emetic. It has been chiefly uſed in this laſt Intention, in ſome maniacal and apoplectic Caſes; and hence gained the Name of emetic Wine.

Vinum Chalybeatum.

Steel Wine. [*Lond.*]

Take of Iron Filings, four Ounces; Cinnamon, Mace, each half an Ounce; Rheniſh Wine, four Pints. Macerate without Heat for a Month, frequently ſhaking the Veſſel, then ſtrain off the Wine for Uſe.

[*Edinb*.]

Take of Iron Filings, three Ounces; Cochineal, half a Dram; Rheniſh Wine, two Pints. Digeſt in a Sand Heat for twenty Days, frequently ſhaking the Veſſel, and then paſs the Wine through a Filter.

Steel Wine is a very uſeful Preparation of this Metal, and frequently exhibited in chlorotic and other Indiſpoſitions where Chalybeates are proper. *Boerhaave* recommends it as one of the nobleſt Medicines he was acquainted with, for promoting that Power in the Body by which Blood is made, when weakened by a bare Debility of the over-relaxed Solids, and an indolent, cold, aqueous Indiſpoſition of the Juices: For in this Caſe, ſays he, no Virtue of any Vegetable or animal Subſtance, no Diet, or Regimen can effect that, which is effected by Iron: But it proves hurtful, where the vital Powers are already too ſtrong, whether this proceeds from the Fluids or the Solids. The Doſe is from a Dram to half an Ounce; which may be repeated two or three Times a Day.

Vinum Coccum.

Saffron Wine. [*Lond*.]

Take of Saffron, one Ounce; Canary, one Pint. Macerate without Heat, and ſtrain off the Wine.

The Virtues of this may be learned from thoſe of Saffron. The Doſe of this Tincture is from one Dram to three or more.

Vinum Ipecacoanhæ.

Wine of Ipecacuanha. [*Lond*.]

Take of Ipecacuanha, two Ounces; yellow Rind of *Sevil'e* Orange Peel, dried, half an Ounce; Canary, two Pints. Macerate without Heat, and ſtrain out the Wine.

Tinctura Ipecacoanhæ.

Tincture of Ipecacuanha. [*Edinb*.]

Take of Ipecacuanha, in Powder, one Ounce; Mountain Wine, one Pint. After two Days Digeſtion, let the Tincture be filtered for Uſe.

Both theſe Wines are very mild and ſafe Emetics, and equally Serviceable, in Dyſenteries alſo, with the Ipecacuanha in Subſtance: This Root yielding nearly all its Virtues both to the Mountain and Canary Wines here ordered, as it does a good ſhare of them even to aqueous Liquors. The Doſe of theſe Tinctures is an Ounce, more or leſs according to the Age and Strength of the Patient.

Vinum Viperinum.

Viper Wine. [*Lond*.]

Take of dry Vipers, two Ounces; Mountain, three Pints. Macerate with a gentle Heat for a Week, and then ſtrain off the Wine.

Some Compoſitions under this Name have been highly celebrated, as Reſtoratives, in Debilities and Decays of Conſtitution; but what Virtues of this Kind they poſſeſſed, were ſupplied chiefly from other Ingredients.

Vinum Millepedatum.

Wine of Millepedes. [*Edinb*.]

Take of live Millepedes, bruiſed, two Ounces; Rheniſh Wine, one Pint. Infuſe them together for a Night, and afterwards paſs the Liquor through a Strainer.

This Wine has been commended as an admirable Cleanſer of all the Viſcera, yielding to nothing in the Jaundice, and Obſtructions of the Kidneys or urinary Paſſages, of excellent Service in almoſt all chronical Diſtempers, even in ſcrophulous and ſtrumous Swellings, and in Defluxions of Rheum upon the Eyes.

But

But thoſe who expected theſe extraordinary Virtues from it, have often been deceived; and at preſent, there are few who have any great Dependance on it. It is directed to be given from half an Ounce to two Ounces.

Tinctura Cephalica.

Cephalic Tincture. [*Edinb.*]

Take of wild Valerian Root, four Ounces; Snakeroot, an Ounce; Roſemary Flowers, half an Ounce; White Wine, ſix Pints. Digeſt them together for three Days, and then filter the Tincture.

This Tincture conſiſts of the unexceptionable Ingredients of that ordered in the former Edition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, with the Addition of the Snakeroot. It is now excellently adapted to the Intention expreſſed in its Title. It may be given in Doſes from half an Ounce to three or four Ounces.

Tinctura Cephalica Purgans.

Purging Cephalic Tincture. [*Edinb.*]

This is made by adding to the foregoing, of Sena, two Ounces; black Hellebore Roots, one Ounce; White Wine, two Pints.

The Title of this Medicine expreſſes the Purpoſes it is deſigned for. It is but weakly purgative.

Tinctura Rhabarbi Vinoſa.

Vinous Tincture of Rhubarb. [*Lond.*]

Take of Rhubarb, two Ounces; leſſer Cardamom Seeds, freed from the Huſks, half an Ounce; Saffron, two Drams; Mountain Wine, two Pints. Macerate without Heat, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

This is a warm, cordial, laxative Medicine. It is uſed chiefly in Weakneſs of the Stomach and Bowels, and ſome Kinds of Looſeneſſes; for evacuating the offending Matter, and ſtrengthening the Tone of the Viſcera. It may be given from half a Spoonful to three or four Spoonfuls or more, according to the Strength of the Patient, and the Purpoſes it is intended to anſwer.

Tinctura Sacra. [Lond.]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, eight Ounces; Canella Alba, two Ounces; Mountain Wine, ten Pints. Reduce the Aloes and Canella ſeparately into Powder, then mix, and pour on them the Wine; afterwards macerate without Heat, for a Week or longer, occaſionally ſhaking the Veſſel; laſtly, ſtrain off the Wine.

It will be convenient to mix with the Powders ſome white Sand, well waſhed from Dirt, to prevent the Aloes from concreting, which it is apt to do upon being moiſtened.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Socotorine Aloes in Powder, one Ounce; of Ginger and Virginian Snakeroot, each one Dram; Cochineal, one Scruple; Mountain Wine, a Pint and a half. Digeſt in a very gentle Heat for three Days, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

The *Tinctura Sacra* appears, from long Experience, to be a Medicine of excellent Service in languid, phlegmatic Habits, not only for cleanſing the *Primæ Viæ*, but likewiſe for attenuating and diſſolving viſcid Juices in the remoter Parts, ſtimulating the Solids, warming the Habit, promoting or exciting the uterine Purgations, and the Hæmorrhoidal Flux. The Doſe, as a Purgative, is from one to two Ounces, or more: It may be introduced into the Habit, ſo as to be productive of excellent Effects, as an Alterant, by giving it in ſmall Doſes, at pro-

per Intervals: thus managed, it does not for a conſiderable time operate remarkably by Stool; but at length proves purgative, and occaſions a lax Habit of much longer Continuance, than that produced by any other Cathartic.

Tinctura ad Stomachicos.

Stomachic Tincture. [*Edin'.*]

Take of Calamus Aromaticus, Gentian Root, each an Ounce and a half; Peruvian Bark, three Ounces; Orange Peel, Leſſer Centaury, Carduus Benedictus Seeds, each one Ounce; Iron Filings (to be tied up in a Bag) ſix Ounces; *French* White Wine, two Gallons. Digeſt for the Space of four Days, and then filter the Tincture.

This Tincture may likewiſe be made without the Iron.

This Preparation proves a Medicine of great Service in Weakneſs of the Stomach and chylopoietic Organs, and in a lax flaccid State of the Viſcera in general. It may alſo be uſed after a Courſe of the Bark, in order to prevent the Return of an Intermittent, in the Quantity of a few Spoonfuls, taken twice or three times a Day.

Tinctura Thebaica.

Thebaic Tincture. [*Lond.*]

Take of ſtrained Opium, two Ounces; Cinnamon, Cloves, each one Dram; Mountain Wine, one Pint. Macerate without Heat for a Week, and then filter the Tincture through Paper.

This is the LIQUID LAUDANUM of *Sydenham*, with the Exchange of Canary Wine for Mountain, and the Omiſſion of an Ounce of Saffron. The Aromatics in the Form above are in ſo ſmall Quantity, that the Preſcriber can ſcarce expect any conſiderable Effect from them, the Proportion of each that goes to a Grain of Opium, amounting to no more than the ſixteenth Part of a Grain: Even theſe minute Proportions, however, are in good Meaſure ſufficient to take off the ill Odour of the Opium, which ſeems to be all that is intended by them.

Tinctura Opii, ſeu Laudanum Liquidum.

Tincture of Opium, or Liquid Laudanum. [*Edinb.*]

Take of crude Opium, two Ounces; *Engliſh* Saffron, one Ounce; aromatic Water, or ſtrong Cinnamon Water, twenty Ounces. Digeſt them together in a gentle Heat of Sand, and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture.

With regard to the Virtues of theſe Preparations, they have none diſtinct from thoſe of the ſimple Opium; the Quantity of additional Ingredients in the largeſt Doſe that can be ventured on, being too inconſiderable to produce any ſenſible Effect: And, to confeſs the Truth, it would be no Misfortune to Practice, if all the Tinctures of Opium and Laudanums were omitted. For crude Opium, without any previous Preparation, anſwers all Intentions much better, and the Doſe of this is more eaſily aſcertained. *Boerhaave* aſſerts, that Opium diſſolved in Water is the beſt, the next is that diſſolved in Wine, and the next in Spirit of Wine; but always the worſe, the higher the Spirit. The common Doſes of theſe Tinctures are from ten Drops to forty, fifty, or more, according to the Exigencies of the Caſe.

NOTE.

To all the foregoing Wines, after they have been ſtrained, you may add about one twentieth their Quantity of Proof Spirit, to preſerve them from Fermentation. They may be conveniently kept in the ſame Kind of Glaſs Bottles that

that Wines generally are for common Uſes, which ſhould likewiſe be corked with the ſame Care. [*L.*]

CHAP. XVI.

TINCTURÆ SPIRITUOSÆ.

SPIRITUOUS TINCTURES.

General Rules for extracting Tinctures.

I.

THE vegetable Subſtances ought to be moderately and newly dried, unleſs they are expreſsly ordered otherwiſe. They ſhould likewiſe be cut and bruiſed, before the Menſtruum is poured on them.

II.

If the Digeſtion is performed in Balneo, the whole Succeſs depends upon a proper Management of the Fire: It ought to be all along gentle, unleſs the hard Texture of the Subject ſhould require it to be augmented; in which Caſe the Heat may be increaſed ſo as to make the Menſtruum boil a little, towards the End of the Proceſs.

III.

Very large circulatory Veſſels ought to be employed for this Purpoſe, which ſhould be heated before they are luted together.

IV.

The Veſſel is to be frequently ſhaken during the Digeſtion.

V.

All Tinctures ſhould be ſuffered to ſettle before they are committed either to the Filter or Strainer.

VI.

In the Tinctures deſigned for internal Uſe, no other Spirit is to be uſed, than that expreſsly preſcribed.

VII.

Reſinous Subſtances more readily yield their Tinctures, if they are mixed, when reduced to Powder, with a Proportion of white Sand, well waſhed and dried, to prevent their running into a Maſs by the Heat of the Bath. This is not neceſſary, if the Powders which enter the Compoſition anſwer the ſame Purpoſe.

Rectified Spirit, as I have already obſerved, when treating of Solution, *&c.* diſſolves the volatile Oils and Reſins of Vegetables, in which their Smell, and not unfrequently their Taſte, reſide; whilſt Water acts more immediately on the mucilaginous and ſaline Matter. Proof Spirit, which is a Mixture of theſe, equally affects both; hence in whatever Proportion the ſoluble Parts of any Vegetable are blended together, a Spirit may be ſo adjuſted thereto by Art, as intirely to diſſolve the whole, and conſequently to extract all the Virtues of the Subject, without any of the uſeleſs woody Parts. It is now found by proper Experiments, that fixed alkaline Salts do not, as has been generally ſuppoſed, increaſe the diſſolving Power of different Menſtrua; hence, as they are inconvenient in other Reſpects, they are ſeldom ordered in that Intention. Volatile alkaline Salts in many Caſes promote the Action of the Spirit; Acids almoſt univerſally weaken it.

Tinctura Amara.

Bitter Tincture. [*Lond.*]

Take of Gentian Root, two Ounces; of yellow Rind of *Seville* Orange Peel dried, one Ounce; leſſer Cardamom Seeds freed from the Huſks, half an Ounce; Proof

Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

This ſeems to be intended as a Stomachic, and to ſupply the Place of thoſe bitter Drops and Tinctures, which are commonly uſed in the Taverns by way of Whet. I am afraid, that the Spirit, in ſuch Bitters, does more Prejudice to the Stomach, than the Advantage received from the aromatic bitter Ingredients can compenſate, though they may excite a temporary Appetite.

Tinctura Antimonii.

Tincture of Antimony. [*Lond.*]

Take of any fixed alkaline Salt, a Pound; of Antimony half a Pound; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Mix the Antimony, reduced to Powder, with the Salt, and melt them together for an Hour in a ſtrong Fire; then pour all out, and, being pulverized, pour on the Spirit of Wine. Digeſt for three or four Days, and afterwards ſtrain off.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Antimony and Nitre, each two Ounces. Reduce them to Powder; and throw it, by degrees, into four Ounces of Salt of Tartar contained in a Crucible, and made to flow by a violent Fire. Let them continue in Fuſion for half an Hour: Then pour the Mixture into an Iron Mortar, made hot and dry to receive it. Pulverize the Maſs, ſuffer it to cool, throw it into a Matraſs, and, laſtly, pour thereon a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine. Digeſt them together for eight Days with a gentle Heat of a *Balneum Mariæ*, and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture.

Tinctura Antimonii acris Simplex.

The Simple acrid Tincture of Antimony.

This is directed to be made in the *Brandenburgh* Diſpenſatory, by digeſting the *Scoriæ* of the Martial Regulus of Antimony juſt made, and hot, in highly rectified Spirit of Wine. Another acrid Tincture of Antimony, called the *Reguline Tincture*, is made by digeſting equal Parts of the Martial Regulus of Antimony detonated with an equal Quantity of Nitre, in highly rectified Spirit of Wine.

It is ſaid, that neither of theſe take up much from the Antimony, but that all their Virtues are borrowed from the Nitre rendered alkaline and acrid by being fuſed with Antimony.

Theſe Tinctures given in a proper Vehicle, and a conſiderable Doſe, are ſaid to bring away the ſerous Humours of cachectic Patients. They are alſo eſteemed good Deobſtruents in hypochondriac Maladies. *Stahl* calls that Tincture of Antimony, which is made by throwing diaphoretic Antimony, immediately after Detonation, into Spirit of Wine, and digeſting it, *Tinctura Antimonii alkalina acris*. The Doſes of theſe Tinctures are from ten to ſixty Drops.

Tinctura Aromatica.

Aromatic Tincture. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cinnamon, ſix Drams; of leſſer Cardamom Seeds freed from the Huſks, three Drams; of long Pepper and Ginger, each two Drams; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt without Heat, and then ſtrain off the Tincture.

Tinctura Aromatica, vulgo Salutifera.

The Aromatic or Salutiferous Tincture. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Calamus Aromaticus and Cinnamon, each half an Ounce; leſſer Cardamom Seeds, Angelica

lica Seeds, each three Drams; long Pepper, one Dram; *French* Brandy, two Pints. Macerate the Ingredients in the Brandy for three Days, then filter the Tincture.

These are very warm Aromatics; too much so to be given without Dilution. A Tea-spoonful or two may be taken in Wine, or any other convenient Vehicle, in Languors, Weakness of the Stomach, Flatulencies and other like Complaints.

Tinctura Balsamica.

Balsamic Tinctures. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Balsam of Copaiba, one Ounce and a half; of Balsam of *Peru*, half an Ounce; *English* Saffron, one Dram; rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint. Digest these Ingredients together, in a Sand Heat, for three Days; and then pass the Tincture through a Strainer.

This Tincture is an excellent Balsamic, both for internal and external Purposes. It is usually exhibited, in Doses of ten, twenty, or thirty Drops, in the Fluor Albus, Gleets, Cachexies, some Kinds of Asthmas and nephritic Complaints, for strengthening the Tone of the Viscera, and corroborating the nervous System in general. In cold, languid phlegmatic Habits, they have for the most Part good Effects; but where there is any Tendency to Inflammation, they are manifestly prejudicial.

Tinctura Benzoini.

Tincture of Benzoine.

Take of Benzoine, four Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint. Digest them together in a Sand Heat for three or four Days, and then decant off the Tincture.

This Tincture stands recommended in Asthmas, and other Disorders of the Lungs, in Doses of from twenty to sixty or seventy Drops. It has, however, been principally made use of externally, as a Cosmetic, for clearing and smoothing the Skin: For these Purposes, it is mixed with a large Proportion of Water, when it forms a white Liquor called Lac Virginis. If this be suffered to rest for some Time, the Benzoine precipitates, in Form of a white Magistery, (of a very pleasant Smell, and not disagreeable Taste) which, in the *Brandenburgh* Pharmacopœia, is preferred to the Flowers of Benzoine, as being free from the empyreumatic Flavour which these are generally attended with. The Precipitation is directed to be made with Rose Water.

Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cantharides bruised, two Drams; Cochineal, half a Dram; Proof Spirit, a Pint and a half. Digest them together, and afterwards filter the Tincture through Paper.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Cantharides, two Drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint and a half. Digest them together for two Days, then strain off the Liquor, and add thereto of Balsam of Capivi, an Ounce and a half; Cochineal, one Dram. Digest again in a Sand Heat for four Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

These Tinctures are the only officinal Preparations of Cantharides, designed for internal Use. They possess nearly the whole Virtues of the Fly itself. They are usually given in small Doses as Detergents in Ulcerations of the Bladder, and as stimulating Diuretics, where the Reins and genital Parts are clogged with cold sluggish Humours. They have likewise been found remarkably

ably ſerviceable in ſeminal Weakneſſes, and old Gleets; where the balſamic Medicines generally recommended have failed. They have ſometimes been uſed as ſtimulating Cordials, to provoke Venery, a Practice highly abſurd as well as dangerous. They may be given from ten to an hundred Drops in a Glaſs of Canary, or any convenient Vehicle. It is always beſt, however, to begin with the ſmalleſt Doſe, and to proceed cautiouſly, for by an injudicious Adminiſtration, they may occaſion Stranguries, Excoriations, and even Convulſions.

Tinctura Cardamomi.
Tincture of Cardamoms.
[*Lond.*]

Take of leſſer Cardamom Seeds huſked, half a Pound; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain the Tincture.

This Tincture has been in Uſe for a conſiderable Time, though now firſt received into the Diſpenſatory. It is a pleaſant, warm Cordial, and may be taken along with any proper Vehicle, from a Dram to a Spoonful or two.

Tinctura Caſtorei.
Tinctura of Caſtor. [*Lond.*]

Take of *Ruſſia* Caſtor powdered, two Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt for ten Days without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

[*Edinb.*]

Taſte of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, an Ounce and a half; rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint. Digeſt them with a gentle Heat, for four Days, and afterwards ſtrain out the Liquor.

The Tincture of Caſtor is recommended in moſt Kinds of nervous Complaints, and hyſteric Diſorders: In the latter, it ſometimes does Service, though many have complained of its proving ineffectual. The Doſe is from twenty Drops to forty, fifty, or more.

Tinctura Caſtorei Compoſita.
Compound Tincture of Caſtor.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, one Ounce; of Aſſa Fœtida, half an Ounce; of the volatile oily Spirit, one Pint. Digeſt them together in a cloſe Matraſs for ſix Days, ſhaking them frequently, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

This Tincture ſeems intended to imitate the volatile fetid Spirit of the *London* Diſpenſatory, and is undoubtedly a very efficacious Medicine to rouſe and promote the Circulation in all hyſteric Faintings and Lowneſſes, *&c.* It may be given in any convenient Vehicle, in Doſes from twenty to fifty Drops.

Tinctura Cinnamomi.
Tincture of Cinnamon. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cinnamon, an Ounce and a half; Proof Spirit a Pint. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

This Tincture poſſeſſes the aſtringent Virtues of the Cinnamon, as well as its aromatic, cordial ones; and in this reſpect it differs from the diſtilled Waters of the Spice.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani *Simplex.*
Simple Tincture of *Peruvian* Bark.
[*Lond.*]

Take of *Peruvian* Bark, four Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt and ſtrain.

A Medicine of this Kind has been for a long Time pretty much in Eſteem, and uſually kept in the Shops, though now firſt received into the Diſpenſatory. Some have employed highly rectified Spirit of Wine as a Menſtruum; which they have taken Care fully to ſaturate, by Digeſtion on a large Quantity of the Bark. Others have thought to aſſiſt the Action of the Spirit, by the Addition

Addition of a little fixed alkaline Salt; and many have given the Preference to the vitriolic Acid, which was ſuppoſed, by giving a greater Conſiſtence to the Spirit, to enable it to ſuſtain more than it would be capable of doing by itſelf; at the ſame time that the Acid improves the Medicine, by increaſing the Roughneſs of the Bark. Each of theſe Preparations have their Advantages; though for general Uſe, that here directed is the moſt convenient of any, the Proof Spirit extracting nearly all the Virtues of the Bark. It may be given from a Tea-ſpoonful to half an Ounce or an Ounce, according to the different Purpoſes it is intended to anſwer.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani *Volatilis.*
Volatile Tincture of *Peruvian* Bark.
[*Lond.*]

Take of *Peruvian* Bark, four Ounces; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Pints. Digeſt without Heat, in a Veſſel cloſe ſtopt; and afterwards ſtrain the Tincture.

This Tincture is but lightly impregnated with the Virtues of the Bark; and is ſo acrimonious, that the largeſt Doſe, which can with Safety be given of it, can contain only a very ſmall Quantity of the Subject. The Medicine nevertheleſs has its Uſes, and may be ſerviceable in ſome Caſes where the ſtronger are improper, as in Difficulty of breathing, Obſtructions, and Oppreſſions of the Breaſt. Stronger Tinctures of this Kind may be obtained by Means of dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, or the Spirit prepared with Quicklime. All the three may be employed where a large Quantity of Bark is not required, as at the Cloſe of the Cure of Intermittents, in Weakneſs of Digeſtion, attended with a cold Senſation at the Stomach, and ſome Fluxes, particularly thoſe from the Uterus, where the Circulation is languid, the Fibres relaxed, and where there is a periodical Return of ſlight feveriſh Complaints. In theſe Caſes, I have often experienced ſalutary Effects from a Tincture in dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, given to the Quantity of a Tea-ſpoonful five or ſix Times a Day, in any appropriated Vehicle.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.
Tincture of *Peruvian* Bark.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of *Peruvian* Bark in Powder, three Ounces; *Virginian* Snake-root, Gentian, each two Drams; *French* Brandy, two Pints. Let them ſteep together for four Days, and afterwards filter the Tincture.

The Subſtances here joined to the Bark, in many Caſes promote its Efficacy in the Cure of Intermittents; and not unfrequently, are abſolutely neceſſary. In ſome ill Habits, particularly where the Juices are ſluggiſh and tenacious, the Viſcera and abdominal Glands obſtructed, the Bark, by itſelf, proves unſucceſsful, if not injurious; whilſt given in Conjunction with corroborant Stomachics and Deobſtruents, it rarely fails of the due Effect. Gentian and *Virginian* Snake-root are among the beſt Additions for this Purpoſe; to which it is often neceſſary to join chalybeate Medicines alſo.

A Compoſition of this Sort is highly recommended by Dr. *Huxham*, as a powerful Cordial and Antiſeptic in low, nervous, and in putrid and malignant Fevers, in Doſes from a Dram to half an Ounce, three or four times a Day.

Tinctura Croci.
Tincture of Saffron. [*Edinb.*]

Take

Take of *Engliſh* Saffron, one Ounce; *French* Brandy, one Pint. After digeſting them for three Days, let the Tincture be ſtrained out for Uſe.

This Tincture is ſimilar in Virtue to the Saffron Wine. A ſpirituous Menſtruum is here preferred to the Wine, as a Tincture drawn therewith, retains its elegant Colour longer, and is not apt to depoſite in keeping any Part of what it had taken up from the Saffron.

Tinctura Fœtida.

Fœtid Tincture. [*Lond.*]

Take of Aſa Fœtida, four Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints. Digeſt and ſtrain.

This Tincture poſſeſſes the Virtues of the Aſa Fœtida itſelf; and may be given from ten Drops to fifty or ſixty.

Tinctura Fuliginis.

Tincture of Soot. [*Lond.*]

Take of Wood Soot, two Ounces; Aſa Fœtida, one Ounce; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt and ſtrain.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of ſhining Wood Soot, one Ounce; Aſſa Fœtida, half an Ounce; *French* Brandy, a Pint. Digeſt for four Days, and ſtrain.

Theſe Medicines are found ſerviceable, not only in hyſteric Caſes, but likewiſe in Epilepſies, and other nervous Diſorders.

Tinctura Guaiacina Volatilis.

Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum. [*L.*]

Take of Gum Guaiacum, four Ounces; volatile aromatic Spirit, a Pint and a half. Digeſt without Heat, in a Veſſel cloſe ſtopt; and afterwards let the Tincture be paſſed through a Strainer.

This is a very elegant and efficacious Tincture; the volatile Spirit excellently diſſolving the Gum, and at the ſame Time promoting its medicinal Virtue. In rheumatic Caſes, a Tea-ſpoonful, taken two or three Times a Day in any convenient Vehicle, has proved of ſingular Service. Medicines of this Kind, however, ſhould be preſcribed with Caution, as they all excite too much Heat, a Circumſtance attended with many Diſadvantages in Diſorders attended with a Sizineſs of the Juices.

Tinctura Jalapii.

Tincture of Jalap. [*Lond.*]

Take of Jalap Root, eight Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Pints. After proper Digeſtion, ſtrain off the Tincture.

This Tincture is an uſeful and mild Purgative, the Menſtruum, here employed, taking up ſo much of the gummy Parts, as corrects the griping Quality which the Reſin is attended with. It may be taken by itſelf from a Dram to half an Ounce; or mixed in ſmaller Quantities with cathartic Infuſions, or the like.

Tinctura Jalapæ.

Tincture of Jalap. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Jalap, in coarſe Powder, three Ounces; *French* Brandy, one Pint. Digeſt them in a gentle Heat for eight Days, and then ſtrain the Tincture.

In the former Edition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, Spirit of Wine was employed inſtead of the *French* Brandy now ordered; by which means the Tincture was almoſt purely reſinous, and therefore improper to be given alone: Hence it was only uſed to quicken the Operation of other Cathartics, or as a Hydrogogue mixed with an equal Quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn. As it now ſtands, it is very little different from the preceding one. In theſe Tinctures, in order as near as poſſible to aſcertain their Strength, the beſt Jalap ſhould be uſed; the inferior Sorts may be reſerved for making the *Reſina Jalapii*,

pii, which they yield in as great Perfection, though not in ſo large a Quantity, as the beſt.

Tinctura Jalapæ Compoſita.
Compound Tincture of Jalap.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Jalap, ſix Drams; black Hellebore Roots, three Drams; Juniper Berries, Guaiacum Shavings, each half an Ounce; *French* Brandy, a Pint and a half. Digeſt for three Days, and afterwards ſtrain the Tincture.

This Tincture requires to be taken in larger Quantity than either of the foregoing, if intended to act fully as a Cathartic. It may, in ſome Caſes, be employed to Advantage, in ſmall Doſes, as an Alterant.

Tinctura Japonica.
Japonic Tincture. [*Lond.*]

Take of *Japan* Earth, three Ounces; Cinnamon, two Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Pints. After proper Digeſtion, let the Tincture be paſſed thro' a Strainer.

This Tincture is of good Service in all Kinds of Defluxions, Catarrhs, Looſeneſſes, uterine Fluors, and other like Diſorders, where mild aſtringent Medicines are indicated. Two or three Tea-ſpoonfuls may be taken every now and then, in red Wine, or any other proper Vehicle.

Tinctura Laccæ.
Tincture of Gum-Lac. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gum-Lac reduced to Powder, an Ounce; Myrrh in Powder, half an Ounce; Spirit of Scurvygraſs, a Pint and a half. Digeſt them together in a Sand Heat for ſix Days, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

This Tincture is principally employed for ſtrengthening the Gums; and in Bleedings and ſcorbutic Exulcerations of them: It may be fitted for Uſe in theſe Intentions, by mixing it with Honey of Roſes, or the like. Some recommend it internally againſt ſcorbutic Complaints, and as a Corroborant in Gleets, female Weakneſſes, *&c.* Its Warmth, Pungency, and manifeſtly aſtringent bitteriſh Taſte, point out its Virtues, in theſe Caſes, to be conſiderable; tho' common Practice, among us, has not yet received it.

Tinctura Florum Martialium.
Tincture of the Martial Flowers.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the Martial Flowers, four Ounces; Proof Spirit, one Pint. Digeſt and ſtrain.

Tinctura Martis.
Tincture of Iron. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Iron Filings, three Ounces; Dulcified Spirit of Salt, two Pounds. Digeſt them together in a gentle Heat of Sand, for three Days, and then filter the Tincture.

Tinctura Martis in Spiritu Salis.
Tincture of Iron in Spirit of Salt.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Iron Filings, half a Pound; *Glauber*'s Spirit of Salt, three Pounds; rectified Spirit of Wine, three Pints. Digeſt the Iron Filings in the Spirit of Salt, without Heat, as long as the Spirit acts upon the Iron: After the Fæces have ſubſided, evaporate the Liquor to one Pound, and add thereto the vinous Spirit.

Other Tinctures of Steel have been greatly recommended, particularly thoſe of *Mynſecht* and *Lodovicus*. In the firſt the Filings of Iron are mixed and digeſted with Sal Ammoniac in Spirit of Wine, and with Cream of Tartar in the ſecond. They are all, however, no

no other than real Solutions of the Metal made in Acids, and combined with vinous Spirits. The three Tinctures here directed, differ from one another only in Strength, the Acid being the ſame in all: The firſt is the weakeſt, and the laſt the ſtrongeſt. The *Edinburgh* Pharmacopœia retains only the ſecond, which is a very ſtrong one; judging it needleſs to burthen the Shops with any more, as this may be brought down to any Degree of Weakneſs by Dilution.

All theſe Tinctures are greatly preferable to the Calces or Corci of Iron, as being not only more ſpeedy, but likewiſe more certain in their Operation: The latter, in many Caſes, paſs off through the inteſtinal Tube without Effect; whilſt the Tinctures ſcarce ever fail. A Tea-ſpoonful or two may be taken two or three times a Day, in any proper Vehicle.

Tinctura Melampodii.

Tincture of Melampodium, or black Hellebore. [*Lond.*]

Take of black Hellebore Roots, four Ounces; Cochineal, two Scruples; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt them together, and afterwards filter the Tincture through Paper.

Tinctura Hellebori Nigri.

Tincture of black Hellebore. [*Edinb.*]

Take of black Hellebore Roots, four Ounces; Cochineal, half a Dram; bruiſe and pour on them a Quart of *French* Brandy. Digeſt for three Days, then filter the Tincture.

This is perhaps the beſt Preparation of Hellebore when deſigned for an Alterative, the Menſtruum here employed, extracting the whole of its Virtues. It has been found, from Experience, particularly ſerviceable in uterine Obſtructions; in ſanguine Conſtitutions, where Chalybeates are hurtful, it ſcarce ever fails of exciting the menſtrual Evacuations, and removing the ill Conſequences of their Suppreſſion. So great is the Power of this Medicine, that wherever, from an ill Conformation of the Parts, or other Cauſes, the expected Diſcharge does not ſucceed upon the Exhibition of it; the Blood, as Dr. *Mead* has obſerved, is ſo forcibly propelled, as to make its Way through other Paſſages. A Tea-ſpoonful of the Tincture may be taken twice a Day, in warm Water, or any other convenient Vehicle.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh. [*Lond.*]

Take of Myrrh, three Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Pints. After due Digeſtion, ſtrain off the Tincture. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Myrrh, an Ounce and a half; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Digeſt them together in a Sand Heat for ſix Days; then ſtrain off the Tincture.

Rectified Spirit extracts all that Part of the Myrrh, in which its peculiar Smell and Taſte reſide, *viz.* the Reſin; and Proof Spirit diſſolves almoſt the whole of the Drug except its Impurities.

Tincture of Myrrh is recommended internally for warming the Habit, attenuating viſcid Juices, ſtrengthening the Solids, opening Obſtructions, particularly thoſe of the uterine Veſſels, and reſiſting Putrefaction. *Boerhaave* greatly eſteems it in all languid Caſes, proceeding from ſimple Inactivity; in thoſe female Diſorders which are occaſioned by an aqueous, mucous, ſluggiſh Indiſpoſition of the Humours, and a Relaxation of the Veſſels; in the Fluor Albus, and all Diſeaſes ariſing from a like Cauſe. The Doſe is from fifteen Drops to forty or more.

Tinctura

Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes.
Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Myrrh in Powder, two Ounces; Hepatic Aloes in Powder, one Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints. Digeſt the Myrrh with the Spirit in a Sand Heat for eight Days; then add the Aloes, and continue the Digeſtion for two Days longer; after which let the Tincture be ſtrained off.

The Myrrh is prudently ordered to be firſt digeſted in the Spirit by itſelf; for if the Aloes was put in along with it, the Menſtruum would ſo load itſelf with the latter, as ſcarce at all to act on the Myrrh. This Tincture is principally intended for external Applications.

Tinctura Rhabarbari Spirituoſa.
Spirituous Tincture of Rhubarb.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Rhubarb, two Ounces; leſſer Cardamom Seeds huſked, half an Ounce; Saffron, two Drams; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture for Uſe.

Tinctura Rhei amara.
Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Rhubarb, one Ounce; Gentian Root, a Dram and a half; *Virginian* Snakeroot, one Dram; Cochineal, one Scruple; *French* Brandy, one Pint. Digeſt for two Days, and then ſtrain the Tincture.

This Tincture may likewiſe be made with Mountain Wine.

Tinctura Rhei Dulcis.
Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.
[*Edinb.*

Take of choice Rhubarb, two Ounces; leſſer Cardamoms, half an Onnce; *French* Brandy, two Pints. Digeſt for two Days; and then, having ſtrained out the Tincture, add to it four Ounces of white Sugar Candy in Powder, and digeſt again until the Sugar is diſſolved.

Theſe Tinctures are deſigned rather as Stomachics and Corroborants, than as Purgatives: Spirituous Liquors excellently extract thoſe Parts of the Rhubarb in which the two firſt Qualities reſide, and the additional Ingredients conſiderably promote their Efficacy. In Weakneſs of the Stomach, Indigeſtion, Laxity of the Inteſtines, Diarrhœas, colicky and other like Complaints, theſe Medicines are frequently of good Service: The ſecond is alſo, in many Caſes, an uſeful Addition to the *Peruvian* Bark, in the Cure of Intermittents, particularly in cachectic Habits, where the Viſcera are obſtructed. In theſe Intentions, a ſpoonful or two may be taken for a Doſe, and occaſionally repeated.

Tinctura Saturnina.
Saturnine Tincture. [*Lond.*]

Take of Sugar of Lead, of green Vitriol, each two Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints. Reduce the Salts ſeparately into a Powder; then add the Spirit, and digeſt them together without Heat: Afterwards filter the Tincture through Paper.

Tinctura Antiphthiſica.
Antiphthiſical Tincture. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Sugar of Lead, an Ounce and a half; Vitriol of Iron, an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Let a Tincture be extracted without Heat.

The reducing of the Salts *ſeparately* into Powder, and performing the Digeſtion *without Heat*, are very neceſſary Circumſtances; for if the

the Ingredients are attempted to be pulverized together, they will grow ſoft and almoſt liquid; and if Heat is made uſe of, ſcarce any Tincture will be obtained.

Theſe Tinctures are ſometimes given from twenty to thirty Drops, for reſtraining immoderate Secretions, particularly the colliquative Sweats attending hectic Fevers and phthiſical Diſorders, whence the Name *Antiphthiſical Tincture*. But, as I am bound by no Authorities whatever, I think it my Duty to declare, that I eſteem it a very dangerous Medicine, if given in Doſes ſufficient to anſwer any Purpoſe. And I have known it excite exceſſive Gripes, exceſſive Faintings, and Weakneſs; all which are the known Effects of Lead taken internally.

Tinctura Senæ.

Tincture of Sena. [*Lond.*]

Take of Raiſins ſtoned, ſixteen Ounces; Sena, one Pound; Caraway Seeds, one Ounce and a half; leſſer Cardamoms huſked, half an Ounce; Proof Spirit, one Pint. Digeſt without Heat, and then ſtrain the Tincture.

Tinctura Senæ compoſita, vulgo Elixir Salutis.

Compound Tincture of Sena, commonly called Elixir of Health. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Sena, two Ounces; choice Rhubarb, one Ounce; ſweet Fennel Seeds, Juniper Berries, Guaiacum Shavings, each half an Ounce; *French* Brandy, three Pints. Digeſt for the Space of four Days; then ſtrain off the Tincture, and add to it four Ounces of powdered Sugar Candy.

Both theſe Tinctures are uſeful Carminatives and Cathartics, eſpecially to thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to the Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors; they oftentimes relieve flatulent and colicky Complaints, where the common Cordials have little Effect. The Guaiacum, in the laſt of the above Formulæ, is a very uſeful Ingredient, as it is found to have very good Effects when joined with Purgatives; two Drams of Sena, infuſed in half a Pint of Decoction of Guaiacum, work as briſkly as three Drams infuſed in plain Water, and with greater Eaſe to the Patient. Several Preparations ſomewhat reſembling theſe, wherein Jalap, Scammony, or other purgative Ingredients are employed to quicken their Operation, have been offered to the Public under the Name of *Daffy's Elixir*, by which an immenſe Sum of Money has been got by the Dealers in it. What has contributed to the Succeſs of this Medicine is, the Propenſity of great Numbers to Drams; which immediately afford ſome Relief in Lowneſs and Flatulencies, whatever bad Effects they may afterwards have. And it muſt be confeſſed, that the cathartic Ingredients render it leſs prejudicial, than it would be without them. It may be conſidered as a Purgative Uſquebaugh. It is a proper Purge for Drunkards, and is a great Favourite of old Women habituated to Drams: But can anſwer no good End, but what may be much better provided for by Means leſs pernicious.

Tinctura Serpentariæ.

Tincture of Snakeroot. [*Lond.*]

Take of *Virginian* Snakeroot, three Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of *Virginian* Snakeroot, two Ounces; Cochineal, a Dram; Plague Water, two Pints. Digeſt them in a gentle Heat for three Days,

Days, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

The Proof Spirit in the firſt, extracts the whole Virtues of the Root, and may be taken to half an Ounce or more. The ſecond ſeems intended as an Alexipharmic in malignant Fevers, and is very well contrived for that Purpoſe. It ought, however, to be uſed with Caution, as it too frequently happens, that a ſimple inflammatory Fever, by the unjudicious Uſe of heating Medicines, is converted into one of the worſt Kind.

Tinctura Stomachica.

Stomach Tincture. [*Lond.*]

Take of Raiſins ſtoned, four Ounces; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Caraway Seeds, leſſer Cardamoms huſked, Cochineal, each two Drams; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt without Heat, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

This is a moderately warm ſtomachic Tincture. It may be taken without any Vehicle, in the Quantity of half an Ounce or an Ounce.

Elixir Stomachicum.

Stomachic Elixir. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gentian Root two Ounces; Orange Peel, one Ounce; *Virginian* Snakeroot, half an Ounce; Cochineal, half a Dram; *French* Brandy, two Pints. Macerate the Ingredients for three Days, then filter the Tincture.

This Tincture is ſimilar to the *Tinctura Amara*, but ſomewhat warmer and leſs pleaſant, by the Addition of the Snakeroot. It is a good ſtomachic Bitter. The Uſe of theſe Kinds of Medicines is too often miſapplied, and by being taken as Whetters in a Morning, promote ſometimes the pernicious Habit of drinking ſpirituous Liquors.

Tinctura Styptica.

Styptic Tincture. [*Lond.*]

Take of green Vitriol calcined, one Dram; *French* Brandy (ſuch as has acquired a yelloviſh Tinge from the Caſk) two Pints. Mix them together, that the Spirit grow black; then paſs it through a Strainer.

Any Spirit, that has gained an Impregnation from the Oak Caſks, which theſe Liquors are generally kept in, or from other Vegetable Aſtringents, will ſtrike the black Colour, which is conſidered as a Criterion of the Goodneſs of this Tincture, as well as *French* Brandy; and this will not do it without ſuch Aſſiſtance. The Title of this Tincture expreſſes its medicinal Intention. The celebrated *Styptic of Helvetius* (which is ſaid to be the ſame with that of *Eaton*) differs from it no otherwiſe, than in being more operoſe in Compoſition. They are recommended both for internal Uſe, and for reſtraining external Hæmorrhages: Their Virtues depend not ſo much on the Iron, as on the Menſtruum.

Tinctura Succini.

Tincture of Amber. [*Edinb.*]

Take of yellow Amber, two Ounces; dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, one Pint. Digeſt them with a gentle Heat in a Sand Bath for four Days, then filter the Tincture.

This is a very elegant Preparation of Amber, of a grateful balſamic Taſte, and fragrant Smell. *Boerhaave*, *Hoffman*, and others, ſtrongly recommend it in Diſorders proceeding from a lax State of the Solids, and Debility of the nervous Syſtem; in Suppreſſions of the menſtrual Diſcharge, the Fluor Albus, ſeminal Gleets, rheumatic Complaints, and ſome Kinds of Epilepſies. It is directed to be taken from ten to a hundred Drops, in *Canary* or other rich Wine. In this Preſcription

ſcription, the alkaline Liquor ordered by *Hoffman* is omitted, as not only uſeleſs, but injurious to the Virtues of the Medicine; and dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, an excellent Menſtruum for the Amber, is employed inſtead of the rectified Spirit.

Tinctura Sudorifica.
Sudorific Tincture.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of *Virginian* Snakeroot, ſix Drams; Cochineal, *Engliſh* Saffron, each two Drams; Opium, one Scruple; Spirit of Mindererus, one Pint. Digeſt them together in a gentle Heat for three Days, and then paſs the Tincture through a Strainer.

This, as its Name imports, is a powerful Sudorific, but a very dangerous Medicine in Fevers. *Sydenham*'s Method of treating Fevers is uſed like Probity, *laudatur & alget*, praiſed, but ſeldom practiſed; whilſt that of *Morton*, which conſiſts in the Exhibition of fiery Sudorifics, is preferred to it, tho' the Theory on which it is founded has been long exploded. I have frequently known a Cold, or very ſlight Fever, exalted into one very dangerous and fatal by the Uſe of ſuch Medicines. But I don't recollect a ſingle Inſtance of a Fever cured by hot Sudorifics, which I had not Reaſon to believe would have terminated ſpontaneouſly without them. And I am very certain, that the Cuſtom, ſo prevalent among the Unwary, of exhibiting Sudorifics, or Sweats, as they are called, in the Beginning of Fevers, cauſes more Gain to the Practiſers of Phyſic, than half the Diſtempers which would otherwiſe afflict Mankind. The Uſe of this Medicine, therefore, and others of the like Intentions, requires the utmoſt Judgment and Caution; and, even with theſe, is ſeldom of any great Service to the Patient, whatever it may be to the Preſcriber, or Diſpenſer.

Tinctura Sulphuris.
Tincture of Sulphur.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint; Hepar Sulphuris (that is, a Mixture of Sulphur and fixt alkaline Salt fuſed together) four Ounces. Grind the Hepar into Powder whilſt hot from the Fire, add to it the Spirit, and digeſt in a moderate Heat for twenty-four Hours; then pour off the Tincture from the Fæces.

This Tincture is of a rich Gold Colour, a hot aromatic Taſte, and a particular, not ungrateful Smell. Its Virtues are thoſe of a warm attenuating, aperient, and anti-acid Medicine. Some have recommended it as a laſt Reſort in Phthiſes and Ulcerations of the Lungs; but in theſe Caſes it promiſes little Service, and has been ſometimes found prejudicial. The Doſe is from ten to ſixty Drops: It is moſt commodiouſly taken in *Canary* or other rich Wines.

Tinctura Salis Tartari.
Tincture of Salt of Tartar.

Take of pure Salt of Tartar, ſix Ounces. Melt it in a Crucible until it acquires a red Colour; pulverize it whilſt hot, and immediately pour upon it, in a ſtrong long-necked Matras, as much rectified Spirit of Wine as will ſtand three or four Inches above it: Digeſt for ſeveral Days, in a pretty ſtrong Sand Heat, that a Tincture may be obtained.

Pure Alcohol does not diſſolve alkaline Salts: Hence the Quantity of Salt of Tartar taken up in this Tincture will be in Proportion as the rectified Spirit happens to be more or leſs loaded with Phlegm. A Tincture of this kind, where common Spirit is uſed, has been called

called from the celebrated Dr. *Harvey*, who recommended it, *Tinctura Salis Tartari Harviana*. In this the Lixivium of the Salt is conſiderably ſtronger than in the firſt. They are ſaid to operate both by Sweat and Urine, and to be excellent Aperients, in cachectic, uterine, and dropſical Diſorders. The laſt is alſo recommended in external Applications as an efficacious Detergent. The preſent Practice, however, takes little Notice of them, nor does the firſt, as formerly, hold any Place as an Officinal.

Tinctura Tolutana.
Tincture of Balſam of Tolu.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Balſam of Tolu, an Ounce and a half; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Digeſt in a Sand Heat, until the Balſam is diſſolved; and then ſtrain the Tincture.

This Solution of Balſam of Tolu poſſeſſes all the Virtues of the Balſam itſelf. It may be taken internally againſt rheumatic Pains, ſeminal and other Weakneſſes, in the Doſe of a Tea-ſpoonful or two, in any convenient Vehicle. Mixed with the plain Syrup of Sugar, it forms an elegant balſamic Syrup.

Tinctura Valerianæ Simplex.
Simple Tincture of Valerian.
[*Lond.*]

Take of wild Valerian Root, four Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Pints. After due Digeſtion, ſtrain off the Tincture.

The Root ought to be reduced into fine Powder, otherwiſe the Spirit will not ſufficiently extract its Virtues. The Tincture proves of a deep Colour, and conſiderably ſtrong of the Valerian; though it has not been found to anſwer ſo well in the Cure of epileptic Diſorders, as the Root in Subſtance exhibited in the Form of Powder or Bolus. The Doſe of the Tincture is, from half a Spoonful to one or two Spoonfuls.

Tinctura Valerianæ Volatilis.
Volatile Tincture of Valerian.
[*Lond.*]

Take of wild Valerian Root, four Ounces; volatile aromatic Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt without Heat, in a Veſſel cloſely ſtopt, and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture.

This ſhould ſeem to be a very good Medicine in thoſe Caſes which are uſually called nervous, and particularly in Conſtitutions that abound with an Acid.

Tinctura Veratri.
Tincture of Veratrum, or white Hellebore. [*Lond.*]

Take of white Hellebore Root, eight Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Pints. Digeſt them together, and filter the Tincture through Paper.

This Tincture is ſometimes uſed for acuating Cathartics, &c. and as an Emetic in apoplectic and maniacal Diſorders. It may likewiſe be ſo managed as to prove a powerful Alterative and Deobſtruent, in Caſes where milder Remedies have little Effect. But a great Deal of Caution is requiſite in its Uſe: The Doſe, at firſt, ought to be only a few Drops; if conſiderable, it proves violently emetic or Cathartic.

Balſamum Guaiacinum.
Balſamum of Guaiacum. [*Lond.*]

Take of Gum Guaiacum, one Pound; Balſam of *Peru*, three Drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints and a half. Digeſt till the Gum is diſſolved, and then ſtrain off the Balſam.

This Compoſition is a Medicine of conſiderable Efficacy. It warms

and ſtrengthens the Habit, and promotes inſenſible Perſpiration; and hence becomes ſerviceable in rheumatic, ſcorbutic, and ſcrophulous Diſorders, particularly where the Patient is of a cold phlegmatic Temperament; as alſo in Gleets and in other ill Conſequences of a weak relaxed State of the Solids. Twenty or thirty Drops may be taken two or three times a Day or oftener, in any proper Vehicle.

Elixir Guaiacinum.

Elixir of Guaiacum. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gum Guaiacum in Powder two Ounces; Balſam of *Peru*, two Drams; volatile aromatic Spirit, one Pint. Digeſt them in a Phial cloſely ſtopt for ſix Days, ſhaking it frequently. Strain off the Tincture, and add thereto one Dram of eſſential Oil of Saſſafras.

This Compoſition was formerly intitled *Elixir Polychreſtum.* As it now ſtands, it differs very little from the volatile Tincture of Guaiacum of the *London* Diſpenſatory. It powerfully warms the Habit, and may be given to Advantage in rheumatic Caſes, where the febrile Symptoms are abated.

Balſamum Commendatoris.

Baume de Commandeur.

Take of dry *Peruvian* Balſam, one Ounce; Storax in the Tear, two Ounces; Benjamin, three Ounces; Socotorine Aloes, Myrrh, Olibanum, Angelica Roots, St. *John's* Wort Flowers, each half an Ounce; Spirit of Wine, two Pounds eight Ounces by Weight. Let them ſtand together in the Sun during the Dog-Days, in a Glaſs Veſſel, cloſely ſtopt; and afterwards ſtrain out the Balſam through a Linen Cloth.

This Medicine has been much celebrated abroad under the above Title, and has alſo with us been of conſiderable Uſe in private Families. There are, I believe, at leaſt twenty people in *London*, who get a comfortable Subſiſtence by ſelling it as an Arcanum, under various Names and Titles, ſuch as *Wade's Balſam*, *Friars Balſam*, *Jeſuits Drops*, &c. Two or three have had the Impudence to obtain Patents for it, although *Pomet* publiſhed the Receipt, in his Hiſtory of Drugs many Years ago. It ſtands greatly recommended, externally, for cleanſing and healing Wounds, and Ulcers, even of the cancerous Kind, for diſcuſſing cold Tumours, allaying gouty, rheumatic, and other old Pains and Aches; and likewiſe internally, for warming and ſtrengthening the Stomach and Inteſtines, expelling Flatulencies, and relieving colicky Complaints. Outwardly, it is applied cold on the Part with a Feather; inwardly, a few Drops are taken at a Time, in Wine or any other convenient Vehicle.

Balſamum Traumaticum.

Traumatic, or Vulnerary Balſamum. [*Lond.*]

Take of Benzoine, three Ounces; Storax ſtrained, two Ounces; Balſam of Tolu, one Ounce; Socotorine Aloes, half an Ounce; Rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints. Digeſt, that the Gums may, as much as poſſible, be diſſolved; and then ſtrain off the Balſam for Uſe.

This is an elegant Reform of the preceding Compoſition, conſiderably more ſimple, yet not inferior in Efficacy.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Benzoine powdered, three Ounces; Balſam of *Peru*, one Ounce and a half; Hepatic Aloes in Powder, half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints. Digeſt them in a Sand Heat

Heat, for the Space of four Days, and then ſtrain the Balſam.

This is a farther Contraction of the *Baume de Commandeur*, without any Injury to it as a Medicine, at leaſt with Regard to the Purpoſes for which the Title ſhews it deſigned.

Elixir Aloes.

Elixir of Aloes. [*Lond.*]

Take of Tincture of Myrrh, two Pints; Socotorine Aloes, Saffron, each three Ounces. Digeſt them together, and ſtrain off the Elixir.

Elixir Proprietatis. [Edinb.]

Take of Myrrh in Powder, two Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints. Digeſt them in a Sand Heat for four Days, then add of Socotorine Aloes in Powder, one Ounce; *Engliſh* Saffron, an Ounce. Continue the Digeſtion for two Days longer, ſuffer the Fæces to ſubſide, and pour off the clear Elixir.

This is the *Elixir Proprietatis* of *Paracelſus*, improved with regard to the Manner of Preparation. The Myrrh, Saffron, and Aloes, have been uſually directed to be digeſted in the Spirit together; by this Method, the Menſtruum ſoon loads itſelf with the latter, ſo as ſcarce to take up any of the Myrrh; whilſt a Tincture extracted firſt from the Myrrh, readily diſſolves a large Quantity of the others.

This Medicine is greatly recommended, and not undeſervedly, as a warm Stimulant and Aperient. It ſtrengthens the Stomach and other Viſcera, cleanſes the firſt Paſſages from tenacious Phlegm, opens Obſtructions in the remoter Veſſels, and promotes all the natural Secretions; its continued Uſe has frequently done good Service in cachectic and icteric Caſes, uterine Obſtructions, and other like Diſorders; particularly in cold, pale, phlegmatic Habits. The Doſe may be from twenty Drops to a Teaſpoonful, two or three Times a Day.

Elixir Proprietatis Vitriolicum.

Elixir Proprietatis with dulcified Spirit of Vitriol. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Myrrh in Powder, two Ounces; Socotorine Aloes in Powder, an Ounce; *Engliſh* Saffron, half an Ounce; dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, a Pint and a half. Digeſt them in a gentle Sand Heat, for the Space of ſix Days; and having then ſuffered the Fæces to ſubſide, pour off the clear Elixir.

This Elixir poſſeſſes the general Virtues of the preceding, and is preferred to it in hot Conſtitutions, and where the Juices tend to a putreſcent State.

Different Writers have recommended various Methods of making this celebrated Medicine: *Helmont* employed an alkaline Menſtruum, as in the Vinum Aloeticum Alkalinum: *Crollius* uſed the Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell; which was attended with the Inconvenience of rendering the Ingredients leſs ſoluble in the rectified Spirit. *Boerhaave* gives a particular Proceſs, where the Myrrh, Aloes, and Saffron are digeſted in twenty Times their own Weight of diſtilled Vinegar. This he ſtrongly recommends, as aperient, diuretic, and ſudorific, when taken in proper Doſes internally; and as an excellent Detergent and Antiſeptic in the Cure of putrid Ulcers, Gangrenes, *&c.* when applied externally. They are all undoubtedly Medicines of conſiderable Efficacy, and may be kept prepared with different Menſtrua, to be varied according to the Intention of Cure, or the Conſtitution of the

Patient. But in those Distempers, where the Blood is too much broke, in large Bleedings or the Hemorrhoids, or where the Humours are in too violent a Motion, they are by no Means proper but hurtful.

Elixir Paregoricum.

Paregoric Elixir. [*Lond.*]

Take of Flowers of Benzoine, Opium strained, each one Dram; Camphor, two Scruples; essential Oil of Aniseeds, half a Dram; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints. Digest and strain.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Flowers of Benzoine, and *English* Saffron, of each three Drams; crude Opium, two Drams; of the volatile aromatic Spirit, one Pint. Digest them for four Days in a close stopt Phial, and shake it frequently. To the strained Liquor add half a Dram of Oil of Aniseed; mix it by shaking the Bottle.

This Elixir was originally prescribed under the Title of *Elixir Asthmaticum*, which it did not ill deserve; none of the officinal Compositions being equal to it in that Intention. It excellently allays the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing; and yet at the same time opens the Breast, and gives greater Liberty of breathing: The Opium procures (as it does by itself) a temporary Relief from the Symptoms; whilst the other Ingredients tend to remove the Cause, and prevent their Return. It is given to Children, against the Chin-cough, *&c.* from five Drops to twenty; to Adults, from twenty to an hundred. Half an Ounce, by Measure, contains about a Grain of Opium. The Menstruum employed in the second of these Prescriptions seems to improve the Virtues of the Medicine; perhaps also the Omission of the Camphor may cause it to sit easier on the Stomach.

Elixir Pectorale.

Pectoral Elixir. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Balsam of Tolu, two Ounces; Balsam of *Peru*, one Ounce; Flowers of Benzoine, *English* Saffron, each half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints. Digest them in a Sand Heat for three Days, and then strain off the Elixir.

The Title of this Medicine expresses its Virtues.

Elixir Vitrioli Acidum.

Acid Elixir of Vitriol. [*Lond.*]

Take of the aromatic Tincture, one Pint; strong Spirit (called Oil) of Vitriol, four Ounces. Mix them together, and after the Fæces have subsided, filter the Elixir through Paper.

This Preparation was originally taken from *Mynsicht*, and has been usually distinguished by his Name. It is here prepared in a somewhat different Manner from that directed by the Author, and in other Books of Pharmacy; the Oil of Vitriol and Spirit of Wine being there first mixed together, and then digested upon Aromatics: When thus managed, the Acid disables the Spirit from extracting the Virtues of the Aromatics, and indeed, when added to the Tincture, as here ordered, it precipitates great part of what the Spirit had before taken up.

Elixir Vitrioli Mynsichti.

Mynsicht's Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of Cinnamon, Ginger, Cloves, each three Drams; Calamus Aromaticus, one Ounce; Galangal an Ounce and a half; Sage, Mint, each half an Ounce; Cubebs, Nutmegs, each two Drams; Aloes Wood, Citron Peel, each one Dram.

Reduce these Ingredients into a Powder, to which add, of Sugar Candy, three Ounces; Spirit of Wine, a Pint and a half; Oil of Vitriol, one Pint. Digest them together for twenty Days, and then filter the Tincture for Use.

Elixir of Vitriol is accounted an excellent Stomachic and Corroborant in Weaknesses, Loss of Appetite, and Decays of Constitution, accompanied with slow febrile Symptoms, brought on by Irregularities or succeeding the Suppression of Intermittents by the *Peruvian* Bark. It has happily succeeded in several Cases of this Kind, where Bitters and Aromatics had failed. By this Medicine Mr. *Fuller*, Author of the *Medicina Gymnastica*, was recovered from a most deplorable Decay of Constitution, particularly of the Stomach, and continual Reachings to vomit for some Time. Though, from a Return afterwards into the same Irregularities, which was driving away the Hippo by spirituous Liquors, he relapsed and died. It restrains Hemorrhages; and does good Service in the true Scurvy, and several Disorders attended with a putrescent State of the Fluids. It may be given from ten to thirty or forty Drops in any convenient Vehicle, once, twice, or thrice a Day, at such Times as the Stomach is most empty.

Elixir Vitrioli Dulce.
Sweet Elixir of Vitriol.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the aromatic Tincture, one Pint; dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, eight Ounces by Weight. Mix them together.

This is designed for Persons whose Stomach is too weak to bear the foregoing acid Elixir; to the Taste, it is gratefully aromatic, without any perceptible Acidity. The dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, here directed, occasions little or no Precipitation upon adding to it the Tincture.

Elixir Vitrioli.
Elixir of Vitriol. [*Edinb.*]

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, two Pints, dropping into it by little at a Time, of Oil of Vitriol, six Ounces. Digest them in a Sand Bath, with a very gentle Heat, for three Days; then add of Cinnamon an Ounce and half; Ginger, an Ounce; Leaves of dried Peppermint, half an Ounce. Continue the Digestion in the same Degree of Heat for three Days, and then filter the Elixir in a Glass Funnel.

This Preparation is not very different from *Viganis*'s Elixir of Vitriol. It proves a very elegant and grateful Stomachic, similar to the foregoing sweet Elixir: A Teaspoonful of either, taken two or three Times a Day, has in many Cases produced happy Effects.

Elixir Myrrhæ Compositum.
Compound Elixir of Myrrh.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Extract of Savin, one Ounce; Tincture of Castor, one Pint. Tincture of Myrrh, half a Pint. Digest them together, and then strain the Elixir.

This Preparation is a Medicine of great Efficacy in all uterine Obstructions, and in hypochondrical Cases, promotes the Menses, the Expulsion of the Fœtus, and the Lochia. It may be given from five Drops to twenty, or thirty, or more, in Penny royal Water, or any other suitable Vehicle.

Elixir Sacrum. [Edinb.]

Take of choice Rhubarb cut small, ten Drams; Socotorine Aloes in Powder, six Drams; lesser Cardamom, half an Ounce; *French*

Brandy, two Pints. Digeſt for two Days, and then ſtrain the Elixir.

Eſſentia Odorifera.

Odoriferous Eſſence.

Take of Muſk, ten Grains; Civet, five Grains; Balſam of *Peru*, twelve Drops; Oil of Cloves, four Drops; Oil of Rhodium, two Drops, Salt of Tartar, half a Dram; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Ounces. Digeſt them together in a cloſe Veſſel, with a Heat equal to that of the Sun in Summer, for ſeveral Days; and afterwards pour off the Eſſence for Uſe.

This is a very high Perfume; a ſingle Drop of it gives a fine Flavour to many Ounces of other Liquors.

Guttæ Vitæ.

Drops of Life.

Take of Opium, four Ounces; Saffron, one Ounce; Virginian Snakeroot, Cochineal, each half an Ounce; Nutmegs, Zedoary, each two Ounces; Camphor, one Ounce; Tincture of diaphoretic Antimony, one Pint; Water, two Pints. Digeſt the Opium with the Water in a ſcalding Heat, till as much as poſſible of it is diſſolved, and paſs the Solution through a Strainer. Digeſt the other Ingredients in the Antimonial Tincture for three or four Days. Mix both Liquors together, let them ſtand in Digeſtion for two Days longer, and after the Fæces have ſubſided, pour off the clear for Uſe.

This Medicine has been recommended as preferable to the common Opiates, and leſs apt to leave a Nauſea on the Stomach: The Doſe is from ten Drops to forty or fifty.

CHAP. XVII.

MIXTURÆ.

MIXTURES.

Julepum e Camphora.

Julep of Camphor. [*Lond.*]

TAKE of Camphor, one Dram; double refined Sugar, half an Ounce; boiling Water, one Pint. Grind the Camphor firſt with a little rectified Spirit of Wine, until it grows ſoft; and afterwards with the Sugar, till they are perfectly mixed: Then add the Water by little and little, let the Mixture cool in a cloſe Veſſel, and laſtly, paſs it through a Strainer.

This is the moſt convenient Way of mingling Camphor with aqueous Liquors. The Julep taſtes ſtrong of the Camphor, and may be given, in Caſes where this Drug is proper, in the Doſe of a Spoonful or two.

Julepum e Creta.

Chalk Julep. [*Lond.*]

Take of the whiteſt Chalk prepared, one Ounce; double refined Sugar, ſix Drams; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Water, two Pints. Mix them together.

This Julep is deſigned for Heartburns and other like Diſorders ariſing from acid Juices in the firſt Paſſages, and alſo a mild Reſtringent in alvine Fluxes. The Uſe of the Gum is to give a greater Degree of Conſiſtence to the Water, and enable it to keep the powdered Chalk ſuſpended; and likewiſe to ſoften and obtund the thin acrimonious Humours.

Julepum

Julepum Moſchi.

Muſk Julep. [*Lond.*]

Take of Damaſk Roſe-water, ſix Ounces by Meaſure; Muſk, twelve Grains; double refined Sugar, one Dram. Grind the Sugar and the Muſk together, and gradually add to them the Roſe-Water.

This Julep is often preſcribed in the laſt Stages of Fevers, in Tremors, Subſultus Tendinum, &c. Muſk is undoubtedly both a Cordial and Antiſpaſmodic, but where any conſiderable Service is expected from it, it anſwers beſt in Doſes from half a Scruple to half a Dram, given in Subſtance.

Emulſio Camphorata.

Camphorated Emulſion.

Take of Camphor, half a Dram; ſweet Almonds, N° ſix, beat them in a Marble Mortar till they are intimately mixed; then pour upon them by Degrees half a Pint of Pennyroyal-Water. To the ſtrained Liquor add half an Ounce of white Sugar.

By this Method of uniting Camphor with aqueous Liquors, its Pungency is ſo conſiderably abated, that it may be taken in Caſes where it is proper, without Offence to the Stomach.

Emulſio Communis.

Common Emulſion. [*Lond.*]

Take of ſweet Almonds blanched, one Ounce; Gum Arabic, half an Ounce; double refined Sugar, ſix Drams; Barley-Water, two Pints. Diſſolve the Gum in the Barley-Water warmed; as ſoon as the Water is grown thoroughly cold, pour it by little at a Time upon the Almonds and Sugar, firſt beat together, continuing to grind the whole, that the Liquor may grow milky; after which, it is to be paſſed through a Strainer.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of ſweet Almonds blanched, an Ounce; white Sugar, two Drams; ſimple Cinnamon Water, one Ounce; common Water, two Pints. Beat the Almonds in a Marble Mortar, and gradually pour on them the common Water, working the whole well together. Then ſtrain off the Liquor, and add to it the Cinnamon Water and the Sugar.

If three Drams of Gum Arabic be previouſly diſſolved in the Water, the Preparation is called *Emulſio Arabica*, the *Arabic Emulſion*.

Theſe Liquors are principally made uſe of for diluting and obtunding acrimonious Humours; particularly in Heat of Urine and Stranguries, ariſing either from a natural Sharpneſs of the Juices, or the Operation of Cantharides or other irritating Medicines; in theſe Caſes, they are to be drank frequently, in the Quantity of half a Pint or more at a Time.

Lac Ammoniaci.

Milk of Ammoniacum. [*Lond.*]

Take of Gum Ammoniacum. two Drams; ſimple Penny-royal Water, half a Pint. Grind the Ammoniacum with the Water in a Mortar, until the Gum is diſſolved.

This Liquor is employed with good Succeſs for attenuating tough Phlegm, and promoting Expectoration, in humoural Aſthmas, Coughs, and Obſtructions of the Viſcera. It may be given in Doſes of an Ounce or two, and occaſionally repeated.

Several other gummy reſinous Bodies,

Bodies, as Myrrh, may by a like Treatment be excellently fitted for medicinal Purpoſes; their whole Subſtance being thus diſſolved into an uniform milky Liquor.

Spiritus Vini ſus Camphoratus.
Camphorated Spirit of Wine.
[*Lond.* and *Edinb.*]

Take of Camphor, two Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine two Pints. Mix them together, that the Camphor may be diſſolved.

This Solution of Camphor is employed chiefly for external Uſes, againſt rheumatic Pains, paralytic Numbneſſes, Inflammations, for diſcuſſing Tumours, preventing Gangrenes, or reſtraining their Progreſs.

CHAP. XVIII.

SYRUPI.

SYRUPS.

SYRUPS were formerly conſidered as Medicines of Conſequence; at preſent they are chiefly regarded as convenient Vehicles for Medicines of greater Efficacy; and made uſe of for ſweetening Draughts and Julleps, for reducing the lighter Powders into Boluſſes, Pills, or Electuaries, and other like Purpoſes. Some likewiſe may not improperly be conſidered as Medicines themſelves; as thoſe of Saffron and Buckthorn Berries.

General Rules for preparing Syrups.

I.

The Sugar, employed for Syrups made without Coction, ſhould firſt be boiled with Water to a Candy Conſiſtence, obſerving to clarify it with the Whites of Eggs, and by Deſpumation; otherwiſe Sugar double refined ſhould be made Uſe of.

II.

In the *London* Pharmacopœia, only the pureſt or double refined Sugar is allowed.

III.

Where the Weight of the Sugar is not expreſſed, twenty-nine Ounces thereof are to be taken to every Pint of Liquor. The Sugar is to be reduced into Powder, and diſſolved in the Liquor by the Heat of a Water Bath, unleſs ordered otherwiſe. [*L.*]

Although in the Formulæ of the ſeveral Syrups, a double Weight of the Sugar to that of the Liquor is directed, yet leſs will generally be ſufficient. Firſt therefore diſſolve in the Liquor an equal Weight of Sugar, then gradually add ſome more in Powder, till a little remains undiſſolved at the Bottom, which is to be afterwards incorporated by ſetting the Syrup in a Water Bath. [*E.*]

IV.

Copper Veſſels, unleſs they are well tinned, ſhould not be employed in the making of acid Syrups, or ſuch as are compoſed of the Juices of Fruits. [*E.*]

V.

The Syrup, when made, is to be ſet by till next Day: If any ſaccharine Cruſt appears upon the Surface take it off. [*L.*]

VI.

All the Rules laid down for making Decoctions are likewiſe to be obſerved in the Decoctions for Syrups. Vegetables, both for Decoctions and Infuſions, ought to be dry, unleſs they are expreſsly ordered otherwiſe. [*L.*]

Syrupus ex Allio.

Syrup of Garlic. [*Lond.*]

Take of Garlic ſliced, one Pound; boiling Water, two Pints. Macerate them in a cloſe Veſſel for twelve Hours; then ſtrain off the Liquor, and diſſolve in a proper Quantity of Sugar, ſo as to make a Syrup.

This Syrup is occaſionally made uſe of for attenuating viſcid Phlegm, and promoting Expectoration in humoral Aſthmas, and Oppreſſions of the Breaſt: In theſe Caſes, it proves a Medicine of conſiderable Efficacy, though a very unpleaſant one: It taſtes and ſmells ſtrong of the Garlic.

Syrupus ex Althæa.

Syrup of Marſhmallows.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Marſhmallow Roots freſh, one Pound; double refined Sugar, four Pounds; Water, one Gallon. Boil the Water with the Roots to one half: When grown thoroughly cold, pour off and preſs out the Decoction, and ſet it by for a Night to ſettle: Next Morning pour off the Liquor, and adding to it the Sugar, boil the whole to the Weight of ſix Pounds.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Marſhmallow Roots, three Ounces; Water, ſix Pints. Boil them together till a third Part of the Water is evaporated, adding towards the End of the Decoction, an Ounce of Liquorice, and an Ounce and a half of *Engliſh* Maidenhair. Then ſtrain out the remaining Decoction, and ſuffer it to reſt for ſome Time. Pour off the clear Liquor from the Sediment, and boil it with the ſix Pounds of white Sugar over a gentle Fire, keeping the Matter continually ſtirring, till it becomes a Syrup, which may alſo ſupply the Place of the *Pectoral Syrup*.

No great Efficacy can be expected from any Quantity of this Syrup that can be taken for a Doſe. It is uſed, however, not improperly, to ſweeten emollient Decoctions or Infuſions, principally thoſe intended to make Gravel or a Stone to paſs off with Eaſe.

Syrupus e Corticibus Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange Peel.

[*Lond.*]

Take of the yellow Rind of *Seville* Orange Peel freſh, eight Ounces; boiling Water, five Pints. Macerate them for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel; next Morning, ſtrain out the Liquor, and diſſolve in it the proper Quantity of Sugar for making it into a Syrup.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of the Yellow Rind of Orange Peel freſh, ſix Ounces; boiling Water, three Pints. Infuſe them for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel, then ſtrain the Liquor, let it ſtand to ſettle, and having poured it off clear from the Sediment, diſſolve therein twice its Weight of white Sugar, ſo as to make it into a Syrup without boiling.

In making this Syrup, it is particularly neceſſary, that the Sugar be previouſly powdered, and diſſolved in the Infuſion with as gentle a Heat as poſſible, to prevent the Exhalation of the volatile Parts of the Peel. With theſe Cautions, the Syrup proves a very elegant and agreeable one, poſſeſſing great Share of the fine Flavour of the Orange Peel.

Syrupus Balſamicus.

Balſamic Syrup. [*Lond.*]

Take of Balſam of Tolu, eight Ounces; Water, three Pints. Boil them for two or three Hours in a circulatory Veſſel, or at leaſt in

a long-necked Matras having its Mouth lightly covered. When grown cold, ſtrain out the Liquor, and mix therewith a proper Quantity of Sugar to make it into a Syrup.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of the Syrup of Sugar, juſt made, and warm from the Fire, two Pounds; Tincture of Balſam of Tolu, one Ounce. When the Syrup has grown almoſt cold, ſtir into it the Tincture, by little at a Time, agitating them well together, till perfectly united. The Mixture is then to be kept in the Heat of a Water Bath until the Spirit has exhaled.

The Intention of the Contrivers of the two foregoing Proceſſes ſeems to have been ſomewhat different. In the firſt, the more ſubtile and fragrant Parts of the Balſam, are extracted from the groſſer reſinous Matter, and alone retained in the Syrup: The other Syrup contains the whole Subſtance of the Balſam in larger Quantity. They are both moderately impregnated with the agreeable Flavour of the Balſam.

In ſome Pharmacopœias, an elegant Syrup of this Kind is prepared from a Tincture of Balſam of *Peru*, with Roſe-Water and a proper Quantity of Sugar.

Syrupus Caryophyllorum Rubrorum.

Syrup of Clove-July-Flowers.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Clove-July-Flowers, freſh gathered, and freed from the Heels, three Pounds; boiling Water, five Pints. Macerate them for a Night in a Glaſs or glazed earthen Veſſel, then ſtrain off the Liquor, and diſſolve therein a due Proportion of Sugar to make it into a Syrup.

[*Edinb.*]

One Pound of the Flowers is to be infuſed in three Pints of Water, and the Syrup made as above, without boiling.

This Syrup is of an agreeable Flavour, and a fine red Colour; and for theſe, it is chiefly valued.

Syrupus Croci.

Syrup of Saffron. [*Lond.*]

Take of Saffron Wine, one Pint; double refined Sugar, twenty five Ounces. Diſſolve the Sugar in the Wine, ſo as to make a Syrup thereof.

This is a Cordial, and a very agreeable Syrup, and of Uſe in Medicine; as a ſufficient Doſe of the Saffron, to anſwer ſome good Purpoſe, may be thus given at once.

Syrupus Cydoniorum.

Syrup of Quinces. [*Lond.*]

Take of Quince Juice, depurated, three Pints; Cinnamon, one Dram; Cloves, Ginger, each half a Dram; red Port Wine, one Pint; double refined Sugar, nine Pounds. Digeſt the Juice with the Spices, in the Heat of Aſhes, for ſix Hours; then adding the Wine, paſs the Liquor through a Strainer; and afterwards diſſolve in it the Sugar, ſo as to make a Syrup.

This Syrup is a very agreeable, mild, cordial Reſtringent; and in ſome Kinds of Looſeneſs and Diſorders of the Stomach, may be either taken by itſelf, in the Quantity of a Spoonful or two at a Time, or employed to ſweeten aſtringent Medicines, or take off the diſagreeable Flavour of others.

Syrupus Kermeſinus.

Syrup of Kermes. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Juice of Kermes Grains, one Pound; white Sugar, two Pounds. Make them into a Syrup without Heat.

The Syrup of Kermes, which is brought

brought to us ready made, from the Southern Parts of *France*, is to be preferred; especially if it has been prepared without Heat.

This Syrup is of an agreeable Taste, and a fine red Colour. It is accounted cordial and corroborant, and supposed to be particularly serviceable in Weakness, and other disorders of pregnant Women.

Syrupus e Succo Limonum.
Syrup of Lemon Juice.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the Juice of Lemons, suffered to settle till the Fæces have subsided, and afterwards strained, two Pints; double refined Sugar, fifty Ounces. Dissolve the Sugar in the Juice, so as to make a Syrup thereof.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Lemon Juice depurated, one Pound; white Sugar, two Pounds. Make them into a Syrup according to Art, without boiling.

After the same Manner are prepared,

Syrupus e Succo Mororum.
Syrup of Mulberries. [*L.*]
Syrupus e Succo Fructus Rubi Idæi.
Syrup of Raspberries. [*L.*]

All these are very pleasant, cooling Syrups, and in this Intention are occasionally made Use of, in Draughts and Juleps, for quenching thirst, abating Heat, &c. in bilious or inflammatory Distempers. They are sometimes likewise employed in Gargarisms for Inflammations of the Mouth and Tonsils.

Syrupus e Meconio, sive Diacodion.
Syrup of Meconium, or Diacodium.
[*Lond.*]

Take of white Poppy Heads dried, and cleared from the Seeds, three Pounds and a half; Water, six Gallons. Cut the Heads, and boil them in the Water, stirring them now and then to prevent their burning, till only about one third Part of the Liquor remains, which will be almost entirely soaked up by the Poppies. Then remove the Vessel from the Fire, strongly press out the Decoction, and boil it down to about four Pints: Strain it whilst hot, first through a Sieve, and afterwards through a fine woollen Cloth; and set it by for a Night, that the Fæces may subside. Next Morning, pour the Liquor off clear, and boil it with six Pounds of double refined Sugar, until the Weight of the whole is nine Pounds, or a little more, that it may become a Syrup of a proper Consistence.

Syrupus Papaveris Albi, seu de Meconio, vulgo Diacodion.
Syrup of white Poppies, or of Meconium, commonly called Diacodium. [*Edinb.*]

Take of white Poppy Heads, just ripe, and moderately dried, fourteen Ounces; boiling Water, one Gallon. Let these be steeped together for a Night, and then boiled until half the Liquor is wasted: Strain, and strongly press out the Remainder, and boil it, with the Addition of four Pounds of white Sugar, to the Consistence of a Syrup.

The Author of the *Pharmacopœia Reformata* remarks, that, notwithstanding all the Care which the Committee have taken about this Syrup, it will still greatly differ in its Strength. For in some Seasons the Poppy Heads will contain more Opium in Proportion to their Weight than in others; nor will the different Skill of the Operator, and certain Circumstances in the Operation

Operation itſelf, contribute a little to render this Syrup unequal in Strength. He therefore propoſes to diſſolve a certain Quantity of purified Opium, well ſeparated from its reſinous Parts, in a certain Quantity of the white Syrup, or rather in ſome Water to be boiled down to a certain Pitch, and then made into a Syrup with a ſufficient Quantity of Sugar, without any farther boiling. In my own Opinion, this Syrup and all others of the ſame Kind are of very little Uſe in Medicine; becauſe all the Ends it can anſwer are much better provided for by crude Opium. The *Syrupus é Meconio*, or *Diacodium*, is, indeed, more readily taken by Children; but to theſe it is very ſeldom proper to give it. And, beſides, this Circumſtance tempts Nurſes to exhibit it frequently to Children in order to compoſe them, to their utter Deſtruction. It is given to Children, in Doſes of two or three Drams; to Adults, from half an Ounce to an Ounce and upwards, for obtunding acrimonious Humours, eaſing Pain, procuring Reſt, and anſwering the other Purpoſes of Opiates.

Syrupus Papaveris Erratici.

Syrup of wild Poppies. [*Lond.*]

Take of wild Poppy Flowers freſh, four Pounds; boiling Water, four Pints and and a half. Pour the Water on the Poppies, ſet them over the Fire, and frequently ſtir them, until the Flowers are thoroughly moiſtened: As ſoon as they have ſunk under the Water, let the whole be ſet by to ſteep for a Night: Next Day pour off, and preſs out the Liquor, and ſet it by for a Night longer to ſettle: Afterwards add the proper Quantity of double refined Sugar to make it into a Syrup.

This Syrup has been recommended in Diſorders of the Breaſt, Coughs, ſpitting of Blood, Pleuriſies, and other Diſeaſes, both as an Emollient, and as an Opiate. It is one of the lighteſt of the opiate Medicines, and in this Reſpect ſo weak, that ſome have doubted of its having any anodyne Quality.

Syrupus Pectoralis.

Pectoral Syrup. [*Lond.*]

Take of *Engliſh* Maidenhair dried, five Ounces; Liquorice, four Ounces; boiling Water, five Pints. Macerate them for ſome Hours, and then ſtrain out the Liquor, and, with a proper Quantity of double refined Sugar, make it into a Syrup.

The Title of this Compoſition, expreſſes its medical Intention: It is ſuppoſed to ſoften acrimonious Humours, allay tickling Coughs, and promote the Expectoration of tough Phlegm.

Syrupus e Floribus Paralyſis.

Syrup of Cowſlips. [*Lond.*]

This is made from Cowſlip Flowers, after the ſame Manner as the Syrup of Clove-July-Flowers.

It has been ſuppoſed ſerviceable in nervous Diſorders; its agreeable Flavour recommends it to the Patient, though at preſent there are few who ſuppoſe it to poſſeſs any ſingular Virtues.

Syrupus Roſarum Solutivus.

Solutive Syrup of Roſes. [*Lond.*]

Take the Liquor that remains after the Diſtillation of ſix Pounds of Damaſk Roſes; of double refined Sugar, five Pounds. Having preſſed out the Liquor from the Roſes, boil it down to three Pints, and ſet it by for a Night to ſettle; next Morning, pour it off clear

clear from the Sediment, and adding the Sugar, boil the Mixture to the Weight of ſeven Pounds and a half.

[*Edinb.*]

This Syrup is made from a double Infuſion of freſh gathered pale Roſes after the ſame Manner as the Syrup of wild Poppies.

The Liquor remaining after the Diſtillation of Roſes is as proper for making this Syrup as a freſh Infuſion of the Flowers: For the Diſtillation only collects, and preſerves for other Uſes, thoſe volatile Parts of the Roſe, which are diſſipated in the Air, whilſt the Infuſion is boiling to its Conſiſtence. This Syrup is an agreeable and mild Purgative for Children, in the Doſe of half a Spoonful, or a Spoonful. It likewiſe proves gently laxative to Adults, and does good Service in coſtive Habits, and is often added in Preſcription to cathartic Decoctions and Infuſions.

Syrupus de Roſis Siccis.

Syrup of dry Roſes. [*Edinb.*]

Take of red Roſes, half a Pound; white Sugar, four Pounds; boiling Water, four Pints; infuſe the Roſes in the Water for a Night, then boil them a little, ſtrain out the Liquor, and, adding to it the Sugar, boil them to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.

This Syrup is ſuppoſed to be mildly aſtringent: But is principally valued on account of its red Colour.

Syrupus Sce liticus.

Syrup of Squills. [*Lond.*]

Take of Vinegar of Squills, a Pint and a half; Cinnamon, Ginger, each one Ounce; double refined Sugar, three Pounds and a half. Steep the Spices in the Vinegar for three Days; then ſtrain out the Liquor, and add the Sugar, ſo as to make a Syrup thereof.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Vinegar of Squills, two Pints; white Sugar, four Pounds; Make them into a Syrup without boiling.

The Spices in the firſt of theſe Compoſitions ſomewhat alleviate the Offenſiveneſs of the Squills, though not ſo much as to prevent the Medicine from being diſagreeable. It is uſed chiefly in Doſes of a Spoonful, or two, for attenuating viſcid Phlegm, and promoting Expectoration, which it does very powerfully.

Syrupus de Sena et Rhea.

Syrup of Sena and Rhubarb.

[*Edinb.*]

Take two Ounces of Currants, and four Pints of Water: Boil them to the Conſumption of one fourth. Put to the Decoction while hot, of Sena Leaves, two Ounces; Rhubarb in Slices, one Ounce; and of bruiſed Ginger, two Drams. Infuſe them for one Night in a cloſe Veſſel, then ſtrain. Let the Fæces ſubſide, and add to the clear Liquor three Pounds and a half of white Sugar. Boil it over a gentle Fire to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.

This Syrup is deſigned chiefly as a Purgative for Children; but is not a very agreeable one, nor, among us, often made uſe of; for, Rhubarb is eaſily given to young Children in Powder or Infuſion, and the Taſte of it cannot be rendered agreeable to them by any ſweetening.

Syrupus Simplex.

The Simple Syrup. [*Lond.*]

Diſſolve in Water ſo much double refined Sugar as will make it into a Syrup.

Syrupus

Syrupus Sacchari.

Syrup of Sugar. [*Lond.*]

Take of white Sugar, Water, each equal Quantities. Boil them into a Syrup.

Theſe Preparations are plain liquid Sweets, void of Flavour or Colour. They are convenient for ſundry Purpoſes where theſe Qualities are not wanted, or would be exceptionable.

Syrupus e Spina Cervina.

Syrup of Buckthorn. [*Lond.*]

Take of the Juice of ripe and freſh Buckthorn Berries, one Gallon; Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmegs, each one Ounce; double refined Sugar, ſeven Pounds. Set the Juice by for ſome Days, to ſettle; then paſs it through a Strainer, and in ſome Part thereof macerate the Spices. Boil the reſt of the Juice, adding towards the End, that Part in which the Spices were macerated, firſt paſſed through a Strainer: This Part of the Proceſs muſt be ſo managed, that the whole Liquor may be reduced to four Pints. Laſtly, put in the Sugar, and make the Mixture into a Syrup.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of the Juice of ripe Buckthorn Berries, depurated, ſix Pounds; white Sugar, four Pounds. Eſſential Oil of Cloves, one Dram. Boil the Juice with the Sugar, over a gentle Fire, to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup; and whilſt it continues warm, mix therewith the eſſential Oil, previouſly ground with a little Sugar.

In whatever Manner Syrup of Buckthorn be made, it will always have a very diſagreeable Taſte. It is a briſk Cathartic, and is particularly eſteemed for purging off the Water in a Dropſy; and is often added to laxative Decoctions, Infuſions, Solutions, and Glyſters, in order to quicken their Operation. The Doſe is an Ounce, or more, if given alone. The principal Inconveniencies attending its Uſe, is, that it occaſions a Thirſt and Dryneſs of the Mouth and Fauces, and ſometimes violent Gripes: Both theſe may be prevented, by drinking liberally of Water-gruel, or other warm Liquids, during the Operation.

Syrupus Violarum.

Syrup of Roſes. [*Lond.*]

Take of Violets freſh, and well coloured, two Pounds; boiling Water five Pints. Macerate them for a whole Day, in a Glaſs, or, at leaſt, a glazed earthen Veſſel; then pour out the Liquor, and paſs it through a thin Linen Cloth, carefully avoiding even the lighteſt Preſſure: Afterwards adding the due Proportion of Sugar, make it into a Syrup.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of March Violets freſh, one Pound; boiling Water, three Pints. Steep together for a Night, in an earthen Veſſel cloſe covered: Then ſtrain out the Liquor, and diſſolve in it twice its Weight of white Sugar, ſo as to make a Syrup without boiling.

This Syrup is of a very agreeable Flavour, and in the Quantity of a Spoonful or two, proves to Children gently laxative. It is apt to loſe, in Keeping, the elegant blue Colour for which it is chiefly valued.

Syrupus Zingiberis.

Syrup of Ginger. [*Lond.*]

Take of Ginger cut into thin Slices, four Ounces; boiling Water, three Pints. Macerate them for ſome Hours, then ſtrain out the Liquor, and make it into a Syrup with a proper Quantity of double refined Sugar.

[*Edinb.*]

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Ginger ſliced and bruiſed, three Ounces; boiling Water, three Pints. Macerate them for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel; then ſuffer them to boil ſlightly, ſtrain and depurate the Liquor, and make it into a Syrup with twice its Weight of fine Sugar.

This is an agreeable and moderately aromatic Syrup, lightly impregnated with the Flavour and Virtues of the Ginger.

CHAP. XIX.

MELLA et OXYMELITA.

HONEYS and OXYMELS.

Mel Ægyptiacum. [*Lond.*]

TAKE of Verdegris, reduced into a very ſubtile Powder, five Ounces; Honey, fourteen Ounces by Weight; Vinegar, ſeven Ounces by Meaſure. Boil theſe Ingredients together, over a gentle Fire, till they have acquired a due Conſiſtence and a reddiſh Colour. On keeping this Mixture for ſome Time, the thicker Part falls to the Bottom; the thinner, which floats on the Top, is called *Mel Ægyptiacum.*

Unguentum Ægyptiacum. [Edinb.]

Take of Verdegris, finely Powdered, five Ounces; Honey, fourteen Ounces; Vinegar, ſeven Ounces. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Conſiſtence of an Ointment.

Theſe Preparations are deſigned only for external Uſe, for cleanſing and deterging Ulcers, and keeping down fungous Fleſh: They are ſerviceable alſo in venereal Ulcerations of the Mouth and Tonſils. If, for particular Purpoſes, they ſhould be wanted more acrid, they may be occaſionally rendered ſo by ſhaking the Veſſel, ſo as to mix up the thick Matter at the Bottom (which contains greateſt Part of the Verdegris) with the upper thin one.

Mel Elatines.

Honey of Fluellin. [*Lond.*]

Take of the depurated Juice of Fluellin, four Pints; clarified Honey, four Pounds. Boil them to a due Conſiſtence.

I have never known this uſed in any Intention whatever. The Virtues may be learned from thoſe of the *Veronica Fœmina.*

Mel Helleboratum.

Honey of Hellebore.

[*Lond.*]

Take of the Roots of white Hellebore dried and ſliced, one Pound; of clarified Honey, three Pounds; of Water, four Pints. After ſteeping the Roots three Days in the Water, boil them a little while; then boil the Liquor, well preſſed out and ſtrained, with the Honey to a due Conſiſtence.

This partakes pretty ſtrongly of the Virtues of the white Hellebore, and may be given in maniacal Caſes. I have known it excite very violent Efforts to vomit, when added to Glyſters, in which it may ſometimes be a proper Ingredient.

Mel Roſaceum.

Honey of Roſes. [*Lond.*]

Take of red Roſe-Buds freed from the Heels, and haſtily dried, four Ounces; boiling Water, three Pints; clarified Honey, five Pounds. Steep the Roſes in the Water for ſome Hours, then ſtrain off the Liquor, mix with it the Honey, and boil them to a due Conſiſtence.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of red Roſes dried, half a Pound; boiling Water, four Pints; clarified Honey, four Pounds. Steep the Roſes in the Water for a Night, then ſtrain out the Liquor, add to it the Honey, and boil the Mixture to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

This Preparation is not unfrequently made Uſe of, as a mild cooling Detergent, particularly in Gargariſms for Ulcerations and Inflammations of the Mouth and Tonſils.

Mel Solutivum.

Solutive Honey. [*Lond.*]

Take the Liquor remaining after the Diſtillation of ſix Pounds of Damaſk Roſes; Cummin Seeds bruiſed a little, one Ounce; brown Sugar, four Pounds; Honey, two Pounds. Having preſſed out the Liquor, boil it to three Pints; adding, towards the End, the Seeds tied up in a Linen Cloth. Then put in the Sugar and Honey, and boil down the Mixture to the Conſiſtence of thin Honey.

This Compoſition is very well contrived for the Purpoſe expreſſed in its Title. It is principally employed in laxative Glyſters; and hence brown Sugar is here allowed; whilſt, for all other Uſes, the double refined is directed.

Oxymel ex Allio.

Oxymel of Garlic. [*Lond.*]

Take of Garlic cut in Slices, an Ounce and a half; Carraway Seeds, ſweet Fennel Seeds, each two Drams; clarified Honey, ten Ounces by Weight; Vinegar, half a Pint. Boil the Vinegar for a little Time, with the Seeds bruiſed, in a glazed earthen Veſſel; then add the Garlic, and cover the Veſſel cloſe; when grown cold, preſs out the Liquor, and diſſolve in it the Honey, by the Heat of a Water Bath.

This Oxymel is recommended for attenuating viſcid Juices, promoting Expectoration, and the fluid Secretions in general. It is doubtleſs a Medicine of conſiderable Efficacy, though very unpleaſant, the Flavour of the Garlic prevailing, notwithſtanding the Addition of the aromatic Seeds.

Oxymel Pectorale.

Pectoral Oxymel. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Elecampane Roots, an Ounce; *Florence* Orris Roots, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniacum, one Ounce; Vinegar, a quarter of a Pint; clarified Honey, eight Ounces; Water, two Pints. Let the Roots cut and bruiſed, be boiled in the Water till a Pint is waſted; then ſtrain off the Liquor, and add to it the Gum Ammoniacum, previouſly diſſolved in the Vinegar, and the Honey: Mix the whole together by gently boiling them.

This promiſes fair to be an excellent Pectoral and Expectorant; and muſt therefore be very good in Aſthmas and Coughs, and wherever a viſcid Phlegm abounds. Two or three Spoonfuls may be taken every Night and Morning, and continued for ſome Time.

Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squils. [*Lond.*]

Take of clarified Honey, three Pounds; Vinegar of Squills, two Pints. Boil them in a glazed earthen Veſſel, over a gentle Fire, to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of clarified Honey, four Pounds; Vinegar of Squills, two Pints,

Pints. Boil them together to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.

Oxymel of Squills is an uſeful Aperient, Detergent, and Expectorant; and of great Service in humoural Aſthmas, Coughs, and other Diſorders, where thick Phlegm abounds. It is given in Doſes of two or three Drams, along with ſome aromatic Water, as that of Cinnamon, to prevent the Nauſea which it would otherwiſe be apt to excite. In large Doſes it proves emetic.

Oxymel Simplex.

Simple Oxymel. [*Lond. & Edinb.*]

Take of clarified Honey, two Pounds; Vinegar, one Pint. Boil them in a glazed earthen Veſſel over a gentle Fire to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup.

This ſimple Preparation is not inferior in Efficacy to many more elaborate Compoſitions. It is an agreeable, mild, cooling, ſaponaceous, detergent, and attenuating Medicine. It is often uſed in cooling, detergent Gargariſms, and not unfrequently as an Expectorant.

CHAP. XX.

PULVERES.

POWDERS.

General Rules for making Powders.

I.

PARTICULAR Care ought to be taken that nothing carious, decayed, or impure, be mixed in the Compoſition of Powders: The Stalks, and corrupted Parts of Plants, are to be ſeparated. [*E.*]

II.

The dry Aromatics ought to be ſprinkled, during their Pulverization, with a few Drops of any proper Water. [*E.*]

III.

For light, dry Subſtances, it is convenient to oil the Mortar a little, or occaſionally add a Drop or two of ſweet Oil. This prevents the finer Powder from flying about, does not hinder the Subject from pulverizing freely, or occaſion the Preparation to grow mouldy in keeping, which aqueous Liquors do.

IV.

The moiſter Aromatics may be dried, with a very gentle Heat, before they are committed to the Mortar. [*E.*]

V.

Gums, and ſuch other Subſtances as are difficultly pulverable, ſhould be pounded along with the drier ones, that they may paſs the Sieve together.

VI.

No Part ſhould be ſeparated for Uſe, until the whole Quantity put into the Mortar has paſſed the Sieve, and the ſeveral Siftings been mixed together; for thoſe Parts of one and the ſame Subject, which Powder firſt, may prove different, at leaſt in Degree of Efficacy, from the reſt.

Powders are to be prepared only in ſmall Quantities at a Time, and kept in Glaſs Veſſels very cloſely ſtopt. [*E.*]

Pulvis Antilyſſus.

Powder againſt the Bite of a mad Dog. [*Lond.*]

Take of Aſh-coloured Ground Liver Wort, two Ounces; of black Pepper, one Ounce. Beat them together into a Powder.

This is the celebrated Remedy for the Bite of a mad Dog. I have never yet known it experienced in Man, except where other Methods have been tried at the same Time; but I frequently have known it given to Dogs, and not often with Success. I have also been well informed, that a Man near *Smithfield*, another at *Northampton*, and another at *Bury St. Edmunds*, all took this Medicine from the first, with the utmost Caution and Regularity, and yet all died mad. It was originally taken Notice of by *Dampier*, the celebrated Traveller, and was published many Years ago by Sir *Hans Sloane* in the Philosophical Transactions. The Dose is a Dram and a half for four Mornings together. Previous Bleeding is recommended, and dipping in cold Water every Morning fasting for a Month afterwards.

Pulvis Ari compositus.

Compound Powder of Arum.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Arum Root, fresh dried, two Ounces; yellow Water Flag-Roots, Burnet Saxifrage Roots, each one Ounce; Crabs Eyes prepared, Cinnamon, each half an Ounce; Salt of Wormwood, two Drams. Beat them into a Powder, which is to be kept in a close Vessel.

[*Edinb.*]

Taste of Arum Roots newly dried, two Ounces; Calamus Aromaticus, Burnet Saxifrage Roots, each one Ounce; Crabs Eyes prepared, half an Ounce; Cinnamon, three Drams; Salt of Wormwood, two Drams. Mix, and make them into a Powder, according to Art.

This Composition was originally intended for a Stomachic; And in cold sluggish Temperaments, where viscid Phlegm and crude acid Juices abound in the first Passages, it proves a very serviceable one; dissolving and promoting the Expulsion of the noxious Humours, exciting Appetite, and opening Obstructions, not only of the Viscera, but likewise of the remoter Glands; whence it becomes useful in scorbutic Cases also: The Dose is from one Scruple to two. It is best when fresh made: In keeping, it is apt to grow mouldy, and lose of its Efficacy; the Arum Root in particular soon loses the Pungency in which its Virtue resides.

Pulvis e Bolo compositus sine Opio.

Compound Powder of Bole without Opium. [*Lond.*]

Take of Bole Armenic, or *French* Bole, half a Pound; Cinnamon, four Ounces; Tormentil Root, and Gum Arabic, of each three Ounces; Long Pepper, half an Ounce. Reduce these Ingredients into Powder.

Pulvis e Bolo compositus cum Opio.

Compound Powder of Bole with Opium. [*Lond.*]

Take of Opium strained, three Drams. Dry it a little, so as to render it easily pulverable; and add it to the foregoing Species, that they may all beat into a Powder together.

This Powder with Opium, is an elegant Reform of the Species of *Fracastorius*'s Confection, commonly called *Diascordium*; consisting only of such of the Ingredients of that Composition, as are most conducive to the Intention for which it is at present prescribed. Forty-five Grains of the Powder contain one of Opium.

The Powder is directed to be kept without Opium, for Cases where the Assistance of that soporific Drug is not wanted. It is a warm, glutinous Astringent; and in

in Fluxes, or other Diſorders, where Medicines of this Claſs are proper, generally does good Service. It may be given in Doſes of a Scruple, or half a Dram, and occaſionally repeated.

Pulvis e Ceruſſa compoſitus.
Compound Powder of Ceruſſe.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Ceruſſe, five Ounces; Sarcocolla, one Ounce and a half; Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce.

This Compoſition is the *Trochiſci Albi* of Razi, brought back to its original Simplicity with regard to the Ingredients, and without the needleſs Trouble of making it into Troches. It is employed for external Purpoſes; as in Collyria, Lotions, and Injections, for repelling hot acrimonious Humours; and in Inflammations.

Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum compoſitus.
Compound Powder of Crabs Claws.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the Tips of Crabs Claws prepared, one Pound; Pearls prepared, red Coral prepared, each three Ounces. Mix them together.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of red Coral prepared, an Ounce; black Tips of Crabs Claws prepared, two Ounces. Mix, and make them into a Powder.

The Virtue of theſe Powders, if they have any, is owing to the calcareous Earth they contain, abſorbing Acidities in the *Primæ Viæ*. Hence, in all thoſe Complaints where they are of any Service, Chalk alone, as a purer abſorbent Earth, is much more efficacious. They have been often exhibited in Fevers, under the Notion of Alexipharmacs and Sudorifics, from a Suppoſition, that thoſe Diſorders are occaſioned by a latent Acid; and, though this Theory is now exploded, the Practice built upon it is, in good Meaſure, ſtill continued. Infants at the Breaſt, indeed, are not unfrequently thrown into febrile Diſtempers, from a Redundancy of acid Humours; and in theſe Caſes, the abſorbent Powders are undoubtedly of Uſe; but in the Fevers of Adults, it ſcarce ever happens that they can be of any Service. So far are Abſorbents from being uſeful here, that Subſtances of a directly contrary Quality, mild acidulous Liquors, are in general the moſt ſucceſsful Remedies, wherever the *Vis Vitæ* is not too far depreſſed; and, where it is, the inſipid indolent Earths can contribute nothing to ſupport or raiſe it.

Pulvis Bezoardicus.
Bezoardic Powder. [*Lond.*]

Take of compound Powder of Crabs Claws, one Pound; Oriental Bezoar prepared, one Ounce. Mix them together.

Bezoar has hitherto been an Ingredient in the foregoing Compoſition; though, notwithſtanding the Addition it made to the Price, it added nothing to the Virtue of the Medicine. The College have therefore very prudently directed an abſorbent Powder, without this coſtly Article; and compoſed another, diſtinguiſhed by its Name, for the Uſe of thoſe who expect any particular Virtues from it.

Pulvis Contrayervæ compoſitus.
Compound Powder of Contrayerva.
[*Lond.*]

Take of compound Powder of Crabs Claws, a Pound and a half; Contrayerva Root, five Ounces. Make them into a Powder.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Contrayerva Root, ſix

Drams; *Virginian* Snakeroot, two Drams; *Engliſh* Saffron, a Dram; compound Powder of Crabs Claws, ſeven Drams. Make them into a Powder.

I am far from thinking this Medicine any Improvement on the *Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum Compoſitus.* The beſt Character that can be given of the laſt is, that it is innocent; but the Contrayerva, in this, renders it dangerous, and in many Caſes of fatal Conſequence; becauſe it increaſes Heat, when there was before too much; and may excite a ſymptomatical Sweat, which is always prejudicial, inſtead of one that is critical and ſalutary. It may, however, be of ſome Uſe, to continue or promote a critical *Diaphoreſis*, when Nature has ſhewn the Neceſſity for it, by exciting it ſpontaneouſly. But in all Caſes we ſhould be aſcertained that the Sweat is critical, before we attempt to increaſe or continue it; and then there is ſeldom any occaſion for ſuch Helps.

Pulvis ad Epilepticos de Gutteta dictus.

Powder againſt the falling Sickneſs.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of the Roots of wild Valerian and Piony, each equal Parts. Mix and make them into a Powder.

This is the *Pulvis de Gutteta* of former Diſpenſatories, ſtript of its numerous and uſeleſs Ingredients. Perhaps it would be ſtill better were even the Piony Root left out; for if one Ingredient is better than another, why ſhould the Efficacy of that be impaired by adding one more inſignificant? It may be given in Doſes from half a Dram to a Dram frequently repeated.

Pulvis e Myrrha compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Myrrh.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Rue Leaves dried, Dittany of *Crete*, Myrrh, each an Ounce and a half; Aſa fœtida, Sagapenum, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, Opopanax, each one Ounce. Beat them together into a Powder.

This is a Reform of the *Trochiſci e Myrrha*, a Compoſition contrived by Razi againſt Uterine Obſtructions. The making the Powder into Troches was very unneceſſary, ſince the Medicine is never uſed in that Form. The Powder may be taken in any convenient Vehicle, or made into Boluſſes, from a Scruple to a Dram or more, two or three Times a Day.

Pulvis ad Partum.

Powder to promote Delivery.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Borax, half an Ounce; Caſtor, Saffron, each a Dram and a half; Oil of Cinnamon, eight Drops; Oil of Amber, ſix Drops. Beat the Species together into a Powder, to which add the Oils, and mix the whole well together.

This Medicine is excellent for promoting Delivery, where forcing Medicines are proper, and no Hæmorrhage is apprehended. The Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram, or ſo much as can be conveniently taken up at once on the Point of a Knife. It ſhould be kept in a very cloſe Veſſel, otherwiſe it will ſoon loſe a conſiderable Deal of its more valuable Parts.

Pulvis e Scammonio compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Scammony.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Scammony, four Ounces; Calcined Hartſhorn prepared, three Ounces. Grind them diligently together into a Powder.

This Powder is ſubſtituted for that of Cornachini; the calcined Hartſhorn

Hartſhorn being here ſuppoſed to divide the Scammony, and thereby promote its Virtues equally well with the Cream of Tartar and Diaphoretic Antimony. See the Remarks on the following Article.

Pulvis Cornachini.
Cornachine Powder.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Diaphoretic Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and Scammony, each a like Quantity; and make thereof a Powder.

This and the *Pulvis Comitis Warwicenſis* only differ in the Proportion of the Ingredients to each other. The latter is directed with two Ounces of ſulphurated Scammony, one Ounce of diaphoretic Antimony, and half an Ounce of the Cryſtals of Tartar. In other Diſpenſatories, alſo, the Proportion of the Ingredients in the *Pulvis Cornachini* differs from that in this. I eſteem it one of the beſt Shop Cathartics we have. But the Preſcriber may extemporaneouſly alter the Proportion of the Ingredients, according to the different Intentions he has in View. Thus, if he intends it ſhould act principally upon the Stomach and Inteſtines, the Proportion of the Scammony ſhould be large. It is very probable that the Cryſtals or Cream of Tartar may open the Scammony, be impregnated with ſome of its Virtues, convey them into the Blood, and thus make them operate in the urinary Paſſages. When, therefore, the Preſcriber intends, that the Medicine ſhould act in this Manner, he will do well to increaſe the Proportion of the Cream or Cryſtals of Tartar. Experience has taught me, that diaphoretic Antimony is not the inert Calx it is now faſhionable to repreſent it. On the contrary, it will operate powerfully, and with great Effect, if judiciouſly adminiſtered. In the preſent Caſe, it is not unlikely, that the diaphoretic Antimony may open the Scammony more than the Cryſtals of Tartar could do; and lead it thus opened into the moſt remote Series of Veſſels and Glands, whence, it may do more Service than in the inteſtinal Tube. But, reaſoning apart, I know for certain, that not only this Medicine, but many other Cathartics operate very differently, and with very different Effects, when mixed with diaphoretic Antimony from what they do without it.

Pulvis e Sena compoſitus.
Compound Powder of Sena.

Take of Sena, Cryſtals of Tartar, each two Ounces; Scammony, half an Ounce; Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, each two Drams. Powder the Scammony by itſelf; and all the other Ingredients together; then mix them.

Pulvis Diaſennæ. [Edinb.]

Take of Sena, Cream of Tartar, each two Ounces; Scammony, Ginger, each half an Ounce. Make them into a Powder.

Theſe Powders are given as Cathartics, in the Doſe of two Scruples, or a Dram. The Spices are added, not only to divide, but to warm the Medicine, and make it ſit eaſier on the Stomach. The Scammony is uſed as a Stimulus to the Sena; the Quantity of the latter neceſſary for a Doſe, when not aſſiſted by ſome more powerful Material, being too bulky to be conveniently taken in this Form.

Pulvis Sternutatorius.
Sternutatory Powder. [*Lond.*]

Take of Aſarum, Marjoram, Marum Syriacum Leaves dried, Lavender Flowers dried, each equal

Weights. Rub them well together into a Powder.

Pulvis Cephalicus.

Cephalic Powder. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Aſarum, Betony, Marjoram, of the Leaves of each, equal Parts. Beat them together into Powder.

The Titles of theſe Powders ſufficiently expreſs their Intention. They are both agreeable and efficacious Errhines, and ſuperior to moſt of thoſe uſually ſold under the Name of Herb Snuffs.

Pulvis Stypticus.

Styptic Powder. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Alum, half an Ounce; Dragons Blood, two Drams. Mix, and make them into a Powder.

This Powder is ſaid to be invented by *Helvetius*. It is a powerful Styptic, and inferior to nothing in checking too copious Diſcharges of the Menſes and other Hæmorrhages. It may properly enough be taken with Tincture of Roſes.

Pulvis e Succino compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Amber. [*Lond.*]

Take of Amber prepared, Gum Arabic, each ten Drams; Juice of Hypociſtis, Balauſtines, Japan Earth, each five Drams; Olibanum, half an Ounce; ſtrained Opium, one Dram. Reduce them altogether into a Powder.

This Powder is ſubſtituted for the *Trochiſci de Carabe* of former Diſpenſatories, and ſeems intended for a mild Aſtringent. Two Scruples of the Compoſition contain one Grain of Opium.

Pulvis e Tragacantha compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth [*Lond.*]

Take of Gum Tragacanth, Gum Arabic, Marſhmallow Root, each an Ounce and a half; Starch, Liquorice, each half an Ounce; double refined Sugar, three Ounces. Grind them into a Powder.

Pulvis Diatragacanthi. [Edinb.]

Take of Gum Tragacanth, one Ounce and a half; of Liquorice, Starch, Marſhmallow Roots, each half an Ounce. Beat them together into a Powder.

Both theſe Powders are mild, emollient, glutinous Medicines; and hence become ſerviceable in Hectic Caſes, tickling Coughs, Strangury, Heat of Urine, ſome Kinds of alvine Fluxes, and other Diſorders proceeding from a thin acrimonious State of the Humours, or an Abraſion of the natural Mucus of the Inteſtines. The Doſe is from half a Dram to two or three Drams, which may be frequently repeated.

Hiera Picra,
i. e. The Holy Bitter.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the Gum extracted from Socotrine Aloes, one Pound; Canella Alba, three Ounces. Beat them ſeparately into Powder, and then mix them together.

In the former Diſpenſatory it ſtood thus, under the Title of

Species Hieræ Picræ.

Take of Cinnamon, Zedoary, Aſarum, the leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds, and Saffron, of each ſix Drams; Cochineal, a Scruple; of the beſt Aloes, twelve Ounces; and let them all be made into a Powder together.

The Canella here introduced in the Room of theſe, was found, upon Trial of a great many others, moſt effectually to cover the ill Flavour of the Aloes; at the ſame Time,

Time, that the Quantity ſufficient to effect this communicates to the Medicine the ſame Degree of ſpicy Warmth, as the Aromatics of the old Form. It ſhould nevertheleſs ſeem, that the Alteration made in this Preparation may occaſion ſome ſmall Change in its medical Virtues: The ſingular Qualities of the Aſarum point out the Intention of the Contriver to have been, not entirely to alleviate the intenſe Bitterneſs and diſagreeable Smell of the Aloes, or barely to warm the Medicine with Aromatics, but by the Addition of pungent, penetrating Subſtances, to promote and extend its Action to further Purpoſes than the Aloes alone was capable of anſwering. In this Light, the modern Practice conſiders this Medicine, and preſcribes it not ſimply as a Purgative, but as a Stimulus. Experience therefore alone muſt determine, whether the Compilers of the preſent Diſpenſatory have been more ſtudious of Elegance and Taſte than of Efficacy, in this Compoſition.

Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.
[Edinb.]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, four Ounces; *Virginian* Snakeroot, and Ginger, each half an Ounce. Mix, and beat them into a Powder.

Theſe Compoſitions are chiefly employed as the Baſis of a Tincture called from the extraordinary Virtues attributed to it, *Tinctura Sacra*; which ſee.

Species Aromaticæ.
Aromatic Species. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cinnamon, two Ounces; leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds huſked, Ginger, Long-Pepper, each one Ounce. Beat them together into a Powder.

Pulvis Diaromaton.
Aromatic Powder. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Nutmeg, leſſer Cardamom Seeds, Ginger, each equal Parts. Beat them altogether into a Powder.

Both theſe Compoſitions are agreeable, hot, ſpicy Medicines; and as ſuch, may be uſefully exhibited in cold phlegmatic Habits and decayed Conſtitutions, for warming the Stomach, promoting Digeſtion, exciting the *Vis Vitæ*, and ſtrengthening the Tone of the Viſcera in general. The Doſe is from ten Grains to a Scruple and upwards.

Species e Scordio ſine Opio.
Species of Scordium without Opium.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Bole Armenic, or *French* Bole, four Ounces; Scordium, two Ounces; Cinnamon, one Ounce and a half; Storax ſtrained, Tormentil Root, Biſtort Root, Gentian, Dittany of *Crete*, Galbanum ſtrained, Gum Arabic, red Roſes, each one Ounce; Long-Pepper, Ginger, each half an Ounce. Reduce them into Powder.

Species e Scordio cum Opio.
Species of Scordium with Opium.
[*Lond.*]

Take of ſtrained Opium, three Drams. Dry it a little, that it may eaſily pulverize; and add it to the foregoing Species in the beating, that they may be all reduced into a Powder together.

This is the Species of *Farcaſterius*'s Confection or Diaſcordium, which has hitherto been kept in the Shops in the Form of an Electuary only, but is now judiciouſly directed in that of a Powder alſo, both with and without the Opium.

With

With reſpect to the Virtues of theſe Medicines, as warm Opiates and Aſtringents, they anſwer no Purpoſe, that might not be provided for much better by extemporaneous Preſcription. I muſt confeſs, that this ſeems to be a better Medicine than the *Diaſcordium*; but nothing can be a more melancholy Proof of the wretched and uncertain State of Phyſic, than not only to ſee ſuch inſignificant and unmeaning Compoſitions in all the *European* Diſpenſatories, but alſo to hear them mentioned with ſome Degree of Veneration.

CHAP. XXI.

TROCHISCI et TABELLÆ. TROCHES and LOZENGES.

General Rules for making Troches.

I.

THE four firſt Rules laid down for making Powders, are alſo to be obſerved in the Powders for Troches.

II.

If the Maſs proves ſo glutinous as to ſtick to the Fingers in making up, the Hands may be anointed with any convenient ſweet or aromatic Oil; or elſe ſprinkled with Powder of Starch, or with that of Liquorice.

III.

In order to thoroughly dry the Troches, put them on an inverted Sieve, in a ſhady, airy Place, and frequently turn them.

IV.

Troches are to be kept in Glaſs Veſſels, or in earthen ones well glazed.

Trochiſci albi Rhazis, ſeu Sief Album.

The white Troches, or dry Collyrium of Razi. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Ceruſſe, three Ounces; Sarcocolla, one Ounce; Gum Tragacanth, three Drams; Camphor, a Dram; Roſe-Water, as much as is ſufficient. Make them into Troches according to Art.

The making theſe Ingredients into Troches is an unneceſſary Trouble; ſince before they are uſed, they muſt be powdered again, for being mixed with Roſe-Water or other Liquors, for the Purpoſes of a cooling, antacrid, and moderately aſtrictive Collyrium, Injection, *&c.* The *London* College have therefore judiciouſly directed them to be kept in the Form of Powder. See *Pulvis e Ceruſſa compoſitus.*

Trochiſci Bechici Albi.

White Pectoral Troches. [*Lond.*]

Take of double refined Sugar, a Pound and a half; Starch, an Ounce and a half; Liquorice, ſix Drams; *Florence* Orris Root, half an Ounce. Reduce theſe Ingredients into Powder, which is to be made up into Troches with a proper Quantity of Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of white Sugar Candy, a Pound and a half; *Florence* Orris Root, one Ounce; Gum Tragacanth in Powder, three Ounces; of Roſe-Water as much as is ſufficient to make the whole into Troches.

Theſe Compoſitions are very agreeable Pectorals, and may be uſed at Pleaſure. They are calculated for ſoftening acrimonious Humours, and allaying the Tickling in

in the Throat, which provokes Coughing.

Trochiſci Bechici Nigri.
Black Pectoral Troches.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Extract of Liquorice, and double refined Sugar, each ten Ounces; Gum Tragacanth, half a Pound. Drop upon theſe Ingredients ſo much Water, as will make the Maſs ſoft enough to be formed into Troches.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Extract of Liquorice, Gum Arabic, each four Ounces. Boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of Water till they are diſſolved: To the ſtrained Liquor add eight Ounces of white Sugar, and exhale them over a gentle Fire to the Conſiſtence of Troches.

Theſe Compoſitions are calculated for the ſame Purpoſes as the white Pectoral Troches above deſcribed. In foreign Pharmacopœias there are ſome other Troches of this Kind, under the Titles of *Trochiſci Bechici Flavi*, and *Rubri*; the firſt are coloured with Saffron, the latter with Bole Armenic.

Trochiſci de Minio.
Red-Lead Troches. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Red-Lead, half an Ounce; Corroſive Mercury Sublimate, one Ounce; Crumb of the fineſt Bread, four Ounces. Make them up with Roſe-Water into oblong Troches.

Theſe Troches are employed only for external Purpoſes as Eſcharotics: They are powerfully ſuch, and require a good Deal of Caution in their Uſe.

Trochiſci e Myrrha.
Troches of Myrrh. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Myrrh, an Ounce and an half; Penny-royal Leaves, Lovage Seeds, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, Galbanum, each an Ounce; Eſſential Oil of Savin, half a Dram; Elixir Proprietatis, as much as is ſufficient. Let the Gums be ſoftened with the Elixir into a Maſs of the Conſiſtence of Honey; then add the Oils and Powders, and make the whole into Troches according to Art.

Theſe Troches are very well contrived, in regard to Efficacy, and ſuperior to thoſe in moſt other Pharmacopœias, under the ſame Title. There ſeems, however, to be no Occaſion for making a Medicine of this Kind into Troches, as it cannot be conveniently taken in that Form: The *London* College have therefore exchanged their *Trochiſci e Myrrha* for a *Pulvis e Myrrha compoſitus*; which ſee. Both Compoſitions are deſigned for Antihyſterics and Promoters of the Uterine Diſcharges: The Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Trochiſci e Nitro.
Troches of Nitre. [*Lond.*]

Take of Nitre purified, four Ounces; double refined Sugar, one Pound. Make them into Troches with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

This is a very agreeable Form for the Exhibition of Nitre, though it is not free from Inconveniencies; for when the Salt is thus taken without any Liquid (if the Quantity is conſiderable) it occaſions great Uneaſineſs about the Stomach, which can only be prevented by large Dilution with aqueous Liquors.

Trochiſci e Scilla.
Troches of Squills. [*Lond.*]

Take of baked Squills, half a Pound; Wheat Flour, four Ounces. Beat them together, and

and form the Maſs into Troches, which are to be dried with a gentle Heat.

This Preparation is uſed only as an Ingredient in the Theriaca. The Squill itſelf, moderately dried, is preferable to theſe Troches.

Trochiſci e Sulphure.

Troches of Sulphur. [*Lond.*]

Take of Flowers of Sulphur waſhed, two Ounces; double refined Sugar, four Ounces. Beat them together, and adding ſome Mucilage of Quince-Seeds, form them into Troches.

Trochiſci Diaſulphuris.

Troches of Sulphur. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, one Ounce; Flowers of Benzoine, one Dram; white Sugar, three Ounces; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, as much as is ſufficient. Mix, and make them into Troches, according to Art.

Theſe Compoſitions are to be conſidered only as agreeable Forms for the Exhibition of Sulphur, no Alteration or Addition being here made to its Virtue; unleſs that by the Flowers of Benzoine, in the ſecond Preſcription, the Medicine is ſuppoſed to be rendered more efficacious as a Pectoral.

Trochiſci e Terra Japonica.

Troches of Japan Earth. [*Lond.*]

Take of Japan Earth, and Gum Arabic, each two Ounces; Sugar of Roſes, ſixteen Ounces. Beat them together, and dropping in ſome Water, make them into Troches.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Japan Earth, two Ounces; Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; white Sugar, one Pound; Roſe-Water a ſufficient Quantity. Make them into Troches.

Medicines of this Claſs in general are excellently fitted for the Form of Troches; for when ſlowly and gradually received into the Stomach, as this Form occaſions them to be, they produce much better Effects, than if an equal Quantity was taken down at once. Japan Earth is for this Purpoſe one of the moſt proper of the Aſtringents, as being totally ſoluble, mild in Quality, and free from any ungrateful Reliſh, which moſt of the others are accompanied with. The Troches are ſufficiently palatable, and of conſiderable Service in ſome Kinds of Coughs, thin acrid Defluxions, Diarrhœas, and Diſorders proceedings from a Laxity of the Inteſtines.

Tabellæ Cardialgicæ.

Cardialgic Lozenges. [*Lond.*]

Take of Chalk prepared, four Ounces; Crabs Claws prepared, two Ounces; Bole Armenic, or *French* Bole, half an Ounce; Nutmegs, one Scruple; double refined Sugar, three Ounces. Reduce theſe Ingredients into Powder, and make them into Troches with Water.

Trochiſci Cardialgici.

[Edinb.]

Take of Oyſter Shells prepared, white Chalk powdered, each two Ounces; Gum Arabic, half an Ounce; Nutmegs, half a Dram; white Sugar, ten Ounces; Water, a ſufficient Quantity. Make them into Troches according to Art.

Theſe Compoſitions are calculated againſt that uneaſy Senſation at Stomach improperly called the Heartburn; in which they oftentimes give immediate Relief, by abſorbing and neutralizing the acid Juices that occaſion this Diſorder. The abſorbent Powders here made uſe

uſe of, are of the moſt powerful Kind.

Saccharum Roſaceum.

Sugar of Roſes. [*Lond.*]

Take of red Roſe-Buds, freed from the Heels, and haſtily dried, one Ounce; double refined Sugar, one Pound. Reduce them ſeparately into Powder, then mix, and moiſten them with Water, that they may be formed into Troches, which are to be dried by a gentle Heat.

Tabellæ Roſaceæ.

Lozenges of Roſes, [*Edinb.*]

Take of Conſerve of red Roſes, four Ounces; white Sugar in Powder, one Pound. If any moiſtening Liquor is neceſſary, let it be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of dried Roſes, ſo as to be formed into Lozenges, which are to be dried with a gentle Heat.

Theſe Preparations are chiefly valued for their Agreeableneſs to the Eye and Palate. Some likewiſe eſteem them, medicinally, as light Reſtringents; and look upon them, not undeſervedly, as an excellent Addition to Milk in phthiſical and hectic Caſes. Some have been accuſtomed to add a Portion of Acid in making theſe Preparations: This improves the Colour, but renders them leſs proper to be uſed with Milk.

CHAP. XXII.

PILULÆ.

PILLS.

General Rules for making Pills, from the Edinburgh *Pharmacopœia.*

I.

LET the four firſt Rules, formerly laid down for the making of Powders, be likewiſe carefully obſerved here.

II.

Gums and inſpiſſated Juices are to be firſt ſoftened with the Liquid preſcribed; then add the Powders by little and little, and beat the whole well together.

III.

The Maſſes for Pills are beſt kept in Bladders, which ſhould be moiſtened, now and then, with ſome of the ſame Kind of Liquid that the Maſs was made up with.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ.

Æthiopic Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of pure Quickſilver, golden Sulphur of Antimony, Reſin of Guaiacum, Spaniſh Soap, each half an Ounce. Grind the Quickſilver with the golden Sulphur and Reſin, in a Glaſs Mortar, until the mercurial Globules entirely diſappear; then add the Soap, with as much balſamic Syrup as is ſufficient to make the Mixture into a Maſs of the proper Conſiſtence for forming Pills.

Theſe Pills, in their preſent Form, reſemble Dr. *Plummer*'s Pills, deſcribed in the *Edinburgh* Eſſays, to which they are preferable in one reſpect, that they are leſs apt to run off by Stool. The Soap is added merely to promote their Diſſolution in the Stomach; for Pills made up of Reſins and Subſtances not eaſily diſſoluble, frequently paſs through the Body entire; which ſometimes happened to the laſt Form of theſe Pills.

This Medicine is an uſeful Alterative both in cutaneous and venereal Diſorders. One fourth Part of the Quantity above preſcribed may be made into ſixty Pills; of which, from one to four may be taken every Night and Morning, the Patient

tient keeping moderately warm during the whole Time that this Courſe is continued.

Pilulæ Aromaticæ.

Aromatic Pills. [*Lond.*]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, an Ounce and a half; Gum Guaiacum, one Ounce; Aromatic Species, Balſam of *Peru*, each half an Ounce. Reduce the Aloes and Gum Guaiacum ſeparately into Powder, then mix them with the reſt, and make the whole into a Maſs with Syrup of Orange Peel.

Theſe Pills are contrived to ſupply the Place of the *Pilulæ Diambræ* of our former Pharmacopœia. They are far more elegant as well as ſimple, truly uniform in their Ingredients, and excellently adapted to the Purpoſes they ſeem deſigned for. Taken in ſmall Doſes, as half a Scruple, or a little more, and occaſionally repeated, they warm the Stomach, and by Degrees the whole Habit, promote Perſpiration, and all the natural Secretions: Hence in cold phlegmatic Temperaments, ſluggiſh Indiſpoſitions, and Obſtructions of the Viſcera, or remoter Glands, proceeding from theſe Cauſes, this Stimulating warm Medicine proves eminently ſerviceable. If the Doſe is conſiderable, it operates gently by Stool: And if continued for ſome Time in ſmaller Doſes, it proves at length purgative, or introduces a ſalutary Looſeneſs.

Pilulæ Aloeticæ.

Aloetic Pills.

Take of Socotorine Aloes in Powder, white *Spaniſh* Soap, each equal Parts; and as much Honey as will make them into Pills.

This is a very proper Method of exhibiting Aloes. The Soap dividing and rendering it more ſoluble in the Stomach, and at the ſame Time promoting its Virtues as a uſeful laxative and attenuant. In coſtive Habits this Pill may be given to great Advantage in ſmall Doſes repeated every Night.

Pilulæ ex Colocynthide ſimpliciores.

The more ſimple Colocynth Pills. [*Lond.*]

Take of Pith of Colocynth, and Scammony, each two Ounces; Oil of Cloves, two Drams. Pulverize the dry Species by themſelves, then mix in the Oil, and make the whole into a Maſs with Syrup of Buckthorn.

This Compoſition was the *Pilulæ ex Duobus* of former Diſpenſatories. It is now expunged from the *Edinburgh* Pharmacopœia, as it deſerves to be from that of *London* alſo. It has been very much in Uſe as a ſtrong Cathartic, and frequently employed in the Cure of a virulent Gonorrhœa; but they operate too roughly, and frequently bring on a *Hernia Humoralis*, or ſwelling of the Teſticles; or leave an incurable Gleet, to the great Prejudice of the Patient's Virility. Many young Gentlemen have alſo been brought into a Conſumption by the too frequent Uſe of theſe Pills, for the Cure of a venereal Diſorder. And upon the whole, as there are much better and ſafer Purges, I think this might very well be omitted, eſpecially as extemporaneous Preſcriptions may better anſwer any End that can be propoſed.

Pilulæ ex Colocynthide cum Aloe.

Colocynth Pills with Aloes. [*Lond.*]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, Scammony, each two Ounces; Pith of Colocynth, one Ounce; Oil of

of Cloves, two Drams. Let the dry Species be ſeparately reduced into Powder; then mix in the Oil, and make the whole into a Maſs with Syrup of Buckthorn.

Pilulæ Cocciæ.
The Pills called Cocchiæ.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, Colocynth, Scammony, each one Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, one Dram. Beat them into a Maſs, with a proper Quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

In former Diſpenſatories there were two Sorts of theſe Pills, the Pilulæ Cochiæ Majores, and Pilulæ Cochiæ Minores. Theſe are the Cochiæ Minores, to which, in that of *Edinburgh*, is added the vitriolated Tartar, to keep them from exciting Gripes. Theſe Pills alſo are ſtrong Cathartics, but leſs violent than the foregoing. They are commonly made Uſe of where briſk Purgatives are neceſſary, in Doſes of a Scruple, or half a Dram, and ſometimes two Scruples. They are, nevertheleſs, of very little Uſe: Where Medicines of this Kind are wanted, Jalap Root or ſome more briſk Cathartic, will anſwer better. Half a Dram of thoſe of the *London* Pharmacopœia contains nearly of Colocynth four Grains; Aloes and Scammony, of each eight Grains. The ſame Quantity of thoſe of the *Edinburgh* contains Colocynth, Scammony, and Aloes, about ſix Grains and a half of each.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ.
Deobſtruent Pills. [*Lond.*]

Take of the aromatic Pills, three Ounces; Rhubarb, Extract of Gentian, Salt of Steel, each one Ounce; Salt of Wormwood, half an Ounce. Beat them together into a Maſs, with ſolutive Syrup of Roſes.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Chalybeatæ.
Chalybeate Deobſtruent Pills.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of the Maſs of common Pills, an Ounce and a half; Gum Ammoniacum, Reſin of Guaiacum, each half an Ounce; Salt of Steel, five Drams; Elixir Proprietatis, as much as is ſufficient to reduce the other Ingredients into a Maſs.

Both theſe and the foregoing are very well calculated for anſwering the Intention expreſſed in the Title. A dram of the Maſs may be made into twelve Pills, and three of theſe taken every Night, in chlorotic, or other Caſes, where warm, aperient, or deobſtruent Medicines are proper.

Pilulae Ecphracticae Purgantes.
Deobſtruent Purgative Pills.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Sammony, each one Ounce; Gum Ammoniacum, Reſin of Guaiacum, each half an Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams; eſſential Oil of Juniper Berries, one Dram. Beat them into a Maſs, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn.

This Medicine may be given as an Alterant and Deobſtruent, in Doſes of eight or ten Grains: A Scruple or half a Dram generally proves purgative.

Pilulae Fœtidae.
Fetid Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Aſa Fœtida, one Dram and a half; Camphor, half a Dram; *Ruſſia* Caſtor, one Dram and a half; Oil of Hartſhorn, a ſufficient Quantity. Beat them together into a Maſs.

Pilulae

Pilulae Gummoſae.

Gum Pills [*Lond.*]

Take of Galbanum, Opoponax, Myrrh Sagapenum, each one Ounce; Aſa Fœtida, half an Ounce. Make them into a Maſs with Syrup of Saffron.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Gum Ammoniacum, one Ounce; *Ruſſia* Caſtor, Myrrh, Aſa Fœtida; each half an Ounce; Oil of Amber, half a Dram; Syrup of Oranges, as much as is ſufficient. Beat them together into a Maſs.

All theſe Pills are deſigned for Antihyſterics and Emmenagogues, and are very well calculated for anſwering thoſe Intentions: Half a Scruple, a Scruple, or more, may be taken every Night or oftener.

Pilulae de Gambegia.

Gamboge Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Gamboge, Calomel, each two Drams; eſſential Oil of Juniper Berries, half a Dram. Make them into a Maſs with Syrup of Buckthorn.

This is a ſtrong mercurial Purgative. It may be given, where Medicines of this Kind are neceſſary, from fifteen Grains to half a Dram. This laſt Quantity contains of Aloes, extract of Hellebore, Gamboge, and Camomel, about five Grains of each.

Pilulae de Jalappa.

Jalap Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Extract of Jalap, two Ounces; Socotorine Aloes, one Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, a Dram; Syrup of Ginger, a ſufficient Quantity to form them into a Maſs.

This Pill, like all others, where Aloes is an Ingredient, may be uſed in ſmall Doſes as a Stimulant. To have its full Effect as a Cathartic, the Doſe ſhould be from a Scruple to half a Dram.

Pilulae Mercuriales.

Mercurial Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Quickſilver, Reſin of Guaiacum, white *Spaniſh* Soap, each one Ounce. Grind them together in a Glaſs Mortar till the mercurial Globules perfectly diſappear; then beat them into a Maſs with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Sugar.

This Pill is altered from the laſt Edition of this Pharmacopœia much to its Advantage. By ordering the Reſin of Guaiacum inſtead of the Gum Ammoniac, its Intention as an Alterant, is better anſwered, while the Soap renders it ſoluble in the Stomach.

Pilulae Mercuriales.

Mercurial Pills. [*Lond.*]

Take of Quickſilver, five Drams; *Straſburgh* Turpentine, two Drams; cathartic Extract, four Scruples; Rhubarb powdered, one Dram. Grind the Quickſilver with the Turpentine, until they are perfectly incorporated; then let the other Ingredients be beat up with this Mixture into a Maſs. If the Turpentine happens to be too thick, ſoften it with a little Oil Olive.

A good Deal of Care is neceſſary, to bring this Maſs to a due Degree of Uniformity, with regard to the Mercury; for although the Quickſilver ſeems to have been entirely extinguiſhed by the Turpentine, yet upon beating the other Ingredients with this Mixture, Part of the Mercury is apt to reappear again by the Time the Maſs is reduced to a proper Conſiſtence.

Pilulae Mercuriales Laxantes.

Laxative Mercurial Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of pure Quickſilver, one Ounce;

Ounce; Reſin of Guaiacum, half an Ounce. Grind them together till the Mercurial Globules diſappear, then add, of Extract of black Hellebore, choice Rhubarb in Powder, each half an Ounce; Syrup of Sugar, a ſufficient Quantity; and beat the whole into a Maſs according to Art.

All theſe mercurial Pills are capable of doing good Service in ſundry chronical Diſorders. They may be given as Alteratives, in Doſes of eight or ten Grains. The two laſt are purgative Mercurials; and in this Intention, the Doſe may be increaſed to half a Dram, or farther. *Belloſte*'s Pills, if the Analyſis that has been made of them be juſt, are exactly ſimilar to theſe laſt.

Pilulæ ex Olibano.

Olibanum Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Olibanum, two Ounces; Myrrh, one Ounce; Opium, five Drams; Balſam of *Peru*, two Drams. Beat them into a Maſs, with a ſufficient Quantity of common Syrup.

This Compoſition is intended to ſupply the Place of the *Pilulæ e Styracæ*, and, like it, may be given in Caſes where an Opiate of ſlow Operation is neceſſary, as in tickling Coughs, &c. Four Grains of the Pill contain nearly half a Grain of Opium.

Pilulæ Pacificæ.

The Pacific Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gum Ammoniac, three Ounces; *Ruſſia* Caſtor, two Ounces; *Engliſh* Saffron, Opium, each one Ounce; Syrup of Sugar, as much as is ſufficient to make them into a Maſs, according to Art.

Theſe Pills were contrived by a chemical Empiric, *Starkey*, and communicated by him to *Matthews*, under whoſe Name they were ſome Time ago greatly celebrated. In the Form here given the black Hellebore is omitted, and Gum Ammoniac is ſubſtituted for the Soap of Tartar. Neither in the preſent or the original Form were any of the Ingredients of much Conſequence, except the Opium; their Quantity being too inconſiderable to anſwer any uſeful Purpoſe. Eight Grains of the Compoſition contain nearly one of Opium.

Pilulæ Pectorales.

Pectoral Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gum Ammoniacum, half an Ounce; Balſam of Tolu, two Drams; Flowers of Benzoine, *Engliſh* Saffron, each one Dram; common Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity. Make them into a Maſs, according to Art.

This Compoſition is very well contrived for promoting Expectoration; and may be uſefully given in common Colds and Difficulty of Breathing, proceeding from viſcid Phlegm: The Doſe is from ſix or eight Grains, to a Scruple or more.

Here it may be obſerved, that though ſeveral Compoſitions are denominated Pectorals, and have no ill Title to that Appellation; they are nevertheleſs, in Virtue, very diſſimilar. Thus, the pectoral Decoctions, the Syrup, and the Troches, are calculated for ſoftening, lubricating, and incraſſating, thin, ſerous, tickling Humours; whilſt the pectoral Pills, the Elixir and the Oxymel, ſtimulate and deterge the pulmonary Veſſels, and attenuate or diſſolve thick, tenacious Juices.

Pilulæ Rufi.

Rufus's Pills. [*Lond.*]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, two Ounces; Myrrh, Saffron, each one Ounce. Make them into a Maſs with Syrup of Saffron.

Pilulae Communes, vulgo Rufi.

The Common Pills, vulgarly called Rufus's Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Socotorine Aloes, two Ounces; Myrrh, one Ounce; Saffron, half an Ounce. Beat them into a Mass with a proper Quantity of Syrup of Orange Peel.

This Pill is a most excellent Cathartic, and the most useful of any in the Shops, if taken in the Quantity of half a Dram; but it answers much better Purposes to take it at Night, or Night and Morning, as an Alterative, in less than one Fourth of the full Dose. For thus it improves the Appetite and Digestion; and, I am pretty certain, exerts very considerable Virtues in the Blood and Juices.

Riverius directs a Pill, of which this is the Basis, under the Title of *Pilulae contra Morbos Deploratos*, and which I shall call

Pilulae Riverii.

Riverius's Pills.

Take of Pill *Rufi*, two Drams; of Gum Guaiacum, and Diaphoretic Antimony, each one Dram; Elixir Proprietatis, a sufficient Quantity to make them into Pills.

Riverius extols these Pills very highly, and indeed they deserve considerable Encomiums. If twelve Pills are made of every Dram, and three are exhibited every Night and Morning, (or at Night only, if they operate too much) they will do great Service in the Cachexy, Chlorosis, a Cough, Flatulencies, and many chronical Disorders. There is not a better Medicine for Women at the grand Period of Life, when the Catamenia begin to be irregular, or entirely cease, if duly persisted in.

Pilulae Saponaceae.

Saponaceous Pills. [*Lond.*]

Take of Almond Soap, four Ounces; strained Opium, half an Ounce; Essence of Lemons, one Dram. Soften the Opium with a little Wine, and then beat it with the rest, until they are perfectly mixed.

This Pill is introduced in the Room of *Matthews*'s. The Soap promotes the Solution of the Opium in the Stomach, and thus occasions it to act the more quickly; which is the only Intention that the more laborious Soap of Tartar can answer. The Essence of Lemons gives an agreeable Flavour, makes the Medicine set easy on the Stomach, and prevents a Nausea which it would otherwise be apt to occasion. Ten Grains of the Pill contain nearly one Grain of Opium.

Pilulae Scilliticae.

Scillitic Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gum Ammoniacum, and fresh Squills, each half an Ounce; Balsam of Copaiba, as much as is sufficient. Beat them together in a Marble Mortar, then add an Ounce of lesser Cardamom Seed in Powder. Reduce them to a proper Consistence with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of Capivi if necessary.

These Pills are well contrived for promoting Urine and Expectoration, and in general for attenuating the Viscidity of the Fluids. A Scruple of the Composition above directed contains nearly seven Grains of fresh Squills.

Pilulae Stomachicae.

Stomachic Pills. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Rhubarb, one Ounce; Socotorine Aloes, six Drams; Myrrh, half an Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, one Dram; essential Oil of Mint, half a Dram; Syrup of Oranges, as much as is sufficient

ſufficient to make the other Ingredients into a Maſs.

This Pill is intended for moderately warming and ſtrengthening the Stomach, and evacuating crude viſcid Humours. It may be taken, as an Alterant, in Doſes of ten, fifteen, or twenty Grains.

Pilulae e Styracae.

Storax Pills. [*Lond.*]

Take of ſtrained Storax, two Ounces; Saffron, one Ounce; ſtrained Opium, five Drams. Beat them together till perfectly united.

Theſe are contrived for diſſolving more ſlowly in the Stomach than the Saponaceous or *Matthews*'s Pills, and conſequently producing more gradual and laſting Effects. One Grain of Opium is contained in five Grains and four Fifths of a Grain of theſe Pills.

CHAP. XXIII.

Electuaria, Confectiones, &c.

Electuaries, Confections, *&c.*

General Rules for making Electuaries.

I.

THE Rules already laid down for Decoctions and Powders in general, are likewiſe to be obſerved in making Decoctions and Powders for Electuaries.

II.

Gums, inſpiſſated Juices, and ſuch other Subſtances as are not pulverable, ſhould be diſſolved in the Liquor preſcribed: Then add the Powders by little and little, and keep the whole briſkly ſtirring, ſo as to make an equable and uniform Mixture. [*E.*]

III.

Aſtringent Electuaries, and ſuch as have Pulps of Fruits in their Compoſition, ſhould be prepared only in ſmall Quantities at a Time. [*E.*]

For aſtringent Medicines loſe greatly of their Virtue, on being kept in this Form, and the Pulps of Fruits are apt to become ſour.

IV.

The ſuperfluous Moiſture of the Pulps ſhould be exhaled over a gentle Fire, before the other Ingredients are added to them. [*E.*]

V.

Electuaries, if they grow dry in keeping, are to be reduced to the due Conſiſtence, with the Addition of a little *Canary* Wine; and not with Syrup or Honey: By this Means the Doſe will be the leaſt uncertain; a Circumſtance deſerving particular Regard, in thoſe eſpecially which are made up with Syrup, and contain a large Quantity of Opium, as the *Confectio Paulina*, and *Philonium*.

Confectio Alkermes.

Confection of Alkermes. [*Edinb.*]

Take of the Syrup of Kermes, three Pounds; exhale it with a gentle Heat to the Conſiſtence of Honey; then add to it the following Ingredients reduced to very fine Powder; of Cinnamon and yellow Saunders, each ſix Drams; Cochineal, three Drams; *Engliſh* Saffron, a Dram and a half, and mix them together.

This is directed in a different Manner in the *London* Diſpenſatory, and is there not improperly claſſed with the Syrups.

Take of the Juice of Kermes, warmed and ſtrained, three Pounds; of Damaſk Roſe-water, ſix Ounces by Meaſure; Oil of Cinnamon, half a Scruple; double re-

fined Sugar, one Pound. Dissolve the Sugar in the Rose-water, by the Heat of a Water Bath, into a Syrup, then add the Kermes Juice, and after it is cold, the Oil of Cinnamon.

Both these Compositions are elegant and agreeable Cordials, and will answer much better Purposes than cardiac Waters, without any of their bad Consequences. The Dose, when given by themselves, is from half a Dram to two Drams.

Electuarium e Baccis Lauri.
Electuary of Bay Berries.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Rue Leaves dried, Caraway Seeds, Parsley Seeds, Bay Berries, each one Ounce; Sagapenum, half an Ounce; black Pepper, *Russia* Castor, each two Drams; clarified Honey, thrice the Weight of the powdered Species. Mix the Species with the Honey, and make them into an Electuary.

This Composition is sometimes taken in flatulent Colics and hysterical Disorders, from a Scruple to two Drams; but its principal Use is in carminative Glysters.

Electuarium e Cassia.
Electuary of Cassia. [*Lond.*]

Take of solutive Syrup of Roses, Pulp of Cassia, fresh extracted, each half a Pound; Manna, two Ounces; Pulp of Tamarinds, one Ounce. Grind the Manna in a Mortar, and with a gentle Heat, dissolve it in the Syrup; then add the Pulps, and continue the Heat until the whole is reduced to a due Consistence.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Pulp of Cassia, twelve Ounces; Pulp of Tamarinds, six Ounces; Calabrian Manna, eight Ounces; Syrup of pale Roses, one Pound. Dissolve the Manna in warm Water, strain the Solution and evaporate it, along with the Syrup, over a gentle Fire, to the Consistence of Honey: Then mix in the Pulps, so as to make the whole into an uniform Electuary, according to Art.

These Compositions serve as a Basis for purgative Electuaries and other like Purposes. They are likewise usefully taken by themselves in the Quantity of two or three Drams occasionally, for gently loosening the Belly in costive Habits.

Electuarium ad Dysentericos.
Electuary against the Dysentery.

Take of Japonic Confection, two Ounces; *Locatelli*'s Balsam (dissolved in the Yolk of Eggs) one Ounce; Rhubarb in Powder, half an Ounce; Syrup of Marshmallows, as much as is sufficient to make an Electuary.

In the latter Stages of a Dysentery, where the Acrimony is partly purged off, and the inflammatory Symptoms are abated, it has been usual with Practitioners to prescribe astringent and incrassating Medicines mixed with Rhubarb, to brace the relaxed Intestines, supply the abraded Mucus, and, at the same Time, to prevent their Contents from being too suddenly pent up. Whether these various Intentions can be answered in one Composition may, I believe, very reasonably be doubted. Those who think they may, cannot find a Medicine better adapted to these Purposes than this Electuary. It seems nevertheless better contrived for extemporaneous Prescription than as an Officinal: As Yolk of Eggs, upon keeping, grows dry when mixed with resinous or spirituous Ingredients, thereby losing its Power of promoting their Solubility, or turns putrid and spoils the Composition. The Dose is the Bigness of a Wal-

nut, taken once or twice a Day.

Electuarium Lenitivum.
Lenitive Electuary. [*Lond.*]

Take of Figs, one Pound; Sena, eight Ounces; Pulp of Tamarinds, Pulp of Caſſia, *French* Prunes, each half a Pound; Coriander Seeds, four Ounces; Liquorice, three Ounces; double refined Sugar, two Pounds and a half. Pulverize the Sena along with the Coriander Seeds, and ſift out ten Ounces of the Powder; the Remainder is to be boiled with the Figs and Liquorice, in four Pints of Water, to one half; then ſtrain and preſs out the Liquor, and evaporate it to the Weight of a Pound and a half, or ſomewhat leſs: In this diſſolve the Sugar, ſo as to make it into Syrup, and add this Syrup, by little and little, to the Pulps: Laſtly, mix in the Powder before ſeparated by the Sieve.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Sena Leaves, four Ounces; Liquorice Root, two Ounces; Coriander Seeds, one Ounce; boiling Water, four Pints. Infuſe theſe Ingredients together, in a Veſſel for one Night; having ſtrained and preſſed out the Liquor, add thereto ſix Pounds of white Sugar: Boil it to the Conſiſtence of a thick Syrup, to which add one Pound of the Pulp of *French* Prunes, of the Pulp of Caſſia Fiſtularis, and Tamarinds, each half a Pound. Mix the whole well together, ſo as to make them into an Electuary.

Theſe Electuaries may be occaſionally taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg or more, for looſening the Belly in coſtive Habits. They are frequently employed in Glyſters, tho' for that Uſe the laſt is rather more convenient, having no Powder in its Compoſition.

Electuarium Pectorale.
Pectoral Electuary. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Rob of Elder, two Ounces; Sperma Ceti (diſſolved in Yolk of Eggs) half an Ounce; Flowers of Benzoine, one Dram; Balſamic Syrup, as much as is ſufficient to make an Electuary.

The Title of this Medicine expreſſes its Uſe. It may be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg or more, ſeveral Times a Day.

Electuarium e Scammonio.
Electuary of Scammony.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Scammony, an Ounce and a half; Cloves, and Ginger, each ſix Drams; Eſſential Oil of Caraway, half a Dram; Honey, half a Pound. Let the Spices be ground together, and mixed with Honey; then add the powdered Scammony, and afterwards the Oil.

This Electuary is a warm, briſk Purgative. It is a Reform of the *Electuarium Caryocoſtinum* of our preceding Diſpenſatories, a Compoſition which was greatly complained of, as being inconvenient to take, on account of the Largeneſs of its Doſe. A Dram and a half of this, which contains fifteen Grains of Scammony, is equivalent to half an Ounce of the other.

Confectio Japonica.
Confection of Japan Earth.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of Japan Earth, three Ounces; Tormentil Root, Nutmeg, Olibanum, each two Ounces; Opium diſſolved in Canary Wine, a Dram and a half; Syrup of dried Roſes inſpiſſated to the Conſiſtence of Honey, thrice the Weight of the Powders. Mix the whole together ſo as to make an Electuary.

This is a Reform of the *Diaſcor-*

dium, whoſe Place it is intended to ſupply. Had the Compilers followed the Example of the *London* College, in giving the Species in a dry Form, with and without Opium, to be made occaſionally into Electuaries, or uſed in Mixtures, &c. it would perhaps have been ſtill better; as in a liquid Form, the Ingredients are obſerved to loſe conſiderably of their aromatic Flavour and Aſtringency. The Syrup of dried Roſes nevertheleſs coincides with the general Intention of the Medicine, without increaſing its narcotic Quality. Upon the whole, it is a moderately warm, glutinous Opiate; and in Caſes where Medicines of this Kind are proper, may anſwer very uſeful Purpoſes.

Electuarium e Scordio.
Electuary of Scordium.
[*Lond.*]

Take of the Species of Scordium with Opium, any Quantity; Syrup of Meconium, boiled to the Conſiſtence of Honey, thrice as much by Weight. Mix the Species with the Syrup, ſo as to make an Electuary.

This Electuary, a Reform of the ancient *Diaſcordium*, is now very little uſed, having given Place to the dry Species, and the more elegant *Pulvis e Bolo cum* and *ſine Opio*. In former Editions of this Diſpenſatory I remarked, that Diaſcordium, as it was generally uſed, was often a very pernicious Medicine, and at beſt a very inſignificant one; becauſe, if it was meant as an Aſtringent, leſs complex and more efficacious Medicines might be contrived extemporaneouſly; if as an Opiate, that crude Opium would anſwer better Purpoſes, and would be leſs nauſeous to the Patient. The ſame Objections may be extended to the *Electuarium e Scordio*. And indeed great Caution, as I have often obſerved, is neceſſary, in regard to the Uſe of all thoſe warm aſtringent Opiates: For, as in Fluxes, they contribute nothing towards removing the Cauſe of the Diſtemper, the Truce they procure is generally followed with an Exacerbation of all the Symptoms, and the Diſeaſe, that might in a ſhort Time have been carried off, is thus prolonged, more to the Emolument of the Practitioner than of the Patient. Three Drams of this Electuary contain one Grain of Opium.

Balſamum Locatelli.
Locatelli's Balſam. [*Lond.*]

Take of Oil Olive, one Pint; *Straſburgh* Turpentine, yellow Wax, each half a Pound; red Saunders, ſix Drams. Melt the Wax over a gentle Fire, with ſome Part of the Oil; then add the reſt of the Oil, and the Turpentine; afterwards mix in the Saunders, and keep them ſtirring together until the Mixture is grown cold.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of yellow Wax, one Pound; Oil Olive, a Pint and a half; *Chio* or *Straſburgh* Turpentine, a Pound and a half; Balſam of *Peru*, two Ounces; Dragons Blood in Powder, one Ounce. Melt the Wax in the Oil over a gentle Fire, then add the Turpentine; and having taken them from the Fire, mix in the Balſam of *Peru* and Dragons Blood, keeping them continually ſtirring till grown cold.

Dragons Blood gives a more elegant Colour to this Compoſition than red Saunders, though on another Account it is ſomewhat leſs proper, having been found, when diſſolved in Oil, to communicate ſome Degree of Heat and Pungency, Qualities quite foreign to the Intention of the Medicine. This Balſam

Balſam is uſed in internal Bruiſes and Hæmorrhages, Eroſions of the Inteſtines, Ulcerations of the Lungs, Dyſenteries, and in ſome Kinds of Coughs and Aſthmas: The Doſe is from two Scruples to two Drams: It may be commodiouſly exhibited along with about double its Weight of Conſerve of Roſes. Some have likewiſe applied it externally, for deterging and incarning recent Wounds and Ulcers.

Balſamum Cephalicum.

Cephalic Balſam. [*Edinb.*]

Take of expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, one Ounce; diſtilled Oil of Cloves, diſtilled Oil of Lavender, diſtilled Oil of Roſemary, each half a Dram; Oil of Amber, half a Scruple; Balſam of *Peru*, one Dram. Liquefy the Oil of Nutmegs in a ſilver Veſſel; and when taken from the Fire, mix into it the diſtilled Oils and the Balſam, according to Art.

This Medicine is recommended to be rubbed on the Temples, and on paralytic Limbs, for warming the Part, and comforting the Nerves; and to be ſmelt to, for refreſhing and enlivening the Spirits. Some have alſo given it inwardly as a warm Cordial, in languid Caſes, and in Debilities of the nervous Syſtem.

Confectio Cardaica.

Cordial Confection. [*Lond.*]

Take of Roſemary Tops freſh, Juniper Berries, each one Pound; leſſer Cardamom Seeds huſked, Zedoary, Saffron, each half a Pound. Extract a Tincture from theſe Ingredients with about a Gallon and a half of Proof Spirit: Let the Tincture be ſtrained off, and reduced by a gentle Heat to the Weight of about two Pounds and a half: Then add the following Ingredients very finely pulverized, and make the whole into an Electuary. Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, ſixteen Ounces; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, each two Ounces; Cloves, one Ounce; double refined Sugar, two Pounds.

This is ſubſtituted for the celebrated Confection of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, or rather is this Confection reduced nearer the original Receipt of the Author. It is at preſent a Medicine much in Vogue as a Cordial, and is attended with much leſs Inconvenience than Drams. But I muſt confeſs, I have not been ſo fortunate as ever to have ſeen any Effects from it, ſufficient to make it worth preparing, or even mentioning, unleſs it be to give ſome Cautions with reſpect to its Uſe. In debauched Conſtitutions, thoſe vitiated by ſpirituous Liquors, or relaxed by Accident or chronical Diſeaſes, and abounding with Acidities and Flatulencies, it may be of Service, as a cordial warming Balſamic. But wherever the Fibres are too rigid, the Heat too intenſe, and the Humours are inclined to an alcaline Putrefaction, all which happens in moſt acute Diſeaſes, this Medicine muſt be extremely prejudicial, as it increaſes the Heat, Rigidity, and Tendency to Putrefaction. However, it may give a little preſent Relief, by raiſing the Spirits and warming the Stomach; and if it raiſes a Sweat, before the offending Humours are, in the Phraſe of *Hippocrates*, concocted, or, in other Words, ſufficiently attenuated, and diſpoſed to paſs thro' the cutaneous Pores, it muſt do Miſchief in Proportion to the Degree of Sweat it excites, and the Quantity of the fine diluting Lymph it expells. And when this Attenuation or Concoction is brought about, ſuch Helps as this Medicine will afford are not wanting to compleat a Cure. *Hippocrates*, the Prince of

Phyſicians, never adviſes the Uſe of heating Medicines in the Cure of acute Diſtempers. *Sydenham*, the modern *Hippocrates*, learned from Obſervation the bad Effects of ſuch Remedies; and *Boerhaave* abſolutely rejected them in ſuch Caſes. But, had they all approved them, I could not ſo far have diſtruſted my own Senſes as to ſubmit to their Opinion. For I have met with Caſes, where Patients have, in all Appearance, been much relieved by Evacuations; but upon the Repetition of a few Doſes of this very Medicine, or ſomething of the ſame Nature, the Heat has been violently increaſed, the Tongue has grown black, and a Delirium has come on, ſucceeded by Death, whilſt the Patient has all the Time ſweated profuſely at every Pore. I am ſenſible, that heating Medicines were originally brought into Practice by the chymical Phyſicians, and a falſe Theory; but I am inclined to believe, that Artifice has had a great Share in their Introduction, and Cuſtom and Inattention have continued them. For their Uſe undoubtedly renders more Medicines, and more Attendance, neceſſary than any other Method, and protracts a Fever, which would in all Probability terminate in a few Days, to almoſt as many Weeks. If Men were Statues, ſuch Treatment would be only wicked; but when rational Creatures, endued with Senſibility, are deſignedly tortured by ſuch a Proſtitution of Science, Language is too barren to repreſent ſuch Conduct in its proper Colours.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Conſerve of Roſemary, three Ounces; candied Nutmeg, an Ounce and half; candied Ginger, ſix Drams; compound Powder of Contrayerva, half an Ounce; Oil of Cinnamon, fifteen Drops; and as much Syrup of Oranges as is ſufficient to mix with the reſt of the Ingredients into an Electuary.

This Electuary, however different in Compoſition, is ſimilar in Effects to the foregoing.

Confectio Paulina.

The Confection called Paulina.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Coſtus, or in its Stead, Zedoary, Cinnamon, long Pepper, black Pepper, Storax, Galbanum and Opium ſtrained, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, each two Ounces; ſimple Syrup boiled to the Conſiſtence of Honey, thrice the Weight of the other Ingredients. Warm the Syrup, and carefully mix with it the Opium firſt diſſolved in Wine: Gradually add this Mixture, whilſt it continues warm, to the Storax and Galbanum previouſly melted together; and afterwards ſprinkle in the other Species reduced into Powder.

This is the *Confectio Archigenis* of our former Diſpenſatory, brought back to its firſt Form and Author. It is a warm opiate Medicine, and as ſuch is ſometimes made uſe of in Practice: Thirty-two Grains contain one Grain of Opium.

Mithridatum, ſive Confectio Democratis.

Mithridate, or the Confection of Democrates. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cinnamon, fourteen Drams; Myrrh, eleven Drams; Agaric, Indian Nard, Ginger, Saffron, Seeds of Mithridate Muſtard, Frankincenſe, Chio Turpentine, each ten Drams; Camel's Hay, Coſtus, or in its ſtead Zedoary, Indian Leaf, or in its ſtead Mace, Stechas, Long Pepper, Hartwort, Hypociſtis, Storax ſtrained, Opopanax, Galbanum ſtrained, Opobalſam, or in its ſtead expreſſed

Oil

Oil of Nutmegs, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, each one Ounce; Poley Mountain, Scordium, Carpobalſam, or in its ſtead Cubebs, White Pepper, Candy Carrot Seed, Bdellium ſtrained, each ſeven Drams; Celtic Nard, Gentian Root, Dittany of Crete, Red Roſes, Macedonian Parſley Seed, Leſſer Cardamom Seeds huſked, ſweet Fennel Seed, Gum Arabic, Opium ſtrained, each five Drams; Calamus Aromaticus, wild Valerian Root, Aniſeed, Sagapenum ſtrained, each three Drams; Meum Athamanticum, St. John's Wort, Acacia, or in its ſtead Terra Japonica, Bellies of Skinks, each two Drams and a half; clarified Honey, thrice the Weight of all the other Ingredients. Warm the Honey, and mix with it the Opium diſſolved in Wine; melt the Storax, Galbanum, Turpentine and Opobalſam (or expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs) together in another Veſſel, continually ſtirring them about, to prevent their burning; with theſe ſo melted, mix the hot Honey, at firſt by Spoonfuls, and afterwards in larger Quantities at a Time; when the whole is grown almoſt cold, add by Degrees the other Species reduced into Powder.

This Compoſition, as well as the Theriaca Andromachi, is now expunged from the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, as they deſerve to be from that of *London*; for it is a Reproach to Phyſic, to ſee ſuch unmeaning and random Compoſitions in Diſpenſatories, which have the Sanction of public Authority, after all the boaſted Improvements in Anatomy, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Such Remedies, if it were proper to call them ſo, can anſwer no one Intention, which may not be better provided for, by a more ſcientific Combination of ſome few of their Ingredients; and this would render the Art of Healing leſs ridiculous to Men of Senſe and Knowledge, though leſs myſterious to the Ignorant and Unattentive. Mithridate, in every half Ounce, contains one Grain of Opium.

Theriaca Andromachi.

Venice Treacle. [*Lond.*]

Take of Troches of Squills, half a Pound; Long Pepper, Opium ſtrained, Vipers dried, each three Ounces; Cinnamon, Opobalſam, or in its ſtead expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, each two Ounces; Agaric, Florence Orris Root, Scordium, red Roſes, Navew Seeds, Extract of Liquorice, each an Ounce and a half; Indian Nard, Saffron, Amomum, Myrrh, Coſtus, or in its ſtead Zedoary, Camels Hay, each one Ounce; Cinquefoil Root, Rhubarb, Ginger, Indian Leaf, or in its ſtead Mace, Dittany of Crete, Horehound Leaves, Calamint Leaves, Stechas, black Pepper, *Macedonian* Parſley Seed, Olibanum, Chio Turpentine, wild Valerian Root, each ſix Drams; Gentian Root, Celtic Nard, Spignel, Leaves of Poley Mountain, St. John's Wort and Groundpine, Germander Tops with the Seed, Carpobalſam, or in its ſtead Cubebs, Aniſeed, ſweet Fennel Seed, leſſer Cardamom Seeds huſked, Seeds of Biſhops Weed, Hartwort, and Treacle Muſtard, Hypociſtis, Acacia, or in its ſtead Japan Earth, Gum Arabic, Storax ſtrained, Sagapenum ſtrained, Terra Lemnia, or in its ſtead Bole Armenic, or *French* Bole, Green Vitriol calcined, each half an Ounce; Small (or in its ſtead, the Long) Birthwort Root, leſſer Centaury Tops, Candy Carrot Seed, Opopanax, Galbanum ſtrained,

ſtrained, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, *Jews* Pitch, or in its ſtead white Amber prepared, Calamus Aromaticus, each two Drams; clarified Honey, thrice the Weight of all the other Ingredients. Let theſe Ingredients be mixed together, after the ſame manner as directed in making the Mithridate.

Quincy and other Diſpenſatory Writers have been very diffuſe in their Remarks upon this *Capital Medicine* of the Shops. The principal Effects, I have ever ſeen from its Uſe, have been ſuch as any one might reaſonably have expected, from an Opiate united with heating Ingredients, and exhibited where they were ſure to do Miſchief, that is, to convert a Cold, or ſlight febrile Diſorder, into a dangerous Inflammation. Theſe Writers would, therefore, have been highly ungrateful, if they had not ſpoke well of a Medicine, which brings in its Conſequences yearly to the Apothecaries many thouſand Pounds, and ſomething to the Phyſicians, who are uſually called in when the Caſe is irrecoverable, and are complimented with a few Guineas, and the Reproach of the Miſcarriage. What I have ſaid with regard to Mithridate will hold equally true of this Compoſition. The Cordial Confection at preſent ſeems to have ſupplanted *Venice* Treacle: And it muſt be confeſſed it is leſs prejudicial, as having no Opium in it. Three Scruples and fifteen Grains of this Electuary contain one Grain of Opium.

Theriaca Edinenſis.

Edinburgh *Theriaca.* [*Edinb.*]

Take of *Virginian* Snakeroot, ten Ounces; Contrayerva Root, ſix Ounces; Reſin of Guaiacum, four Ounces; leſſer Cardamom, two Ounces; Myrrh, *Engliſh* Saffron, Opium, each one Ounce; Rob of Elder, thrice the Weight of the Powders; *Canary* Wine, as much as is ſufficient to diſſolve the Opium. Make them, according to Art, into an Electuary.

This Compoſition is better calculated to anſwer the End of an Alexipharmic than the *Venice* Treacle: But perhaps is not for that Reaſon a leſs dangerous Medicine. In five Scruples it contains one Grain of Opium.

Philonium Londinenſe.

London Philonium. [*Lond.*]

Take of white Pepper, Ginger, Caraway Seeds, each two Ounces; ſtrained Opium, ſix Drams; Syrup of Meconium, boiled to the Conſiſtence of Honey, thrice the Weight of the other Ingredients. Heat the Syrup and carefully mix with it the Opium, previouſly diſſolved in Wine; then add the other Ingredients, reduced into Powder.

This is a very warm Opiate; but I am perſuaded, it will in very few Caſes anſwer better than crude Opium. Thirty-ſix Grains of the Compoſition contain one Grain of Opium.

LOHOCHS.

The *London* College have rejected all the Lohochs; and the *Edinburgh* retain only the following.

Lohoch ex Amylo.

Lohoch of Starch.

Take of Starch, two Drams; Japan Earth, one Dram; balſamic Syrup, and Whites of Eggs, beat into a thin Liquor, of each one Ounce. Mix them together, ſo as to make a Lohoch.

This is intended as a gentle Aſtringent; and may be of Service in ſome Sorts of Coughs and Aſperities of the Fauces. But a Lohoch

hoch is not a very convenient Form for Medicines, and is almoſt out of Uſe.

Lohoch Commune.
Common Lohoch.

Take of Oil of Almonds freſh drawn, Syrup of Marſhmallows (or balſamic) each one Ounce; white Sugar, two Drams. Mix, and make them into a Lohoch.

This may poſſibly mitigate a Cough, but cannot much be depended on.

Lohoch de Lino.
Lohoch of Linſeed.

Take of Linſeed Oil freſh drawn, balſamic Syrup, each one Ounce; Flowers of Sulphur, and white Sugar, each two Drams. Mix them, ſo as to make a Lohoch.

This ſeems to be the beſt of theſe Lohochs; but I believe the freſh drawn Linſeed Oil would do as well by itſelf.

Lohoch de Manna.
Lohoch of Manna.

Take of *Calabrian* Manna, Oil of Almonds freſh drawn, Syrup of Violets, each equal Quantities. Mix them into a Lohoch.

Lohoch Saponaceum.
Saponaceous Lohoch.

Take of *Spaniſh* Soap, one Dram; Oil of Almonds, one Ounce; Syrup of Lemons, an Ounce and a half. Make them into a Lohoch, according to Art.

Lohoch de Spermeta Ceti.
Lohoch of Sperma Ceti.

Take of Sperma Ceti, two Drams; Oil of Almonds freſh, half an Ounce; balſamic Syrup, one Ounce; Yolk of Eggs, as much as, when rubbed with the Sperma Ceti, will fit it to mix with the other Ingredients into the Conſiſtence of a Lohoch.

This and the two preceding do not ſeem of any great Conſequence. For all the Simples which enter their Compoſition may be given more agreeably, and with better Effect.

CHAP. XXIV.

OLEUM per INFUSIONEM et DECOCTIONEM.

OILS by INFUSION and DECOCTION.

FORMERLY the *Edinburgh* College ordered Oils to be kept in the Shops prepared from Wormwood Tops, and thoſe of St. *John's* Wort; from Dill Leaves, Rue Leaves, the Flowers of white Lilly, Roſes, *&c.* At preſent this Article is greatly reduced, the *Oleum Chamomeli* being the only one retained, which may ſerve alſo as a general Rule for the Preparation of any other Oil of this Kind.

Take of freſh Chamomile Herb, with the Flowers, freſh gathered and bruiſed, one Pound; Oil Olive, three Pints. Boil them gently together, until the Herb is almoſt criſp; then ſtrain and preſs out the Oil.

Oleum e Mucilaginibus.
Oil of Mucilages.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Marſhmallow Roots freſh, half a Pound; Linſeed, Fenugreek Seed, each three Ounces; Water, two Pints; Oil Olive, four Pints. Bruiſe the Roots and Seeds, and gently boil them in the Water for half an Hour: Then add the Oil, and continue the Boiling till all the Water is waſted;

waſted; afterwards let the Oil be carefully poured off for Uſe.

This Oil, it is remarked, contains nothing of the Mucilage with which its Ingredients abound; as expreſſed Oils extract only the reſinous and oily, but do not act upon, or unite with the gummy or mucilaginous Parts of Vegetables.

Oleum Sambucinum.

Oil of Elder. [*Lond.*]

Take of Elder Flowers, one Pound; Oil Olive, two Pints. Boil the Flowers in the Oil, till they are almoſt criſp; then preſs out the Oil, and ſet it by till the Fæces have ſubſided.

Oleum Viride.

Green Oil. [*Lond.*]

Take of Bay, Rue, Marjoram, Sea Wormwood, Camomile Leaves freſh, each three Ounces; Oil Olive, two Pints. Bruiſe the Herbs, and gently boil them in the Oil till they are almoſt criſp; then preſs out the Oil, let it ſtand to ſettle, and afterwards pour it off from the Sediment.

All the foregoing Oils are deſigned for external Applications. Their general Virtues are to ſoften and relax; by which Qualities, they prove ſerviceable in Tenſion, Rigidity, Contractions, and Inflammations of particular Parts; and in Pains proceeding from theſe Cauſes. As ſeveral of them contain thoſe Parts of the Ingredients in which their Virtues principally reſide, they are hence ſuppoſed capable in ſome Degree of exerting thoſe Virtues when externally applied: Thus, the Oil of Wormwood, rubbed on the Stomach and umbilical Region, is ſaid to excite Appetite, ſtrengthen the Viſcera, and kill Worms; that of Chamemel Flowers, to be a warm Diſcutient and Reſolvent; thoſe of St. *John's* Wort Flowers, and Dill Leaves, to be peculiarly grateful to the Nerves, to give great Relief in all Kinds of Pains and Wearineſs, to reſolve Tumours, and Heal Wounds and Ulcers; the Oil of Mucilages, to be ſofter and more emollient than common Oil; that of Rue to be of ſingular Efficacy againſt ſchirrous Swellings, and Hardneſs of the Spleen, *&c.* It is preſumed, however, that at preſent there are few who expect much more from thoſe Preparations than from common Oil itſelf, which has the Advantage of being leſs offenſive: The reſinous Parts of Vegetables, however active when taken internally in a proper Form, can ſcarce be ſuppoſed, when combined with a large Quantity of Oil, to have any conſiderable Effect in external Application.

Oleum Camphoratum.

Camphorated Oil. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Oil of ſweet Almonds, or freſh Linſeed Oil, two Ounces; Camphor, one Ounce. Diſſolve the Camphor in the Oil.

This Preparation is principally intended for external Uſes, as an Anodyne and Diſcutient in Caſes of Burns, rheumatic or gouty Pains, *&c.* Camphor thus united with Oil of ſweet Almonds may alſo not inelegantly be given internally.

CHAP. XXV.

EMPLASTRA.

PLASTERS.

General Rules for making Plaſters, &c. from the Edinburgh *Pharmacopœia.*

I.

SUCH Plants as are employed in theſe Compoſitions, ought to be freſh, juicy, and well bruiſed; unleſs they are ordered otherwiſe.

II.

II.

Boil the Herbs till they are almoſt criſp, taking care to prevent the Matter from contracting a black Colour: Afterwards ſtrain off the Liquid, and ſet it on the Fire again, that all the aqueous Moiſture may exhale.

III.

Metallic Powders are to be boiled firſt with the Oils and unctuous Ingredients, till duly united. Such Gums as are readily ſoluble, Powders, and alſo Turpentine, are to be added towards the End of the Operation.

IV.

Plaſters require the Addition of Water, till they have acquired a due Conſiſtence.

The Uſe of the Water is, to keep the Plaſter from burning and growing black. Such Water, as it may be neceſſary to add during the boiling, muſt be previouſly made hot: Cold Liquor would not only prolong the Proceſs, but likewiſe occaſion the Matter to explode and be thrown about with Violence, to the great Danger of the Operator: This accident will equally happen upon the Addition of hot Water, if the Plaſter is extremely hot.

Emplaſtrum Anodynum.
Anodyne Plaſter.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of white Reſin, eight Ounces; Tacamahacca in Powder, Galbanum, each four Ounces; Cummin Seeds powdered, three Ounces; black Soap, four Ounces. Melt the Reſin and Gums together; then add the Seeds and the Soap, and make the whole into a Plaſter, according to Art.

This Plaſter ſometimes gives Eaſe in ſlight gouty and rheumatic Pains, which it is ſuppoſed to effect by preventing the Afflux of Humours to the Part, and putting in Motion, and repelling ſuch as already ſtagnate there.

Emplaſtrum Anti-hyſtericum.
Antihyſteric Plaſter. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Galbanum, twelve Ounces; Tacamahacca in Powder, yellow Wax, each ſix Ounces; Aſa Fœtida, Cummin Seed in Powder, *Venice* Turpentine, each four Ounces. Mix, and make them into a Plaſter, according to Art.

This Plaſter is applied to the umbilical Region, or over the whole Abdomen, in hyſteric Caſes; and ſometimes with good Effect.

Emplaſtrum Attrahens.
Drawing Plaſter. [*Lond.*]

Take of yellow Reſin, and yellow Wax, each three Pounds; tried Mutton Suet, one Pound. Melt them together, and, whilſt the Maſs remains fluid, paſs it thro' a Strainer.

Emplaſtrum Cereum.
Wax Plaſter. [*Edinb.*]

Take of yellow Wax, four Pounds; white Roſin, and Mutton Suet, each two Pounds. Melt them together into a Plaſter.

Both theſe are intended to ſupply the Place of Melilot Plaſter; whoſe great Irritation, when employed for the Dreſſing of Bliſters, has been continually complained of. Indeed Plaſters of any Kind are not very proper for this Purpoſe: Their Conſiſtence makes them ſet uneaſy, and their Adheſiveneſs renders the taking them off painful. Cerates, which are ſofter and leſs adheſive, appear much more eligible.

Emplaſtrum Cephalicum.
Cephalic Plaſter. [*Lond.*]

Take of *Burgundy* Pitch, two Pounds;

Pounds; soft Labdanum, one Pound; yellow Resin, yellow Wax, each four Ounces; the expressed Oil, called Oil of Mace, on Ounce. Melt the Pitch, Resin, and Wax together; then add, first the Labdanum, and afterwards, the Oil of Mace.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Tacamahacca in Powder, and yellow Wax, each four Ounces; *Venice* Turpentine, four Ounces; essential Oil of Lavender, two Drams; Oil of Amber, one Dram. Add the Oils to the other Ingredients previously made into a Plaster, and grown almost cold.

These Plasters are applied, in Weakness or Pains of the Head, to the Temples, Forehead, &c. and sometimes likewise to the Feet.

Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco.

Plaster of Hemlock with Ammoniacum. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Juice of Hemlock Leaves, four Ounces; Gum Ammoniacum, eight Ounces; Vinegar of Squills, as much as is sufficient to dissolve the Gum. Add the Juice to this Solution, and having strained the Mixture, boil it to the Consistence of a Plaster.

This is intended as a Discutient, and as such is used successfully.

Emplastrum Commune.

Common Plaster. [*Lond.*]

Take of Oil Olive, one Gallon; Litharge, ground into a most subtile Powder, five Pounds. Boil them over a gentle Fire, with about two Pints of Water, keeping them continually stirring, till the Oil and Litharge unite, and acquire the Consistence of a Plaster. If all the Water should be consumed before this happens, add some Water previously made hot.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Litharge, three Pounds; Oil Olive, six Pints. Boil them into a Plaster, which may supply the Place of the simple Diachylon and Diapalma.

These Plasters are the common Application in Excoriations of the Skin, slight Flesh Wounds, and the like. They keep the Part soft, and somewhat warm, and defend it from the Air, which is all that can be expected in these Cases from any Plaster.

Emplastrum Commune Adhæsivum.

Common Sticking Plaster.

[*Lond.*]

Take of common Plaster, three Pounds; yellow Resin, half a Pound. Melt the common Plaster over a very gentle Fire, then add the Resin, first reduced into Powder, that it may melt the sooner; and mix them altogether.

This Plaster may otherwise be made, by taking, instead of the common Plaster, its Ingredients, Oil and Litharge; and adding the Resin a little before they have come to the due Consistence; then continue the Boiling, till the Plaster is finished.

It turns out the most elegant when made by this last Method.

Emplastrum Adhæsivum.

Sticking Plaster. [*Edinb.*]

Take of common Plaster, two Pounds; *Burgundy* Pitch, one Pound. Melt them together, so as to make a Plaster.

These Plasters are used chiefly as Adhesives, for keeping on other Dressings, &c.

Emplastrum Commune cum Gummi.

Common Plaster with Gums.

[*Lond.*]

[*Lond.*]

Take of common Plaſter, three Pounds; Galbanum ſtrained, eight Ounces; common Turpentine, Frankincenſe, each three Ounces. Melt the Galbanum with the Turpentine, over a gentle Fire, and ſprinkle in the Frankincenſe, reduced to Powder: Then gradually mix with theſe the common Plaſter, previouſly liquefied by a very gentle Heat.

Or, inſtead of the common Plaſter already made, you may take the Oil and Litharge boiled together: As ſoon as theſe unite, before they have acquired the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter, the other Ingredients are to be added.

Emplaſtrum Gummoſum.

Gum Plaſter. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Palm Oil, four Pints; Litharge, two Pounds; Gum Ammoniacum, Galbanum, *Venice* Turpentine, yellow Wax, each half a Pound. Boil the Oil with the Litharge to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter; then add the other Ingredients, and make the whole into a Plaſter, according to Art.

Theſe Plaſters are uſed as Digeſtives and Suppuratives; particularly in Abſceſſes, after a Part of the Matter has been muturated and diſcharged, for ſuppurating or diſcuſſing the remaining hard Part.

Emplaſtrum Croceum, vulgo Oxycroceum.

Saffron Plaſter, commonly called Oxycroceum. [*Edinb.*]

Take of *Burgundy* Pitch, and yellow Wax, each one Pound; Galbanum, half a Pound; Saffron, two Ounces. Mix, and make them into a Plaſter, according to Art.

This Plaſter is ſaid to ſtrengthen the Parts to which it is applied, eſpecially the tendinous ones; to warm in a great Degree, and to reſolve and diſcuſs cold Tumours.

Emplaſtrum e Cymino.

Cumin Plaſter. [*Lond.*]

Take of *Burgundy* Pitch, three Pounds; yellow Wax, Cummin Seeds, Caraway Seeds, Bay Berries, each three Ounces. Melt the Pitch with the Wax; then ſprinkle in the other Ingredients, firſt reduced into a Powder, and mix the whole well together.

This Plaſter ſtands recommended as a moderately warm Diſcutient; and directed to be applied to the hypogaſtric Region, for ſtrengthening the Viſcera, and expelling Flatulencies.

Emplaſtrum Defenſivum.

Defenſive Plaſter. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Litharge, two Pounds; Oil Olive, four Pints. Boil them nearly to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter; mix in four Ounces of yellow Wax; as ſoon as it is melted, add of Olibanum in Powder, and *Venice* Turpentine, each four Ounces; of Colcothar of Vitriol, ſix Ounces. Let the whole be well mixed, and made into a Plaſter according to Art.

This Plaſter was formerly ſuppoſed to defend the Parts to which it is applied from Inflammations, *&c.* by its aſtrictive Quality; an Effect, which probably very few Practitioners are now ſo unreaſonable as to expect from it.

Emplaſtrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio.

Plaſter of Ammoniacum with Mercury. [*Lond.*]

Take of Gum Ammoniacum ſtrained, one Pound; Quickſilver, three Ounces; ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, one Dram. Grind the Quickſilver with the Balſam of Sulphur,

Sulphur, till it ceaſes to appear; then, having melted the Ammoniacum, add it gradually, a little before it cools, to this Mixture; and let the whole be perfectly mingled together.

This is a very well contrived mercurial Plaſter: If in ſome Caſes it ſhould not prove adheſive enough, the Addition of a ſmall Quantity of Turpentine will readily make it ſo.

Emplaſtrum Commune cum Mercurio.

Common Plaſter with Mercury. [*Lond.*]

Take of common Plaſter, one Pound; Quickſilver, three Ounces; ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, one Dram. Make them into a Plaſter, after the ſame Manner as the foregoing.

Emplaſtrum Mercuriale:

Mercurial Plaſter. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gum Plaſter, a Pound and a half; Quickſilver, eight Ounces; *Venice* Turpentine, one Ounce; liquid Storax, an Ounce and a half. Grind the Quickſilver in a Mortar, with the Turpentine and Storax, until they are perfectly incorporated; and then, having melted the Gum Plaſter, and taken it from the Fire, add to it this Mixture.

Theſe mercurial Plaſters are looked on as powerful Reſolvents and Diſcutients, acting with much greater Certainty in theſe Intentions, than any Compoſition of vegetable Subſtances alone; the Mercury exerting itſelf in a conſiderable Degree, though it is rarely introduced into the Habit, in ſuch Quantity as ſenſibly to affect the Mouth. Pains in the Joints and Limbs from a venereal Cauſe, Nodes, Tophs, beginning Schirroſities, and Indurations of the Glands, ſometimes yield to them.

Emplaſtrum e Minio.

Red Lead Plaſter. [*Lond.*]

Take Oil Olive, four Pints; red Lead reduced to a moſt ſubtile Powder, two Pounds and a half. Make them into a Plaſter, after the Manner directed for preparing the common Plaſter: But more Water is here required, and greater Care is neceſſary to prevent the Compoſition from burning and growing black.

This is uſed for the ſame Purpoſes as the common Plaſter.

Emplaſtrum e Mucilaginibus.

Plaſter of Mucilages. [*Lond.*]

Take of yellow Wax, forty Ounces; Oil of Mucilages, half a Pint; Gum Ammoniacum ſtrained, half a Pound; common Turpentine, two Ounces. Melt the Ammoniacum with the Turpentine; and having, in another Veſſel, liquefied the Wax with the Oil, add this latter Mixture to the other.

This is deſigned as a Suppurative, but Applications of a ſofter Conſiſtence more effectually anſwer that Intention.

Emplaſtrum Roborans.

Strengthening Plaſter. [*Lond.*]

Take of common Plaſter, two Pounds; Frankincenſe, half a Pound; Dragons Blood, three Ounces. Melt the common Plaſter, and add to it the other Ingredients reduced into Powder.

This is a Reformation of the laborious and injudicious Compoſition deſcribed, in our preceding Pharmacopœias, under the Title of *Emplaſtrum ad Herniam*; and though far the moſt elegant and ſimple, is as effectual for that Purpoſe, as any of the Medicines of this Kind. If conſtantly wore, with a proper Bandage, it will, in Children, frequently

do

do Service; though not ſo much from any ſtrengthening Quality of the Ingredients, as from its being a ſoft, cloſe, and adhefive Covering. It has been ſuppoſed, that Plaſters compoſed of ſtyptic Medicines, conſtringe and ſtrengthen the Part to which they are applied, but on no very juſt Foundation; for Plaſters in general relax rather than aſtringe, the unctuous Ingredients neceſſary in their Compoſition, counteracting and deſtroying the Effect of the others.

Emplaſtrum e Sapone.
Soap Plaſter. [*Lond.*]

Take of common Plaſter, three Pounds; hard Soap, half a Pound. Having melted the common Plaſter, mix with it the Soap, and boil them to the Conſiſtence of a Plaſter. Take Care not to let it grow too cold before you form it into Rolls; otherwiſe it will prove too brittle.

Emplaſtrum Saponaceum.
Saponaceous Plaſter. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Gum Plaſter, three Pounds; melt it over a gentle Fire, and mix in half a Pound of white *Spaniſh* Soap cut into thin Slices.

The Soap in theſe Plaſters is ſuppoſed to render them reſolvent. They are applied ſometimes to diſcuſs arthritic Tumours, and the Juices ſtagnating after Sprains.

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum.
Stomach Plaſter. [*Lond.*]

Take of ſoft Labdanum, three Ounces; Frankincenſe, one Ounce; Cinnamon, the expreſſed Oil, called Oil of Mace, each half an Ounce; eſſential Oil of Mint, one Dram. Having melted the Frankincenſe, add to it, firſt the Labdanum ſoftened by Heat, and then the Oil of Mace; afterwards mix theſe with the Cinnamon and Oil of Mint; and beat them together in a warm Mortar, into a Maſs, which is to be kept in a cloſe Veſſel. [*Edinb.*]

Take of yellow Wax, eight Ounces; Tacamahacca in Powder, four Ounces; Palm Oil, ſix Ounces; Cloves, reduced to a fine Powder, two Ounces; expreſſed Oil of Mace, an Ounce and a half; eſſential Oil of Mint, two Drams. Melt the Wax, Tacamahacca, and Palm Oil together, then add the other Ingredients, and make them into a Plaſter, according to Art.

Both theſe Plaſters, eſpecially the firſt, are very elegant Compoſitions. They are intended as warm and cordial Applications to the Stomach, and exert very conſiderable Effects in Caſes where ſuch Things are wanted.

Emplaſtrum Veſicatorium.
Bliſtering Plaſter. [*Lond.*]

Take of drawing Plaſter, two Pounds; Cantharides, one Pound; Vinegar, half a Pint. Melt the drawing Plaſter, and, a little before it grows ſtiff, mix in the Cantharides, reduced into a moſt ſubtile Powder; then add the Vinegar, and work them well together.

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum.
Bliſtering Plaſter. [*Edinb.*]

Take of *Burgundy* Pitch, twenty Ounces; *Venice* Turpentine, and Cantharides, of each ſix Ounces. Reduce the Cantharides into a moſt ſubtile Powder, and add them to the other Ingredients, previouſly melted together, ſo as to make the whole into a Plaſter, according to Art.

Emplastrum Epispasticum compositum.
Compound Blistering Plaster.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of *Burgundy* Pitch, twelve Ounces; yellow Wax, four Ounces; *Venice* Turpentine, eighteen Ounces; Mustard Seed, and black Pepper, each one Ounce; Verdegris, two Ounces; Cantharides, twelve Ounces. Melt the Wax and Pitch together, then add the Turpentine, and when this is liquefied, sprinkle in the other Ingredients, first powdered and mixed together; keeping them continually stirring, so as to make a Plaster thereof, according to Art.

The Blistering Plasters are to be kept in oiled Bladders.

This last Composition has long been used in some particular Shops, as the most infallible Blister: Tho' either of the other two answer the Purpose very successfully. Some have been accustomed to spare the Trouble of making any Plaster on Purpose for Blistering, by occasionally spreading some of the Cantharides in Powder upon a common Plaster. The general Intention and Use of Blisters have been already spoken of, under the Article *Cantharides* in the *Materia Medica.* But I must remark, that when Applications are made to the Feet, with an Intent to stimulate strongly, excite Pain therein, and relieve the Head, Cataplasms composed of equal Parts of scraped Horse-Radish, and powdered Mustard-Seed, moistened with old Yeast, and very sharp Vinegar, will answer the Design with much better Effect, than any Application in which Cantharides is an Ingredient.

Emplastrum Volatile.
Volatile Plaster. [*Edinb.*]

Take of *Venice* Turpentine, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, each one Ounce. Beat the Turpentine in a Mortar, pouring on it, by little and little, the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac; and mingle the whole well together.

This is a very acrid Composition, and as such is sometimes applied in rheumatic and ischiadic Pains. The *London* College have ordered the Medicine to be kept under the Title of *Epithema Volatile.*

CHAP. XXVI.

Ointments, Liniments, and Cerates.

Unguentum Album.
White Ointment. [*Lond.*]

TAKE of Oil Olive, one Pint; White Wax, four Ounces; Sperma Ceti, three Ounces. Liquefy them by a gentle Fire, and keep them constantly and briskly stirring, till grown thoroughly cold.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of white Wax, nine Ounces; Oil Olive, three Pints; then add gradually of Ceruse, one Pound. Mix them into an Ointment, according to Art.

These are useful, cooling, emollient Ointments, of good Service in Excoriations, and other like Frettings of the Skin. The Ceruse is omitted in the first Prescription, on a Suspicion that it might produce some ill Effects, when applied, as those Unguents frequently are, to the tender Bodies of Children.

Unguentum Album Camphoratum.
Camphorated white Ointment.
[*Lond.*]

This is made by adding to the white Ointment a Dram and a half of Camphor, previously ground with some Drops of Oil of Almonds.

[*Edinb.*]

[*Edinb.*]

Mix with the white Ointment, when taken from the Fire, an Ounce of Camphor, ground with ſome Drops of Oil of Almonds.

Thoſe Ointments are ſuppoſed to be more diſcutient than the foregoing, and ſerviceable againſt cutaneous Heats, Itching, and ſerpiginous Eruptions. They ſhould be kept in cloſe Veſſels, otherwiſe the Camphor will ſoon exhale: Their ſmelling ſtrong of this Ingredient is the beſt Mark of their Goodneſs.

Unguentum ex Althæa.

Ointment of Marſhmallows.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Oil of Mucilages, three Pints; yellow Wax, one Pound; yellow Reſin, half a Pound; common Turpentine, two Ounces. Melt the Reſin and Wax with the Oil; then, having taken them from the Fire, add the Turpentine, and while the Mixture remains hot, ſtrain it.

This Ointment is contrived for an Emollient, but receives no Virtue from the Ingredient which it takes its Name from.

Unguentum Baſilicum Flavum.

Yellow Baſilicum Ointment.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Oil Olive, one Pint; yellow Wax, yellow Reſin, *Burgundy* Pitch, each one Pound; Common Turpentine, three Ounces. Melt the Wax, Reſin, and Pitch, along with the Oil over a gentle Fire; then take them from the Fire; add the Turpentine, and whilſt the Mixture remains hot, ſtrain it.

Unguentum Baſilicum.

Baſilicum Ointment. [*Edinb.*]

Take of yellow Wax, a Pound; white Reſin, a Pound and a half; *Venice* Turpentine, half a Pound; Oil Olive, one Pint. Melt the Wax and Reſin in the Oil, then mix in the Turpentine, and ſtrain off the Ointment.

Theſe are commonly employed in Dreſſings, for digeſting, cleanſing, and incarnating Wounds and Ulcers. They differ very little, if at all, in their Effects from the *Linimentum Arcæi*.

Unguentum Baſilicum Nigrum, vel Tetrapharmacum.

Black Baſilicum Ointment, or Ointment of four Ingredients.

[*Lond.*]

Take of Oil Olive, one Pint; yellow Wax, yellow Reſin, dry Pitch, each nine Ounces. Melt them all together, and whilſt the Mixture is hot, ſtrain it off.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of yellow Wax, white Reſin, Mutton Suet, and Tar, each half a Pound; Oil Olive, a Pint and a half. Melt all the Ingredients in the Oil over a gentle Fire, ſtirring them well together, then ſtrain off the Ointment.

This Ointment was formerly of conſiderable Eſteem for healing and incarnating Wounds, *&c.* but is ſaid to have an Inconvenience of being apt to render them foul, and produce fungous Fleſh: At preſent it is rarely made uſe of; the yellow Baſilicum, and the Liniment of *Arcæus* being in general preferred.

Unguentum Baſilicum Viride.

Green Baſilicum Ointment.

[*Lond.*]

Take of yellow Baſilicum, eight Ounces; Oil Olive, three Ounces by Meaſure; Verdigris prepared, one Ounce. Mix and make them into an Ointment.

This Ointment is conſiderably detergent, and proper to keep down fungous Fleſh in Ulcers.

Unguentum Citrinum.

Yellow Ointment. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Quickſilver, one Ounce; Spirit of Nitre, two Ounces; Hogs Lard tried, one Pound. Diſſolve the Quickſilver in the Spirit of Nitre, by Digeſtion in a Sand Heat; and whilſt the Solution is very hot, mix with it the Lard, previouſly melted by itſelf, and juſt beginning to grow ſtiff. Stir them briſkly together, in a marble Mortar, ſo as to form the whole into an Ointment.

An Ounce of ſtrong Spirit of Nitre, will readily diſſolve an equal Weight of Quickſilver; and this, I think, ſhould be the Proportion for this Ointment. It is an excellent Eſcharotic, and is ſometimes applied to Chancres, or uſed for eating down the Calloſities of Ulcers.

Unguentum ceruleum Fortius.

The Stronger blue Ointment. [*Lond.*]

Take of Hogs Lard, tried, two Pounds; Quickſilver, one Pound; ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, half an Ounce. Grind the Quickſilver with the Balſam of Sulphur, till they are perfectly incorporated; then gradually add the Lard heated, and mix them carefully together.

Unguentum cerulæum mitius.

The Milder blue Ointment. [*Lond.*]

Take of Hogs Lard tried, four Pounds; Quickſilver, one Pound; common Turpentine, one Ounce. Grind the Quickſilver with the Turpentine, in a Mortar, till it ceaſes to appear; then gradually add the Lard warmed, and carefully mix them together.

This Unguent turns out of a much better blue Colour than the foregoing, which is of a very dingy Hue.

Unguentum Mercuriale.

Mercurial Ointment. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Hogs Lard, three Ounces; Mutton Suet, and Quickſilver, each an Ounce. Rub them very well together, till the Mercurial Globules diſappear. It may likewiſe be made with a double or triple Proportion of Quickſilver.

This is the moſt ſimple of the mercurial Ointments, though poſſibly as efficacious as any. It does not, by frequent rubbing, irritate and inflame tender Skins; an Inconvenience with which the others are ſometimes attended. Mercurial Unguents have in many Caſes the ſame Effects with the Preparations of this Mineral taken internally; and are at preſent frequently employed, not only againſt cutaneous Diſorders, as Alterants; but likewiſe in venereal and other obſtinate Caſes, for raiſing a Salivation. The Ptyaliſm excited by Unction is ſaid to be attended with the feweſt Inconveniencies, and to perform the moſt complete Cure.

Unguentum Emolliens.

Emollient Ointment. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Palm Oil, four Pounds; freſh Linſeed Oil, three Pints; yellow Wax, one Pound. Liquefy them together, over a gentle Fire, and mingle with them half a Pound of *Venice* Turpentine. Strain off the Ointment.

This is intended to ſupply the Place of the *Unguentum Dialthææ*, which, as before obſerved, receives no emollient Quality from the Mucilages in its Compoſition.

Unguentum e Gummi Elemi.

Ointment of Gum Elemi. [*Lond.*]

Take of Mutton Suet freſh and tried, two Pounds; Gum Elemi, one Pound; common Turpentine, ten Ounces. Melt the Gum with the Suet, and, having taken them from the Fire, immediately mix in the Turpentine; then, whilſt

whilſt the Maſs remains fluid, ſtrain it off.

Unguentum, ſeu Linimentum Arcæi. The Ointment, or Liniment of *Arceus*. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Hogs Lard, one Pound; Goats (or Mutton) Suet, two Pounds; *Venice* Turpentine, Gum Elemi, each a Pound and a half. Melt and ſtrain them, ſo as to make an Ointment, according to Art.

This Unguent has long been in Uſe for digeſting, cleanſing, and incarnating; and for theſe Purpoſes is preferred by ſome to all the other Compoſitions of this Kind.

Unguentum e Mercurio Præcipitato. Ointment of Mercury Precipitate. [*Lond.*]

Take of ſimple Ointment, an Ounce and a half; precipitated Sulphur, two Drams; white Mercury Precipitate, two Scruples. Mix them well together, and moiſten them with Ley of Tartar, that they may be made into an Ointment.

This is a very elegant mercurial Ointment, and frequently made uſe of againſt cutaneous Diſorders. The Preparations of Mercury and Sulphur here directed, are choſen on Account of their Colour.

Unguentum Nervinum. Nerve Ointment. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Mutton Suet, two Pounds; melt it over a gentle Fire, with a Pint of Chamomile Oil, into an Ointment. When taken from the Fire, ſtir into it a Pound and a half of Oil of Bays, and two Ounces diſtilled Oil of Origanum or Roſemary.

This is a warm invigorating Topic, and may be uſed with good Effect to excite the Nerves to Action, when too languid.

Unguentum Nutritum. The Ointment called Nutritum. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Litharge and Vinegar, each two Ounces; Oil Olive, ſix Ounces. Rub them in a Mortar, adding the Oil and Vinegar alternately by little and little at a Time, till the Vinegar ceaſes to appear.

It is ſuppoſed to be a good Cooler and Deſiccative; and is occaſionally uſed in Excoriations, ſlight ſerpiginous Eruptions, and for anointing the Lips of Wounds or Ulcers that itch much, or tend to Inflammation.

Unguentum e Pice. Ointment of Tar. [*Lond.*]

Take of Mutton Suet tried, and Tar, each equal Weights. Melt them together, and ſtrain the Mixture whilſt hot.

This Compoſition, with the Addition of half its Weight of Reſin, has long been uſed in the Shops as a cheap Subſtitute to the black Baſilicum.

Unguentum Sambucinum. Ointment of Elder. [*Lond.*]

Take of Elder Flowers full blown, four Pounds; Mutton Suet tried, three Pounds; Oil Olive, one Pint. Melt the Suet with the Oil, and in this Mixture boil the Flowers till they are almoſt criſp; then ſtrain and preſs out the Ointment. [*Edinb.*]

Take of the inner Bark of the Elder Tree, and the Leaves of Elder freſh, each four Ounces; Linſeed Oil, two Pints; white Wax, ſix Ounces. Let the Bark and Leaves be well bruiſed, and boiled in the Oil till the Humidity is conſumed; then preſs out the Oil through a Strainer, and melt it in the Wax, ſo as to make an Ointment.

Theſe Ointments are reckoned cooling, but do not ſeem ſuperior to ſome others which are much neater and parable at leſs Expence. They can ſcarce be ſuppoſed to receive any conſiderable Virtue from the Ingredients which they take their Name from.

Unguentum Saturninum.
Saturnine Ointment. [*Lond.*]

Take of Oil Olive, half a Pint; white Wax, an Ounce and a half; Sugar of Lead, two Drams. Let the Sugar of Lead, reduced into a very ſubtile Powder, be ground with ſome Part of the Oil, and the Wax melted with the reſt of the Oil: Mix both together, and keep them ſtirring till the Ointment is grown cold.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of Sugar of Lead, two Ounces; white Wax, three Ounces; Oil Olive, one Pint. Liquefy the Oil and Wax together, and gradually add the Sugar of Lead; continually ſtirring them till, growing cold, they unite to an Ointment.

This is an excellent Cooler and Deſiccative; much ſuperior, both in Elegancy and Efficacy, to the *Nutritum* or *Tripharmicum.*

Unguentum Simplex.
The Simple Ointment.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Hogs Lard tried, two Pounds; Roſe-Water, three Ounces by Meaſure. Beat the Lard with the Roſe-Water, till they are well mixed; then melt them over a very gentle Fire, and ſet them by for ſome Time, that the Water may ſubſide: Pour the Lard off from the Water, and keep inceſſantly ſtirring and beating it about till it grows cold, ſo as to reduce it into a light incoherent Maſs; Laſtly, add ſo much Eſſence of Lemons as will be ſufficient to give a grateful Odour.

Unguentum Roſaceum, vulgo Pomatum.
The Roſe Ointment, commonly called Pomatum. [*Edinb.*]

On any Quantity of Hogs Lard, cut into ſmall Pieces, and placed in a glazed earthen Veſſel, pour as much Water as will riſe above it ſome Inches; and digeſt them together for ten Days, renewing the Water every Day. Then liquefy the Lard with a very gentle Heat, and pour into it a proper Quantity of Roſe-Water: Work them well together; and afterwards, pouring of the Water, add to the Lard ſome Drops of Oil of Rhodium.

Theſe Ointments are in common Uſe for ſoftening and ſmoothing the Skin, and healing Chaps.

Unguentum e Sulphure.
Ointment of Sulphur. [*Lond.*]

Take of the ſimple Ointment, half a Pound; Flowers of Sulphur unwaſhed, two Ounces; Eſſence of Lemons, one Scruple. Mix them together.

Sulphur is a certain Remedy for the Itch, more ſafe and efficacious than Mercury: For, unleſs, as Dr. *Pringle* obſerves, a mercurial Unction was to touch every Part of the Skin, there can be no certainty of Succeſs; whereas by a ſulphureous one, a Cure may be obtained by only partial Unction. The Animalcula, which occaſion this Diſorder, being, like other Inſects, killed by the ſulphureous Steams, which exhale by the Heat of the Body. The Quantity here ordered is generally ſufficient to effect a Cure, eſpecially if, along with the external Uſe, it is alſo exhibited internally. See *Pringle*'s Diſeaſes of the Army, Page 310.

Unguentum

Unguentum Tripharmacum.
Ointment of three Ingredients.
[*Lond.*]

Take of common Plaſter, four Ounces; Oil Olive, two Ounces by Meaſure; Vinegar, one Ounce by Meaſure. Boil them together, over a gentle Fire, keeping them continually ſtirring till they are reduced to the Conſiſtence of an Ointment.

This is a new Method of preparing the *Unguentum Nutritum*, much leſs troubleſome than the one already deſcribed under that Title. The Compoſition proves likewiſe more ſmooth and uniform, and not ſo liable to grow dry in keeping. This Ointment is nevertheleſs inferior, both in reſpect of Elegancy and Efficacy, to the *Unguentum Saturninum*.

Unguentum Tutiæ.
Ointment of Tutty. [*Lond.*]

Let any Quantity of prepared Tutty be mixed with as much purified Vipers Fat, as is ſufficient to reduce it into the Conſiſtence of a ſoft Ointment.

This Ointment is deſigned for an Ophthalmic. It is the ſame as the *Unguentum Opthalmicum* of Sir *Hans Sloane*, with the Omiſſion of Lapis Hæmatites, Aloes, and prepared Pearl, Ingredients uſeleſs, if not injurious, to the Medicine. What particular Virtues it receives from the Vipers Fat, an Improvement of Sir *Hans*, I ſhall not pretend to determine. As to the general Effects of Applications to the Eyes, ſee the Chapter on Topics, Page 88.

[*Edinb.*]

Take of freſh Butter, four Ounces; white Wax, two Drams; Tutty prepared, one Ounce; Liquefy the Wax with the Butter, over a gentle Fire; then gradually ſprinkle in the Tutty, continually ſtirring them, till the Ointment grows cold.

Freſh Butter here employed is a more mild and cooling Application to the Eyes than Oil; but as it is apt to grow rancid by long keeping, the College have ordered it in ſo ſmall a Quantity, that it ſeems intended rather as a Form for an extemporaneous than officinal Medicine.

Unguentum Tutiæ Camphoratum.
Camphorated Ointment of Tutty.
[*Edinb.*]

This is prepared by adding to the above Ointment, two Drams of Camphor.—It may alſo be made with a double Proportion of Camphor.

This Ointment is cooling and drying, and very uſeful in Inflammations and hot acrid Defluxions on the Eyes. It is ſuperior to moſt of thoſe Compoſitions recommended under the Title of *Ophthalmic*.

Unguentum Vermifugum.
Ointment againſt Worms.

Take of Lavender Cotton, Wormwood, Rue, Savin, Tanſy Leaves freſh gathered, each two Ounces; Olive, a Pint and a half; Hogs Lard, one Pound; yellow Wax, three Ounces; Ox Gall, Socotorine Aloes, each an Ounce and a half; Coloquintida, Worm Seed, each one Ounce. Bruiſe the Herbs, and boil them with the Lard, till the aqueous Moiſture is evaporated; then preſs the Liquor through a Strainer, melt in it the Wax, and afterwards add the other Ingredients, boiling and ſtirring them together, ſo as to make an Ointment. The Aloes, Coloquintida, and Worm-Seed, muſt be previouſly reduced into a very ſubtile Powder.

This Ointment is expunged from the preſent Edition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory; and indeed it

muſt be confeſſed, its Ingredients are too numerous, and require conſiderable Care and Trouble in the compounding: Nevertheleſs, as I know ſeveral experienced Practitioners who have an Opinion of it in the Cure of Worms, when rubbed on the Bellies of Children, and as it may be given with Succeſs, diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, by way of Glyſter, in the ſame Intention, I have retained it in this Compilation.

Unguentum ad Veſicatoria. [L.]
Unguentum Epiſpaſticum. [E.]
Ointment for Bliſters. [*Lond.*]

Take of Hogs Lard tried, bliſtering Plaſter, each equal Weights. Melt them together over a very gentle Fire, and keep them conſtantly ſtirring till grown cold. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Hogs Lard, and *Venice* Turpentine, each three Ounces; yellow Wax, one Ounce; Cantharides, three Drams. To the Lard and Wax melted together, add firſt the Cantharides reduced into Powder, and then the Turpentine: Laſtly, mix the whole into an Ointment.

Theſe Ointments are added in the Dreſſings for Bliſters, intended to be made perpetual, as they are called, or to be kept running for a conſiderable Time, which in many chronic, and ſome acute Caſes, they are required to be.

Unguentum Epiſpaſticum mitius.
Milder Ointment for Bliſters. [*Edinb.*]

Take an Ounce of Cantharides; infuſe them for a Night in a ſufficient Quantity of Water poured upon them boiling hot; ſtrain, and ſtrongly preſs out the Liquor, and boil it with two Ounces of Hogs Lard till the aqueous Moiſture is exhaled; then add of white Reſin and white Wax, each an Ounce; of *Venice* Turpentine, two Ounces. Let the whole be made into an Ointment.

This Compoſition in many Caſes may be preferable to the foregoing, as it acts more uniformly, and occaſions leſs Pain in the Dreſſing. *Hoffman's mild Bliſter, which gives little Pain*, mentioned now and then in his Works, ſeems to have been, or to have had for its Baſis, a Preparation of this Kind; and probably the empyrical *Perpetual Bliſter* is no other.

Unguentum Viride.
Green Ointment. [*Lond.*]

Take of the green Oil, three Pints; yellow Wax, ten Ounces. Melt them together over a gentle Fire, and keep the Mixture continually ſtirring until it grows cold.

This Ointment does not ſeem to receive any particular Virtue from the Ingredients to which its Colour is owing.

Linimentum Album.
White Liniment. [*Lond.*]

Take of Oil Olive, three Ounces by Meaſure; Sperma Ceti, ſix Drams; white Wax, two Drams. Melt them together over a gentle Fire, and keep them conſtantly and briſkly ſtirring, till grown cold.

This differs only in Conſiſtence from the *Unguentum Album.*

Linimentum Saponaceum.
Saponaceous Liniment. [*Lond.*]

Take of Spirit of Roſemary, one Pint; Hard *Spaniſh* Soap, three Ounces; Camphor, one Ounce. Digeſt the Soap in the Spirit of Roſemary, until it is diſſolved; then add the Camphor.

Balſamum

Balſamum Saponaceum vulgo Opodeldoch.

Saponaceous Balſam, commonly called Opodeldoc. [*Edinb.*]

Take of *Spaniſh* Soap, ten Ounces; Camphor, two Ounces; eſſential Oil of Roſemary, eſſential Oil of Origanum, each half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, four Pints. Digeſt the Soap in the Spirit of Wine, with a gentle Heat, till it is diſſolved; then add the Camphor and the Oils, and ſhake the whole well together, that they may be perfectly mixed.

This is the celebrated *Opodeldoc*, which is greatly recommended, and not without Reaſon, for reſolving coagulated Blood and Juices, when ſtagnating and exciting Pains; as in Bruiſes, Strains, and rheumatic Complaints. But a better Medicine for theſe Purpoſes is thus prepared, by the Title of

Balſamum Vitæ.

Balſam of Life.

Take of the beſt Spirit of Turpentine, two Ounces; and diſſolve in it of Camphire, ſix Drams. Take alſo of the beſt Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac*, an Ounce and a half, and diſſolve in it half an Ounce of *Spaniſh* Soap. Mix theſe gradually together, and, if the Ingredients are very good, they will coagulate, and form a Kind of Soap.

I have met with nothing that more powerfully reſolves ſtagnating Juices; or more effectually removes fixed rheumatic Pains, after the Uſe of due Evacuations, and Attenuants. But ſome Caution is required in its Uſe; for it is not always proper to remove fixed Pains in the external Parts, leſt they ſhould be repelled to the Viſcera, where they may do more Prejudice. If a due Proportion of Opium, or its Tincture, is added, it becomes an excellent and ſafe Anodyne, for external Uſe; and may be given internally, either with, or without, the Opium, as a Saponaceous and extremely penetrating Reſolvent, where there is no Exceſs of Heat, and no Tendency to an alcaline Putrefaction.

Balſamum Anodynum Bateanum.

Bate's Anodyne Balſam. [*Edinb.*]

Take of white *Spaniſh* Soap, two Ounces; crude Opium, half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, eighteen Ounces. Digeſt them in a gentle Sand Heat, for three Days; and to the ſtrained Liquor add ſix Drams of Camphor, and one Dram of the eſſential Oil of Roſemary.

This Medicine is certainly an extremely penetrating and reſolvent Anodyne, both for internal and external Uſe. *Quincy* recommends it ſtrongly for a nervous Colic, the Jaundice, and as a Topic in arthritic Pains; but in this laſt Caſe I ſhould not be very forward to uſe it. Its great Excellence ſhould ſeem to be in nephritic Pains, after due Evacuations; for the Soap, acting, as it were, under the Conduct of the Opium, is capable of affording great Relief.

Balſamum Viride.

Green Balſam. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Linſeed Oil, and Oil of Turpentine, each one Pound; Verdigris in Powder, three Drams. Boil and ſtir them well together till the Verdigris is diſſolved.

A Balſam, ſimilar to this, is ſaid to have been greatly valued by our Surgeons as a Detergent.

Linimentum Tripharmacum.

Liniment of three Ingredients. [*Lond.*]

Take of common Plaſter, four Ounces;

ces; Oil Olive, a Quarter of a Pint; Vinegar, one Ounce by Meaſure. Boil them over a gentle Fire, continually ſtirring them until they acquire the Conſiſtence of a Liniment.

This is the ſame with the *Unguentum Tripharmacum*, except that the Quantity of Oil is here increaſed, to give the Compound the ſofter Conſiſtence of a Liniment.

Linimentum Volatile.
Volatile Liniment.
[*Lond.*]

Take of Oil of Almonds, one Ounce by Meaſure; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams by Weight. Stir them together in a wide-mouthed Phial, until they perfectly unite.

This is deſigned for the ſame Purpoſes as the *Emplaſtrum* and *Epithema Volatile*; from which it differs little otherwiſe than in Conſiſtence.

Ceratum Album.
White Cerate. [*Lond.*]

Take of Oil Olive, a Quarter of a Pint; white Wax, four Ounces; Sperma Ceti, half an Ounce. Liquefy them altogether, and keep them ſtirring till the Cerate is grown quite cold.

This differs from the White Ointment and Liniment only in being of a thicker Conſiſtence.

Ceratum Citrinum.
Yellow Cerate. [*Lond.*]

Take of yellow Baſilicum Ointment, half a Pound; yellow Wax, one Ounce. Melt them together.

This is no otherwiſe different from the Yellow Baſilicum, than being of a ſtiffer Conſiſtence, which renders it for ſome Purpoſes more commodious.

Ceratum Epuloticum.
Epulotic Cerate. [*Lond.*]

Take of Oil Olive, one Pint; yellow Wax, and Calamine prepared, each half a Pound. Liquefy the Wax with the Oil, and as ſoon as the Mixture begins to grow ſtiff, ſprinkle in the Calamine; keeping them conſtantly ſtirring together, till the Cerate is grown quite cold.

Unguentum e Lapide Calaminari.
Ointment of Calamine.
[*Edinb.*]

Take of yellow Wax, eighteen Ounces; Oil Olive, two Pints; Calamine prepared, ten Ounces and a half. Melt the Wax with the Oil, and gradually ſprinkle in the Calamine, mixing and ſtirring them well together till grown cold.

Theſe Compoſitions are formed upon the Cerate, which *Turner* ſtrongly recommends in cutaneous Ulcerations and Excoriations, and which has been uſually diſtinguiſhed by his Name. They appear from Experience to be excellent Epulotics, and as ſuch are frequently made uſe of in Practice.

Ceratum Mercuriale.
Mercurial Cerate. [*Lond.*]

Take of yellow Wax, and Hogs Lard tried, each half a Pound; Quickſilver, three Ounces; ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, one Dram. Melt the Wax with the Lard, then gradually add this Mixture to the Quickſilver and Balſam of Sulphur previouſly ground together.

EPITHEMS.

Epithema Veſicatorium.
Bliſtering Epithem. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cantharides reduced into

a

a moſt ſubtile Powder, and Wheat Flour, each equal Weights. Make them into a Paſte with Vinegar.

This Compoſition is of a ſofter Conſiſtence than the Bliſtering Plaſters, and for this Reaſon is in ſome Caſes preferred. Practitioners differ with regard to the Degree of Conſiſtence and Adheſiveneſs moſt proper for Applications of this Kind, and ſometimes vary them occaſionally.

Epithema Volatile.

Volatile Epithem. [*Lond.*]

Take of common Turpentine, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, each equal Weights. Stir the Turpentine in a Mortar, gradually dropping in the Spirit, until they unite into a white Maſs.

This ſhould ſeem to be a ſtrong ſtimulating Reſolvent.

Cataplaſma Aromaticum.

Aromatic Cataplaſm. [*Edinb.*]

Take of the Root of long Birthwort, and of Bay Berries, each four Ounces; Seeds of ſweet Fennel, and Mint Leaves, each three Ounces; *Jamaica* Pepper, and Myrrh, each two Ounces; of Honey, thrice the Weight of the Powders. Mix the whole into a Cataplaſm.

This is deſigned for external Applications in the ſame Intention as the *Cataplaſma e Cymino.*

Cataplaſma e Cymino.

Cataplaſm of Cummin. [*Lond.*]

Take of Cummin Seeds, half a Pound; Bay Berries, Scordium Leaves dried, *Virginian* Snakeroot, each three Ounces; Cloves, one Ounce; Honey, thrice the Weight of the powdered Species. Make them into a Cataplaſm.

This is ſubſtituted for the *Theriaca Londinenſis*, and is a very warm Topic, of conſiderable Uſe, when Heat is to be excited in any Part.

Cataplaſma Diſcutiens.

Diſcutient Cataplaſm. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Bryony Root, two Ounces; Elder Flowers, one Ounce; Gum Ammoniacum, half an Ounce; Sal Ammoniac crude, two Drams; camphorated Spirit of Wine, one Ounce. Boil the Root and Flowers in a ſufficient Quantity of Water till they become tender; and having bruiſed the Magma, add to it the Gum Ammoniacum, diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Vinegar, and likewiſe the Sal Ammoniac and Spirit; mix the whole together, ſo as to make them into a Cataplaſm.

This ſeems an excellent Cataplaſm for the Purpoſes expreſſed in the Title.

Cataplaſma Maturans.

Ripening Cataplaſm. [*Lond.*]

Take of Figs, four Ounces; yellow Baſilicum Ointment, one Ounce; Galbanum, ſtrained, half an Ounce. Beat the Figs thoroughly in a Mortar, occaſionally dropping in ſome Spirit of Wine or ſtrong Ale; then carefully mix with them the Ointment, firſt liquefied along with the Galbanum.

Cataplaſma Suppurans.

Suppurating Cataplaſm. [*Edinb.*]

Take of white Lily (or Marſhmallow) Roots, four Ounces; fat Figs, one Ounce; Raw Onions bruiſed, ſix Drams; Galbanum, half an Ounce; Baſilicum Ointment, and Oil of Camomile by Infuſion, each one Ounce; Linſeed Meal, as much as is ſufficient.

cient. Let the Lily (or Marſh-mallow) Roots be boiled along with the Figs, in a ſufficient Quantity of Water, till they become tender; then bruiſe, and add to them the other Ingredients, and make the whole into a Cataplaſm, according to Art. The Galbanum muſt be previouſly diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg.

Both theſe Compoſitions are good Suppurants, or Ripeners; though their Effect probably depend more on their keeping the Part ſoft, moiſt, and warm, than on any particular Qualities of the Ingredients.

Sinapiſmus Simplex.

The Simple Sinapiſm. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Muſtard Seed in Powder, and Crumb of Bread, each equal Parts; ſtrong Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient. Mix them together.

Sinapiſmus Compoſitus.

Compound Sinapiſm. [*Edinb.*]

Take of Muſtard Seed in Powder, Crumb of Bread, each two Ounces; Garlic bruiſed, half an Ounce; black Soap, one Ounce; ſtrong Vinegar, a ſufficient Quantity. Mix, and make them into a Cataplaſm, according to Art.

Both theſe ſtimulate very powerfully. See the Notes on the *Emplaſtrum Veſicatorium.*

Coagulum Aluminoſum.

Alum Curd. [*Lond.*]

Take any Quantity of the White of Eggs. Agitate it with a ſufficiently large lump of Alum, in a Tin Diſh, until it is coagulated.

This is a very good aſtringent Epithem. I have known it applied to inflamed, or over-moiſt Eyes with very good Effect, received upon a little Tow. But it will ſometimes excite Pains; and in this Caſe it muſt be diſcontinued. For nothing is more prejudicial to the Eyes, than Applications which give Pain.

THE NEW
English Diſpenſatory:

BOOK V.

Of Extemporaneous Compoſitions.

CHAP. I.

Of Diet-Drinks, *viz.* Medicated Wines, Ales, and Wheys.

Vinum Arthriticum.
Wine againſt the Gout.

TAKE Guaiacum and Sarſaparilla, of each an Ounce; Germander, Ground-pine, and dried Sage, of each three Ounces; Cowſlip Flowers, Flowers of Roſemary, or Lillies of the Valley, of each half an Ounce; St. John's-wort, ſix Drams; white Wine, five Quarts. Let theſe Ingredients ſtand in Maceration three or four Days; then ſtrain off the Wine for Uſe. This Medicine is of a warm and invigorating Nature, and therefore of Service not only in Diſorders expreſſed by its Title, but in all nervous Weakneſſes, and Decays conſequent to cold phlegmatic Humours and Rheums whatſoever. Two Ounces of it may be drank twice a-day for ſix Weeks together.

Vinum Arthriticum alterum.
Another Wine againſt the Gout.

Take Guaiacum, two Ounces; yellow Saunders, one Ounce; Cinnamon, Spaniſh Angelica-Root, Calamus Aromaticus, of each two Drams; the outer Peels of Oranges dried, one Ounce; Flowers of Roſemary, Lavender, the Tops of Marjoram, of each half an Ounce; Germander, Sage, and Ground-pine, picked from the Stalks and dried, of each two Ounces; the Leſſer Cardamoms, two

two Drams. Bruise all into a gross Powder, and infuse them in three Gallons of Mountain Wine for a Fortnight or three Weeks: Then strain off the Liquor, and bottle close for Use.

This is deservedly recommended in arthritic Habits; as it is indeed an excellent Remedy in all Decays and Relaxations of the Nerves, from whatever Cause they proceed. It is beneficial likewise in dropsical Constitutions; inasmuch as it promotes a brisk Circulation of the Blood and Juices, and not only helps to throw off all superfluous Moistures, but also strengthens the Solids against any subsequent Redundency of watery Humours from too lax a State of the Vessels themselves. A Wine Glass of it may be taken thrice a-Day, and continued for some time.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans alterum.
Another Purging Wine against the Gout.

Take Turpeth, and Hermodactyls, of each two Ounces; Jalap and black Hellebore, of each one Ounce, Cinnamon, two Drams; Ginger, half an Ounce; Lavender-Flowers, one Ounce. Infuse in two Quarts of Mountain Wine for a Fortnight: Then strain off for Use.

In any Obstructions of the Nerves, or Stagnation of Humours in remote Parts of the Body, this is both a pleasant and an efficacious Remedy; especially, if it be so managed as to render it an Alterative, which is done by taking it in such small Quantities as to prevent its exerting its Powers in the first Passages. By this Means it will enter the Lacteals, and by the Laws of Circulation reach the most minute Recesses; and by its active and attenuating Faculty, dissociate whatever Particles may be there already concreted, and cut off any future Lodgment of those Humours on the Joints, which form that painful Distemper, the Gout. For this End, three or four Spoonfuls of it are to be taken over Night, and to be often repeated, according to the Urgency of the Complaint.

Vinum Chalybeatum.
Steel Wine.

Take Filings of Steel, four Ounces; Rue, Pennyroyal, of each two Handfuls; Piony and Cassamunair Roots, of each one Ounce; Saffron, two Drams. Infuse in two Quarts of white Wine for fourteen Days: Then strain for Use.

In all Obstructions of the Womb, Liver, and Spleen, this, by its attenuating and at the same Time invigorating Quality, is justly esteemed a good Medicine. It not only promotes the menstrual Discharges to a great Degree; but, by cleansing the Organs of Generation, and strengthening the Tone of the Solids, will if used for some time even forward Conception. Two or three Ounces of it may be taken every Day for a Month or six Weeks.

Vinum Enulatum.
Elecampane Wine.

Take green Elecampane-Root, white Sugar, and Currants, cut small, of each four Ounces. Infuse them cold for fourteen Days in two Quarts of white Wine.

Notwithstanding the Simplicity of this Preparation, it is of singular Use in Complaints of the Breast, in weak Lungs, and asthmatic Disorders; and from the detersive Property of the Elecampane-Root will greatly help to prevent those Ulcerations which almost ever terminate in a confirmed Consumption, and consequently Death. The same deterging Power of this Root renders this

Infusion

Infuſion ſerviceable likewiſe in all Cachexies, and Tendencies towards a Dropſy. A Glaſs of it to be drank twice a-Day.

Vinum Hippocraticum.

Hippocratic Wine.

Take Cloves, and Ginger, of each one Ounce; Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, of each two Ounces; groſsly beat thom together, and infuſe in ſix Quarts of Canary, with three Pounds and a half of fine Sugar. After ſome time put to it three Pints of new Milk, a Lemon, and a few Slips of Roſemary. Then ſtrain it through thick Flannel till it is fine.

This Wine is undoubtedly poſſeſſed of very cordial Virtues; and therefore, ſuitably diluted, and with a little Lemon-juice ſqueezed into it, would make a proper no leſs than agreeable Liquor in Fevers of the low, depreſſed Kind. Conſtantly uſed, it is beneficial in Diſorders of the Nerves, and even in paralytic and apoplectic Diſpoſitions.

Vinum Hydropicum.

Wine againſt the Dropſy.

Take Aſhes of Broom, and Juniper, of each one Ounce; Rheniſh Wine, three Pints. Mix and make a Lixivium; to which add blue Flower-de-luce Roots, one Ounce and a half; the inner Bark of Elder Root, and Dwarf-Elder, of each one Ounce; Bark of Bitterſweet, half an Ounce; Rhubarb, two Drams; Mechoacan, half an Ounce; Caraway-Seeds, ſix Drams; Bark of Saſſafras and Winter's-Bark, Cinnamon, of each four Scruples; fine Sugar, five Ounces; Damaſk-Roſe Leaves, two Handfuls. Infuſe warm for twelve Hours; then ſtrain for Uſe.

This is a very diuretic Compoſition, and on that Account particularly conſecrated to a dropſical Conſtitution; where it will do Service, if entered upon in Time, and followed according to the Exigency of the Caſe. Three or four Ounces of it to be taken every Morning early. *Bates* and *Fuller* give the ſame with very little Alteration.

Vinum Millepedum.

Wine of Millepedes.

Take Millepedes, half a Pound; put them alive into a Quart of White Wine; and after ſome Days Infuſion ſtrain and preſs out very hard; then put in Saffron, two Drams; Salt of Steel, one Dram; Salt of Amber, two Scruples; and after three or four Days ſtrain for Uſe.

This is of a greatly detergent Nature, and works very powerfully by Urine. Hence it is an admirable Medicine in a Jaundice, Dropſy, or any obſtructed or loaded Habit. Two Ounces of it to be taken twice a-Day.

Vinum Mirabile.

The Wonderful Wine.

Take Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Galangal, Cochineal, Saffron, of each one Dram. Infuſe in Canary, a Quart, and Spirit of Cinnamon, four Ounces, for fourteen Days: Then ſtrain for Uſe.

In the Decline of Life, ſubjected, from the languid Circulation of the Blood and great Relaxation of the Veſſels incident to that Period, to lethargic, apoplectic, paralytic, rheumatic, and ſuch like Diſorders, this, from its warm invigorating Virtues, will prove of ſingular Efficacy. As, on the contrary, Drams of this Kind muſt unavoidably turn out highly detrimental to choleric and ſanguine Conſtitutions, and expoſe

poſe the Body to the Danger of violent Inflammations.

Vinum Peruvianum.

Wine of Peruvian Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder, two Ounces; rough red Wine, two Pints. Digeſt them together in a circulatory Veſſel, with a moderate Heat, for forty-eight Hours, occaſionally ſhaking the Veſſel; then ſuffer the whole to cool, and paſs the Wine through a Strainer.

This is the Preparation of Bark made uſe of by Sir *Robert Tabor* or *Talbot* (an *Engliſh* Gentleman reſiding in *France*) who was one of the firſt that retrieved the Character of the Medicine itſelf, at the Time that ſome ill Conſequences following its imprudent Uſe had brought it into Diſeſteem. He kept this Preparation a Secret, till *Lewis* XIV. purchaſed it for a conſiderable Sum, and communicated it to the Public. It was not however the Preparation, but a proper Method of exhibiting the Medicine, upon which the Succeſs of his Practice depended. It appears from Experience, that this Wine is leſs certain in the Cure of Agues, than the Bark given in Subſtance. It nevertheleſs has its Uſes, in thoſe intermittent Fevers where a large Quantity of the Bark is not neceſſary; and is particularly ſerviceable in a Laxity and Debility of the Stomach and Inteſtines.

Vinum Scorbuticum.

Wine againſt the Scurvy.

Take Sorrel, Brooklime, Water-Creſſes, and Garden Scurvy-Graſs, of each three Handfuls; Roots of Elecampane, blue Flower-de-luce, Horſe-Radiſh, of each an Ounce and half; Seeds of Scurvy-graſs, an Ounce; white Wine, two Quarts. Let all digeſt two Days together: Then preſs out hard for ſettling and Uſe.

This Preparation, being of a very ſcouring and deterſive Nature, is in an eſpecial Manner devoted to the Relief of ſcorbutic Diſorders. Taken in Spring-time, when the Ingredients are in their full Force and Vigour, it may break and divide whatever preternatural Coheſions of the Blood may happen to obſtruct the Glands; and, by reſtoring the Maſs to a due State of Fluidity, obviate thoſe feveriſh Diſpoſitions, which naturally ariſe from any Impediment and Bar put to the neceſſary Secretions. Being diuretic, and a great Quickener of the Motions of the Fluids, it may be likewiſe ſerviceable in an unwieldy Habit from ſluggiſh watery Humours, and help to throw off a Dropſy. A Glaſs of it to be drank twice a-Day, and continued for ſome time.

Vinum Stomachicum.

Stomach Wine.

Take Gentian-Root, half an Ounce; Galangal, Calamus Aromaticus, Spaniſh Angelica-Root, of each two Drams; Centaury-Tops, an Ounce; the outer Peel of *Seville* Oranges with their Juice, N° iii.; Saffron, a Dram. Infuſe in two Quarts of Sherry for fourteen Days: Then ſtrain for Uſe.

All the Ingredients of this Compoſition concur to render it a moſt grateful Bitter. Nor indeed can there be deviſed a more agreeable Remedy in a Want of Appetite, a cold Conſtitution, or any ſudden Indiſpoſition either from Intemperance, or any other Cauſe. A Glaſs of it to be taken twice a-Day.

Cerevifia Anti-Splenetica.

A Drink againſt the Spleen.

Take Guaiacum and Saſſafras, of each

each two Ounces; boil them in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts. Put the ſtrained Liquor into a Caſk with three Gallons and a half of new ſtrong Ale; and hang a Bag in it while it works with the Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, eight Ounces; Horſe-Radiſh, four Ounces; Aſh-Bark, two Ounces; Juniper-Berries, one Ounce; Seeds of Daucus and Coriander, of each Half an Ounce: Agrimony, Liverwort, Harts-tongue, and Tamariſk-Tops, of each four Handfuls.

This is very cleanſing and detergent; and conſequently is attended with almoſt a Certainty of procuring Relief in Obſtructions of any of the Viſcera, the Liver particularly, and the Spleen. For the ſame Reaſon it cannot well fail of being greatly ſerviceable in hypochondriacal Diſorders, if uſed for ſome time by way of common Drink.

Cerevifia Anti-Splenetica cum Chalybe.

A Drink againſt the Spleen with Steel.

Take Bark of Tamariſk, four Ounces; of Capers, and Aſh, Woods of Guaiacum and Saſſafras, of each an Ounce; Herbs of Agrimony, four Handfuls; Wormwood, Codder, of each two Handfuls. Boil them in ſix Gallons of Wort; and in the Working hang Filings of Steel, half a Pound, and crude Antimony, four Ounces, in a Bag.

This is not only ſerviceable in the Caſes the former Drink ſtands recommended for; but, as it receives an additional Efficacy from the Filings of Steel and the Antimony, will contribute likewiſe to the Removal of Diſorders peculiar to the Fair Sex, and concur to open any incidental uterine Obſtruction, the Source, if of long Continuance and obſtinate, of much untoward Dejection and Uneaſineſs, commonly called *Vapours*. To be uſed for ſome time pretty liberally.

Cerevifia Aperiens.

Aperient Ale.

Take Roots of Succory, male Fern, Liquorice, and the Five Opening Roots, of each two Ounces; Hart's-Tongue, Liverwort, Ground-Ivy, Tamariſk-Tops, of each two Handfuls; Juniper-Berries, ſweet Fennel-Seed, of each two Ounces; Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, eight Ounces. Prepare them to be hung in a Bag for four Gallons of Ale.

In all Kinds of ill Habits of Body, and Foulneſſes of the Viſcera, particularly thoſe of the Liver, and urinary Paſſages, this is an admirably good Preſcription. Wherefore in the Gravel, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Colics, Stitches of the Sides or Breaſt, and even in ſome Sorts of Aſthmas, it can hardly fail of being ſingularly beneficial. In a hot ſalt Scurvy it will likewiſe, from its ſoft emollient Tendency, prove very ſerviceable. It will alſo be of excellent Uſe to weakly and rickety Children, provided they can be brought to drink a Quantity of it proportioned to their Diſorder. It muſt be regularly followed for ſome time.

Cerevifia Aperiens altera.

Another aperient Ale. [*Pb. P. E.*]

Take Muſtard Seed unbruiſed, ten Ounces; long Birthwort Root, ſix Ounces; leſſer Centaury-Tops, two Ounces; Savin-Tops, one Ounce; new ſmall Ale, ten Gallons.

This is an uſeful aperient Diet-drink in cachectic and chlorotic Indiſpoſitions, and in all Caſes where Obſtructions begin to form in the

Viſcera. It is to be taken to the Quantity of half a Pint at a Time, twice a-Day.

Cerevisia Catapſoras.

A Drink againſt the Itch.

Take Sena, ſix Ounces; Mechoacan, three Ounces; Liquorice, an Ounce and a half; Caraway-Seeds, an Ounce; Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, a Pound and a half; Polypody, Madder, of each half a Pound; Scabious and Agrimony, of each three Handfuls; crude Antimony in groſs Powder, a Pound. Hang in a Bag in five or ſix Gallons of Ale while it is fermenting.

From Impurities contracted in the Maſs of Blood very frequently ſucceeds an Eruption of Scabs and Blotches deforming the Surface of the Skin. In ſuch Caſe this Diet-Drink, partly by correcting, partly by carrying off the offending Matter by the Inteſtines, will do great Service. Courſes of this Nature muſt ever be entered upon in the Spring: Becauſe, from the laxer State the Body is generally in from the Heat of Summer, a continued purgative Series in the Decline of the Year, by rendering it ſtill weaker, might ſubject the Fluids to preternatural Coheſions and Fermentations; and thereby occaſion the forming of Illneſſes, particularly Fevers, of a very dangerous Tendency the ſubſequent Winter. It is to be uſed according to the Age and Strength of the Perſon.

Cerevisia Cephalica.

Cephalic Diet Drink.

Take Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, of each an Ounce. Boil them inſtead of Hops in ſix Gallons of ſmall Wort, which ferment with a Bag ſuſpended in the Veſſel of Roots of male Piony ſix Ounces; Angelica, two Ounces; Calamus Aromaticus, Galangal, of each an Ounce; Betony, Sage, Ground-Pine, white Hore-Hound, of each two Handfuls; Rue and Stœchas, of each a Handful; Orange-Peel, an Ounce; Cardamoms, Juniper-Berries, of each two Ounces.

This Preparation, from the Warmth and Vigour it communicates to the Nerves and animal Juices, is an effectual Preſervative againſt Catarrhs, Defluxions of Rheum, Coughs, Dropſical Indiſpoſitions, paralytic Diſorders, and whatever is apt in the Decline of Life to affect the Head, that Source and Origin of all vital Motion, in any extraordinary Manner. And even in habitual Epilepſies, in vertiginous and convulſive Shocks of the reſpective Parts, an Abatement at leaſt of the Violence of thoſe Attacks may very rationally be expected from this powerful though eaſy Remedy. To be taken pretty plentifully.

Cerevisia Cephalica altera.

Another Cephalic Ale.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of wild Valerian Root, ten Ounces; Muſtard-Seed whole, ſix Ounces; *Virginian* Snakeroot, two Ounces; Roſemary, or Sage, three Ounces; new ſmall Ale, ten Gallons.

This Preſcription, taken from the Hoſpital Diſpenſatory of *Edinburgh*, may be given with Advantage in the ſame Caſes with the preceding.

Cerevisia Chlorotica.

A Diet-Drink for the Green-Sickneſs.

Take Roots of Madder, Smallage, Butcher's-Broom, Zedoary, of each four Ounces; Leaves of Mother-wort, Pennyroyal, Mugwort, of each two Handfuls; Thyme, Dittany

Dittany of Crete, of each a Handful; Daucus-Seed, three Ounces; Grains of Paradiſe, an Ounce; Filings of Steel, Half a Pound. Hang them in a Bag in four Gallons of Ale, during its Fermentation.

An irregular Appetite in young Girls before the uſual Time of the Eruption of the Menſes, ſuch as the eating of Chalk, Wall, &c. occurs commonly enough; together with a pallid Complexion, Shortneſs of Breath, and a great Inability for Action; and in ſhort every Symptom incident to thoſe of a full-grown Age from a Suppreſſion of the Uterine monthly Diſcharges. In ſuch obſtinate Circumſtances, it will be very adviſeable to mix ſome of this Compoſition with the common Drink; but in a Proportion, that will not create any Nauſea or Diſguſt againſt a continued Uſe of it. From what is ſaid, it muſt of courſe be ſuppoſed, if but little diluted, a very efficacious Remedy in all Obſtructions of the Womb whatever: Nor indeed can there for ſuch Purpoſe be deviſed, in this Form, either an eaſier or a better.

Cerevifia Deficcans.

The Drying Diet Drink.

Take Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, of each two Ounces; yellow and red Saunders, Hartſhorn, Sarſaparilla, and China Roots, of each an Ounce; Liquorice, Aniſeeds, and Juniper Berries, of each two Ounces; Raiſins, half a Pound; Antimony groſsly powdered, and tied in a Bag, a Pound. Put the whole into four Gallons of Ale.

This is a good Sweetner of the Blood, and conſequently ſerviceable in the Itch, Leproſy, old running Ulcers, and all cutaneous Foulneſſes and Eruptions; partly by aſſiſting inſenſible Perſpiration, partly by blunting the Points of ſuch acrimonious Salts in the Humours, as erode the ſmall Glands, and deform the Skin. To be drank at Diſcretion.

Cerevifia Diuretica.

A Diuretic Ale.

Take Muſtard-Seed bruiſed, four Ounces. Infuſe in a Quart of Ale, and after three or four Days drink a Glaſs of it every Morning, filling up the Bottle every Time, as long as the Seed gives any Strength to it.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Muſtard-Seed whole, Juniper Berries, each eight Ounces; wild Carrot Seed, three Ounces; Common Wormwood, two Ounces; new ſmall Ale, ten Gallons.

[*Ph. P. E*]

Take of Broom Tops, Muſtard-Seed, each ſixteen Ounces; Flower-de-luce Roots, ſharp-pointed Dock Roots, each twelve Ounces; Winter's Bark, Elder Bark, wild Carrot Seeds, Juniper Berries, each two Pounds; new ſtrong Ale, ſix Gallons.

Theſe are all warm, attenuating, and detergent. From theſe Qualities, and that of moving Urine powerfully, they are properly adviſed in a Dropſy, Scurvy, the Gravel, paralytic Indiſpoſitions, and in all Diſorders that derive their Origin from the Head.

Cerevifia Hydropica.

A Diet-Drink for a Dropſy.

Take Broom-Aſhes, half a Pound; Roots of Horſe-Radiſh, four Ounces; Orris, Calamus Aromaticus, and Elecampane, of each two Ounces; Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Juniper Berries, and Daucus Seed, of each an Ounce; Muſtard Seed,

two Ounces. Hang the whole in a Bag of four Gallons of Ale while it is working.

This is deobſtruent and diuretic; and therefore furniſhed with very deſirable Powers for accompliſhing a Cure, in that Species of the Dropſy termed Anaſarca. But in an Aſcites, as Dr. *Fuller* obſerves, a Medicine of this Nature will be rather prejudicial: Inaſmuch as its deterſive Faculty will ſtill farther promote the Extravaſation of Serum. A Pint of it to be taken every Morning faſting.

Cereviſia Juniperina.
Juniper-Ale.

Take Juniper-Berries well bruiſed, four Ounces; Raiſins of the Sun, Half a Pound. Put them in four Gallons of Ale.

This is a very grateful Remedy either in nephritic or Hypochondriacal Diſorders. A Glaſs of it to be drank twice or thrice a-day.

Cereviſia Pectoralis.
A Pectoral Diet-Drink.

Take China-Roots, four Ounces; Sarſaparilla, Comfrey, and Liquorice, of each two Ounces; Orrice, Elecampane, of each an Ounce; Shavings of Ivory, Hartshorn, yellow and red Saunders, of each half an Ounce; Harts-Tongue, Wall-Rue, Ground-Ivy, and Scabious, of each four Handfuls; Aniſeeds, two Ounces; Malaga-Raiſins, half a Pound. Put the Whole into a Bag, and hang in four Gallons of Ale.

In a thin ſharp Blood, productive of hectic Heats, and a dry huſky Cough, this Drink will be found of conſiderable Service: As it is indeed adapted to the Relief of all Diſorders of the Breaſt, Catarrhs, and a Conſumptive Diſpoſition. From the Ingredients it is impregnated with, it will likewiſe do Good in a Scorbutic Habit. To make it ſubſervient to theſe ſalutary Purpoſes, it muſt be drank in a proportionable Quantity.

Lac Ferratum.
Milk impregnated with Iron.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

This is prepared by quenching a red-hot Iron in new Milk, and repeating the Proceſs till one fourth of the Liquor is exhaled.

Milk treated in this Manner is looked upon as lightly impregnated with the Virtues of Iron, and is ſuppoſed to be of Service in the Diabetes, Diarrhœa, and Dyſentery.

Serum Catharticum.
Purging Whey.

Take freſh Damaſk-Roſe-Buds picked, an Ounce. Put them into a Quart of Whey over Night, and ſtrain out, and drink the next Morning.

This is very kind and gentle in its Operation. It will notwithſtanding effectually cleanſe the firſt Paſſages.

Serum Sinapinum.
Muſtard-Seed Whey.

Take Milk, a Quart. Boil it, and turn it with three Spoonfuls of Muſtard Seed. Take off the Curd, and keep the Whey for Uſe.

Muſtard-Seed, from its Faculty of ſtimulating the Solids, and attenuating the Fluids to no inconſiderable Degree, is ſerviceable in all Viſcidities of the Humours, and Relaxations of the Veſſels; and is therefore adviſable in paralytic Caſes, and the Decays and Defluxions incident to old Age. Being alſo very Diuretic, it muſt of courſe be beneficial in aſthmatic and dropſical Complaints. This is a good Method of conveying its Virtues, and may be drank at Diſcretion.

Serum

Serum Acetosum.

Vinegar Whey. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Cows Milk; common Water, each one Pint; Vinegar, two Spoonfuls: Set the Milk and Water over the Fire, and when this Mixture begins to boil, add to it the Vinegar; the Curd when formed is to be taken off.

Serum Epidemicum.

Plague Whey. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Cows Milk boiling, two Pints; Plague Water, four Ounces. Mix, and take off the Curd.

These Liquors are intended to accompany the Use of diaphoretic and alexipharmic Medicines in Fevers: The Operation of which they greatly promote, provided they are drank warm, and in considerable Quantity.

CHAP. II.

Of Decoctions.

ALL that Part of Extemporaneous Pharmacy, employed in extracting the medicinal Virtues of Simples by Boiling, is comprised under this Head of Decoctions. Very little Instruction is necessary in regard of the Management of these Kinds of Compositions: It being sufficient to observe, that the harder Bodies, such as Woods, dried Roots, &c. require a longer Boiling; whereas bare Scalding is enough in respect of Ingredients of a looser Texture, such as Herbs and Seeds: Which indeed a contrary Procedure would be greatly detrimental to. In common Prescription these Preparations are frequently stiled *Apozems*. Those of an Astringent or of a Cathartic Property, in order to their being rendered more elegant to the Sight, and more graceful to the Taste, may be clarified. But a Process of this Nature would deprive those of the mucilaginous and emollient Class of the greatest Part of the good Effect expected from their Efficacy.

Decoctum Alii.

The Garlick Decoction.

Take Chips of Guaiacum, three Ounces; Zedoary Roots, an Ounce and a half. Boil them in six Quarts of Spring Water to three Quarts; adding towards the End Roots of Garlick, three Ounces; Seeds of Anise, Daucus, and Cummin, of each an Ounce; and to the strained Liquor put Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an Ounce.

This participates both of absorbent and diuretic Properties; and will on these Accounts be serviceable wherever a Redundancy of Humours is predominant, as they are in a particular Manner abounding in a Dropsy. In some asthmatic Complaints likewise it will prove an efficacious Remedy, the Share the Garlick has, rendering it a powerful Expectorant. Six Ounces of it may be taken twice a day.

Decoctum Amarum Aromaticum.

An Aromatic Bitter Decoction.

Take Roots of Calamus Aromaticus, and Gentian, of each two Drams; Galangal, a Dram and half; Herbs of Centaury, and dried Wormwood, Flowers of Camomile and Stœchas, of each a Dram. Boil in three Pints of Water to a Quart; adding at the last Caraway Seeds bruised, half an Ounce. Strain.

The Quantity here assigned is calculated for Doses, to be taken in the Morning fasting, and at five o'Clock in the Afternoon. It is a good Restorative in a Want of Appetite, and may be repeated according

cording to the Exigency of the Caſe.

Decoctum Emeticum, & Febrifugum.
A Decoction againſt Vomiting, and Fevers.

Take ſix Drams of Salt of Wormwood. Boil this in three Pints of Spring-Water: Skim it, and gradually drop into it of Spirit of Vitriol as much as will ſufficiently impregnate it; then add three Ounces of ſtrong alexiterial Water, with the like Quantity of double-refined Sugar.

This Decoction has much the ſame Effects as a Solution of vitriolated Tartar. By temperating and carrying the Bile downwards, it will often in a few Hours remove Nauſeas and frequent Reachings to vomit. Wherever the firſt Paſſages are overloaded or obſtructed, it is an excellent Aperient: Hence it often becomes an uſeful Aſſiſtant to the Bark in Agues and intermittent Diſorders, in which it is obſervable, the Bark has frequently ſucceeded after the Uſe of this Decoction, which before was taken to no manner of Purpoſe. This, as well as many other elegant and efficacious Compoſitions, are inſerted from the *Medulla Medicinæ Univerſæ*, publiſhed by Dr. *Theobald*, to whom this Part of the Work is indebted for a Variety of uſeful and ingenious Comments and Remarks.

Decoctum Anti-Phthiſicum.
A Decoction againſt Conſumptions.

Take Ox-Eye-Daiſey-Flowers dried, one Handful; Snails waſhed clean, N° three; candied Eryngo-Root, half an Ounce; Pearl-Barley, three Ounces. Boil theſe Ingredients in Spring-Water from a Pint and a half to a Pint: Then ſtrain for Uſe.

A Quarter of a Pint of this Decoction taken warm twice a-Day, with an equal Quantity of Milk, will very much contribute to correct the Acrimony of the Blood and Fluids in a conſumptive Conſtitution; and by its ſoft ſmoothing Quality help to reſtrain the Rapidity of Circulation attendant on Hectics; and conſequently moderate the colliquative Sweats ſo uſual in that Kind of Fevers.

Decoctum Anti-Hecticum.
Antihectic Decoction. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Comfrey Root, an Ounce; Conſerve of Roſes, two Ounces; dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, forty Drops; Water, three Pints. Boil the Water with the Roots and the Conſerve, till one Pint is waſted; then ſtrain off the remaining Liquor, and add to it the dulcified Spirit.

This Decoction may be given in the ſame Caſes with the preceding, in Doſes of a Quarter of a Pint two or three times a-Day.

Decoctum Aperiens.
An opening Apozem.

Take Parſley and Fennel Roots, of each an Ounce; Barks of Capers and Tamariſk, of each half an Ounce; Herbs of Ceterach, Hart's-Tongue, Agrimony, and Liverwort, of each a Handful. Boil theſe in Water, and white Wine added towards the laſt, of each a Pint and a half, to eighteen Ounces. When it is ſtrained, put to it ſimple Oxymel, and Syrup of the Five Opening Roots, of each two Ounces; and mix for Uſe.

This is a noble Detergent and Diuretic; and may therefore be greatly ſerviceable in obſtructed Caſes. A Quarter of a Pint of it to be drank thrice a-Day.

Decoctum

Decoctum Aſtringens.

Aſtringent Decoction. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Tormentil Root, one Ounce; Granate Peel, Plantane Leaves, each half an Ounce; Syrup of dry Roſes, one Ounce; Water, three Pints. Boil the Water with the Tormentil, Granate Peel, and Plantane, till one Pint is waſted, adding the Cinnamon towards the End: Then ſtrain off the Decoction and mix with it the Syrup.

The Doſe of this mild aſtringent Decoction, in Fluxes where the morbid Matter has been evacuated, is about a Quarter of a Pint three or four Times a Day.

Decoctum Balſamicum.

A Balſamic Decoction.

Take Malaga Raiſins ſtoned and ſliced, two Ounces; Roots of China, Sarſa, Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; Shavings of Hartſhorn and Ivory, of each two Drams; Tops of St. John's-wort, a Handful. Boil in clear Barley-water, three Pints to a Quart; adding, when it is half boiled, Balſam of Tolu, three Drams. Strain it when cold, and add Syrup of Raſpberries, two Ounces; and mix for Uſe.

This, from the pectoral and healing Tendency of its Ingredients, is frequently adviſed in a conſumptive Habit; to be taken twice or thrice a-Day, a little warm, with Milk.

Decoctum Burdanæ.

Decoction of Burdock.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Burdock Roots, two Ounces; vitriolated Tartar, one Dram; Water, three Pints. Boil the Water with the Roots, ſo long, that the Liquor when ſtrained may amount only to a Quart; to which add the vitriolated Tartar.

This Decoction is drank to the Quantity of a Pint a-Day, as a mild Aperient, Diuretic, and Sweetner, in ſcorbutic and rheumatic Complaints.

Decoctum Campechenſe.

Decoction of Logwood.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Shavings of Logwood, three Ounces; Cinnamon, two Drams; Water, four Pints. Boil the Water with the Logwood till half the Liquor is waſted, adding the Cinnamon towards the End.

This is an agreeable mild reſtringent Medicine. It is given in Diarrhœas and other Fluxes, in Doſes of a Quarter of a Pint, three or four Times a Day.

Decoctum Catechu.

A Decoction of Japan Earth.

Take Japan Earth, two Drams. Boil in a Pint of Spring-Water, to three Quarters of a Pint. Let it ſtand to ſubſide, and, having poured off the clear, add ſtrong Cinnamon-Water, and Syrup of Quinces, of each two Ounces.

This is a proper Remedy in all Kinds of Fluxes, and preternatural Diſcharges of the lower Belly, if given with Caution and Circumſpection, *viz.* after a Doſe or two of Rhubarb, or ſome Medicine of that Nature, in order to evacuate the ſlimy ſtimulating Matter, that may have produced the Diſorder. Two or three Ounces of it to be taken three or four Times a-Day.

Decoctum Catechu Compoſitum.

A Compound Decoction of Japan Earth.

Take Guaiacum, Saſſafras, of each three Drams; yellow and red Saunders, of each two Drams; Powder of Japan Earth, half a Dram; Liquorice, an Ounce; dried Sage, a Handful. Boil theſe Ingredients in three Pints of Bar-

ley-Water to a Quart. Strain, and, when ſettled, add to it Diacodium, two Ounces.

In a Catarrh, and Defluxions, productive of Coughs, and Diſorders of the Breaſt, this Compoſition may be of Service; partly by putting a ſtop to the accuſtomed Drain of Humours, partly by aſſiſting their Diſcharge through the cutaneous Pores by Perſpiration. Three or four Ounces of it may be drank thrice a-Day.

Decoctum Chamæpityos.

Decoction of Ground-pine.

Take Ground-pine dried, two Handfuls; Flowers of Stœchas, two Drams; male Piony-Roots, an Ounce. Boil in three Pints of Spring-Water to a Quart. Strain, and add Spirit of Scurvygraſs and Lavender, of each an Ounce. Mix.

A Quarter of a Pint of this Decoction, with twenty Drops of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, drank thrice a-Day conſtantly for ſome Time, is recommended as a good Preſervative againſt the Gout, and Diſtempers of the Head and Joints.

Decoctum Diureticum.

A Diuretic Apozem.

Take Roots of Fennel, Aſparagus, of each two Ounces; Winter-Cherries, N° twelve; Golden Rod, two Handfuls. Boil in Water and White-Wine, (the latter being added towards the End) of each half a Pint to twelve Ounces. To the ſtrained Liquor add compound Horſe-Radiſh Water, two Ounces; Juice of Parſley depurated, Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each four Ounces; Millepedes (tied up in a Rag bruiſed alive, and waſhed out into it) N° three hundred; Sal Prunellæ, two Ounces.

This is endued with very ſtrong diuretic Powers; and conſequently muſt be ſerviceable in the Jaundice, Dropſy, and all Obſtructions of the Kidneys, and urinary Paſſages. Two Ounces of it to be taken thrice a-Day.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Parſley, or Fennel Roots, one Ounce; wild Carrot Seeds, three Drams; Pellitory of the Wall, half an Ounce; Raiſins, two Ounces; Nitre, one Dram; Water, three Pints. Boil the Water with the Roots, Seeds, Pellitory, and Raiſins, ſo long, that there may be only two Pints of Liquor after ſtraining; in which diſſolve the Nitre.

Take of Marſhmallow Roots freſh, one Pound; Fennel Roots, half a Pound; Nitre, half an Ounce; Water, one Gallon. Boil the Water with the Roots, till one Fourth of the Liquor is waſted; then ſtrain off the remaining Decoction, and diſſolve in it the Nitre.

Theſe cooling aperient Liquors are uſed as common Drink for promoting Urine in nephritic Diſeaſes. They may be taken with Safety, and often with good Effect, in inflammatory Caſes, where the hot ſtimulating Diuretics would be manifeſtly prejudicial.

Decoctum Edulcorans.

A Sweetening Decoction.

Take Sarſaparilla and China Roots, of each three Ounces; yellow and red Saunders, Hartſhorn, and Ivory, each ſix Drams. Infuſe for ſome Hours, and then boil in ſix Quarts of Water to the Conſumption of Half, and then ſtrain for Uſe.

In all ill Habits of the Body, from too ſharp or ſaline a Predominancy in the Fluids, this will make

make a very good common Drink. And even in Leproſies, and venereal Diſorders, it may not prove altogether unſucceſsful. To render it more grateful to the Palate, it may be ſweetned with double-refined Sugar.

Decoctum Incraſſans.

An Incraſſating Decoction.

Take Gum Arabic groſsly powdered, three Ounces. Boil in Water (carefully ſtirring it, that it burn not to the Bottom) from a Quart to eight and twenty Ounces; and ſweeten it with Syrup of Marſhmallows, four Ounces.

In a thin, hot, and acrimonious State of the Blood and Humours, this Decoction, furniſhed as it is with extraordinary agglutinating and ſmoothing Properties, ſheaths as it were the ſharp Points of the predominant Salts; and conſequently is a very efficacious Remedy in a Diabetes, Scalding of Urine, and a tickling Cough. In a Strangury likewiſe, ariſing from the Application of Bliſters, it never fails to give Relief. A little Draught of it in theſe Caſes to be taken every now and then.

Decoctum Incraſſans alterum.

Another Incraſſating Decoction.

Take of Lime-Water and new Milk, each one Pint; boil them to the Conſumption of one half; adding towards the End of the Decoction, of Granate Peel, Balauſtine Flowers and Cinnamon, each two Drams. Strain the Liquor for Uſe.

In Alvine Fluxes of long Continuance, and in Phthifical Caſes, where Milk, though proper, is apt to run off by Stool, this Preparation will prove highly ſerviceable both as a nutritive Diet, and a mild reſtringent Medicine.

Decoctum Juniperum ſimplex.

Simple Juniper Decoction.

Take Juniper-Berries, four Ounces. Bruiſe and boil in three Pints of Canary to a Quart: Then ſtrain for Uſe.

This is both Carminative and Diuretic; and therefore of Service in the Colic, and Spleen. A Glaſs of it to be drank twice or thrice a-Day.

Decoctum Juniperinum compoſitum.

Compound Decoction of Juniper.

Take Juniper-Berries well bruiſed, four Ounces; boil in three Pints of Water to a Quart. Then having put in the Seeds of Aniſe, Caraway, ſweet Fennel, and Coriander bruiſed, of each two Drams, Salt of Wormwood, one Dram; cover all cloſe, and ſet by till cold. Then ſtrain without ſqueezing, and put to it fine Sugar, two Ounces; Spirit of Scurvygraſs, and Spirit of Sal Armoniac, of each four Scruples.

In Flatulencies of the Bowels, and Colicky Pains from a preternatural Diſtenſion of them, this is a very convenient and very uſeful Medicine. Being of an invigorating, de-obſtruent, and diuretic Nature, it will alſo aſſiſt in promoting the Menſes, and ſcouring the Reins; and be ſerviceable in Hypochondriacal Diſorders. A Draught of it to be taken three or four Times a-Day.

Decoctum Limacum.

A Decoction of Snails.

Take Garden Snails cleaned from their Shells, N° twelve; new Cows Milk, a Quart. Boil to a Pint, and add Roſe Water, an Ounce; Sugar-Candy, half an Ounce.

This is a celebrated Medicine and of admirable Uſe in a Conſumptive Habit. This Quantity drank every Morning will gradually reſtore a balſamic

balſamic Texture to the Blood and Juices, and ſecure the Nutrition requiſite to the Parts for their continuing to carry on the vital Functions. It muſt be ſtirred all the while it is boiling to prevent its running over, or burning to the Bottom.

Decoctum Liſbonenſe.

Liſbon Decoction or Diet-Drink.

Take of Sarſaparilla-Root, two Ounces; Raſpings of Guaiacum-Wood, one Ounce; crude Antimony reduced to Powder and tied in a Linen-Bag, and crude Mercury in an earthen Pot, each one Ounce; Water, ſix Pints. Boil all the Ingredients together, till one half is waſted, take out the Mercury, and ſtrain off the Decoction for Uſe.

This is an authentic Preſcription for preparing this celebrated Decoction. — How far the two Minerals contribute to its Virtues I ſhall not pretend to point out. —— Probably the good Effects of this Decoction, as well as that of the Sarſaparilla, chiefly depend on their freeing the Habit from the Mercury lodged therein, by promoting the Secretions by the Skin and by Urine, and obtunding the Acrimony of the Fluids too much thinned and broke down by the long continued Uſe (which I believe often happens) of this Herculean Remedy. Accordingly we find Decoctions of Barley, Liquorice Root, that of Marſhmallows, *&c.* and a Milk-Diet have often the ſame Effects.

Decoctum Malvæ.

The Decoction of Mallows.

Take whole Mallow-Leaves, eight Handfuls. Boil in eight Pints of Water to ſix. Let the Liquor run thro' a Sieve without ſqueezing. Put it into more Mallows, about four Handfuls. Boil again to two Quarts: Then ſtrain, and let it ſtand to ſettle. This done, pour off the clear, and put into it Marſhmallow Roots, four Ounces; Liquorice, Raiſins, of each an Ounce; Gum Arabic, half an Ounce; Sal Prunellæ, one Ounce. Boil to a Quart; and, when ſtrained, ſweeten it with two Ounces of Syrup of Marſhmallows for Uſe.

Medicine cannot ſupply a Compoſition of a more emollient and lubricating Nature, than this Decoction. Wherever a ſaline Diſpoſition of the Blood, and Acrimony of the Humours prevail, it will ſheath and obtund thoſe offending Particles; and by its relaxing and gently diuretic Quality procure an eaſy Paſſage for them through the Glands of the Kidneys. Therefore in tickling Rheums, Stranguries, and Complaints of that Kind, it is advantageouſly ordered. To be drank diſcretionally.

Decoctum Pacificum.

The Pacific Decoction.

Take of Salt of Tartar made with Nitre, three Ounces; Flowers of Poppies, Juniper-Berries, and Roots of black Hellebore, of each eight Ounces; Lime-Water, ſix Quarts. Boil with a gentle Fire for twenty-four Hours; and, when cool, ſtrain through a thick Flannel.

This is very attenuating and detergent; and of a diuretic and diaphoretic Nature. Whence it greatly avails in ſcorbutic Rheumatiſms, and in a viſcid ſizy State of the Blood and Humours; detaching the peccant Matter out of the Body both by Urine and Perſpiration. It will likewiſe procure Eaſe in violent Pains. But the better to ſecure this Effect from it, two or three Drams of Opium may be added to the Compoſition; which will alſo

ſo heighten its ſudorific Property, and render it ſerviceable in arthritic Tortures. One cannot properly adjuſt the Doſe: Which muſt ſtill be proportioned to the Strength of the Patient, and Exigency of the Caſe; and given for the moſt part every Night on going to Bed.

Decoctum Peruvianum.

A Decoction of the Bark.

Take two Ounces of the Bark in Powder, and half an Ounce of Nitre. Boil theſe in three Pints of Spring-Water. When Half is boiled away, ſtrain the Remainder for Uſe.

This Method of exhibiting the Bark with Nitre is very proper in Caſes accompanied with too great a Degree of Heat or Inflammation. The Form is convenient for thoſe whoſe Stomach, perhaps, would be apt to recoil on ſwallowing it in Subſtance. The Doſe is five or ſix Spoonfuls every three or four Hours. In Agues or Intermittent Fevers it will be of great Uſe, before the Exhibition of it, to unload the Stomach, and firſt Paſſages, by a gentle Vomit of about five and twenty Grains of Ipecacoanha. Should it go off by Stool, and thence prove unſucceſsful, ten Drops of Liquid Laudanum, in any proper Drink, will prevent that Effect. For the Virtues of the Bark, ſee the *Materia Medica*, Page 177.

Decoctum Refrigerans.

A cooling Apozem.

Take Spring-Water, ſix and twenty Ounces. Make it boil, and then put in Juice of Lemons and fine Sugar, of each two Ounces; Cochineal, a Scruple. Let it continue boiling till the Scum be taken of; and put to it four Ounces of Damaſk-Roſe-Water.

This is an exceedingly grateful Drink, and may be of ſufficient Uſe in Fevers accompanied with a troubleſome Thirſt; as it will dilute and relax the criſpy Fibres that occaſion it, and communicate at the ſame time a moſt agreeable Senſation to the Stomach. As it is of a diuretic Nature, it will likewiſe help to waſh off the Impurities of the Blood by the urinary Paſſages. It may be drank at Diſcretion.

Decoctum Reſtringens.

An Aſtringent Decoction.

Take of Armenian Bole, and ſoft white Chalk, each an Ounce. Boil in three Pints of Spring-Water to ſix and twenty Ounces. Let it ſubſide, and to the Liquor poured off add Electuary of Scordium, half an Ounce; Cinnamon-Water, Syrup of Quinces, and of dried Roſes, of each two Ounces.

This is an elegant no leſs than an efficacious Compoſition; and will very agreeably as well as effectually, a little Draught of it being taken between Whiles, put a Stop to any ſymptomatical Diarrhœa. In critical Stools, which are ſometimes attendant on Fevers, Medicines of this Kind, as is elſewhere inſinuated, muſt not be attempted. Nor indeed do they take Place in an original Looſeneſs, till after the Exhibition of Rhubarb, or Ipecacoanha-Root, in order to ſtrike at the Removal in a great meaſure of the Cauſe of the Diſorder. Let the Bottle be ſhook every Time before the Uſe of the Decoction contained in it.

Decoctum Roſarum.

A Decoction of Roſes.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; Malaga Raiſins ſtoned, an Ounce; Liquorice, Melon-Seeds, of each half an Ounce; Barley-Water, three Pints. Boil to a Quart, and ſtrain through a Flannel.

In

In Coughs proceeding from a vehement Irritation of the Aſperia Arteria, and Bronchia, through a thin, acrid Serum ouzing out of the Glands, this Decoction, being of a ſoftening, healing, obtunding, and agglutinating Nature, will with great Propriety be preſcribed. It was a favourite one with Dr. *Fuller*, from whoſe *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea* it is here inſerted. It may be drank diſcretionally.

Decoctum Sanativum.

The Healing Decoction.

Take Sarſaparilla, ſix Ounces; Currants cut ſmall, half a Pound. Infuſe according to Art, and boil in ſix Quarts of Water to three. When cold, caſt into it half a Pound of unſlaked Lime. Let it ſubſide, and pour off the clear, and keep it in Bottles for Uſe.

This is a great Dryer and Abſorbent, and is very efficacious in cleanſing foul ſloughy Ulcers. In tetterous Eruptions it can hardly fail, as the alkaline Salts of the Lime, its main Ingredient, muſt naturally deſtroy the predominant Acidities in the Blood that give them Birth. It is likewiſe an admirable Remedy in a Diabetes. To be drank pretty freely.

Decoctum Sarſaparilla.

Decoction of Sarſaparilla.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Sarſaparilla Root, three Ounces. Boil it in ſix Pints of Water over a ſlow Fire, till two Thirds are waſted, then ſtrain off the Liquor.

Sarſaparilla has always been deemed one of the moſt efficacious Simples in the Cure of the Lues Venerea. See Page 224. It had, however, in good Meaſure for many Years given place as an Alterative in theſe Diſorders, to the Lignum Guaiacinum: But lately, on the Suppoſition of its being the Baſis of a Decoction celebrated under the Title of the *Liſbon* Diet-Drink, it was tried and found to ſucceed in a variety of obſtinate Caſes, where both Mercurials and the common Decoctions of the Woods had failed. See the *London* Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, Vol. 1. Page 149. This Decoction, we are there told, after a Courſe of Mercury by Unction, will remove veneral Headaches and nocturnal Pains; that in emaciated and conſumptive Habits, from a venereal Cauſe, it is the greateſt Reſtorer of Appetite, Fleſh, Strength, and Vigour; that, when the Throat, Noſe, Palate, or the ſpongy Bones in general, are affected with a Slough or Caries, or in dry Blotches, or moiſt Sores from a venereal Cauſe, and other Symptoms that do not readily give way to Mercury exhibited alone, this Decoction, if long enough perſiſted in, will commonly complete a Cure.

Decoctum Senekæ.

Decoction of Seneka.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Seneca Rattleſnake-Root, one Ounce; Water, a Pint and a half. Boil to one Pint, and ſtrain.

This Decoction is preſcribed as a Medicine of extraordinary Efficacy, in Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and other inflammatory Diſtempers. It is ſaid alſo to have good Effects in hydropic Caſes, as a Diuretic, Diaphoretic and Cathartic. The Doſe is from two to four Ounces repeated three or four Times a-Day.

Decoctum Scarleticum.

The Scarletic Decoction.

Take Sal Prunellæ, an Ounce; double-refined Sugar, an Ounce; Cochineal, a Scruple. Powder theſe altogether, and put them into

into a Quart of boiling Water. Let the Water remain boiling till it be ſcummed. When cool, decant it for Uſe.

In a hot, inflammatory Diſpoſition of the Blood, this cooling diuretic Apozem will be very conducive to the reſtoring it to its natural Temperament. It is very ſerviceable in a ſore Throat, and in a Scalding of the Urine in a Gonorrhæa. About two Ounces of it to be taken on thoſe Occaſions twice a-Day.

Decoctum Scorzoneræ.

A Decoction of Scorzonera.

Take Pearl-Barley, half an Ounce; Roots of Scorzonera, two Ounces; Sorrel-Roots, one Ounce; Leaves of Wood-Sorrel, a Handful. Boil theſe Ingredients in three Pints of Spring-Water to eight and twenty Ounces. When ſtrained, add to it Syrup of Lemons and Raſpberries, of each two Ounces, and mix for Uſe.

This is a good Diluter in Fevers, and, from the Property of the Scorzonera, participates in ſome Degree of the Nature of an Alexipharmic. It may be drank at Pleaſure.

Decoctum Serpentariæ.

A Decoction of Snakeroot.

Take three Drams of Virginia Snakeroot bruiſed, and boil it in a Pint of Spring-Water to half a Pint. Strain it off, and add thirty Drops of Liquid Laudanum, with a Dram of Sal Volatile Oleoſum, and half an Ounce of Syrup of Orange-Peels.

This is directed in Fevers of the more malignant Kind, where the Pulſe is low and languid, the Body clammy, and the Patient at the ſame time very reſtleſs; as it invigorates the Blood, opens the obſtructed Nerves, procures Sleep, and is a moſt powerful Alexipharmic. In the Small-Pox likewiſe, (agreeably to what Dr. *Mead* writes on that Head) where the Puſtules, that ought now to ripen, make no Advances, from Nature's being ſluggiſh and unable to perform her Part, towards Suppuration; this Decoction, by rendering the Blood more rapid in its Motion, and by thinning the Humours, will greatly help to promote it. The Doſe is two or three Spoonfuls every four Hours. Bliſtering in a Degree proportioned to the Extremity of the Caſe, ought to accompany the Uſe of it.

Decoctum Serpentariæ febrifugum alterum.

Another febrifuge Decoction with Snakeroot.

Take of Snakeroot bruiſed, Peruvian Bark in Powder, each three Drams; Water, one Pint. Boil them to half a Pint, and having ſtrained off the Liquor, mix with it, of ſpirituous Cinnamon Water, an Ounce and a half; Syrup of Clove July-Flowers, two Drams.

In the putrid malignant Fever, ariſing from foul Air in crouded Hoſpitals and Jails, this Medicine is given with remarkable Succeſs. In the low State of this dangerous Diſeaſe, when the Pulſe, before quick, begins to ſink, the Stupor to increaſe, and Petechiæ to appear; it is one of the moſt effectual Remedies for ſupporting the Vis Vitæ, promoting a critical Diaphoreſis, and correcting the putrid Humours. Four Spoonfuls of the Decoction are to be taken every four or ſix Hours; and moderate Quantities of Wine, or cordial Boluſes with Volatile Salts, interpoſed at proper Intervals.

Decoctum

Decoctum Vulnerarium.

Vulnerary Decoction.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of the Herb Ground-Ivy, Plantain Leaves, white Sugar, each half an Ounce; Water, three Pints. Boil the Herbs in the Water to two Pints of the ſtrained Liquor; in which diſſolve the Sugar.

This Decoction, drank plentifully, may be of Service in the Cure of internal Contuſions and Ulcerations, of Coughs, and pulmonary Phthiſis, proceeding either from Bruiſes or an Eroſion of the Viſcera, from a ſpontaneous Acrimony of the Humours.

CHAP. III.

Of Infuſions, Emulſions, and Juices.

INFUSIONS imply a Steeping of the Ingredients in hot Liquids, and in this only differ from Decoctions. In Emulſions, the oily or milky Parts of Seeds or Kernels are extracted by bruiſing them in Liquids correſponding with the Caſe wherein they are preſcribed. With an Egg and a little Balſam of the Turpentine Kind, Oils likewiſe may be made to aſſume this Form; which indeed under careful Management is a very elegant one.

Aqua Picea.

Tar Water. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Tar, two Pounds; Water, one Gallon. Stir them ſtrongly together with a wooden Rod; and after ſtanding to ſettle for two Days, pour off the Water for Uſe.

Tar Water, ſome Years ago, upon the Recommendation of the Biſhop of *Cloyne*, was a Medicine highly in Vogue. It was celebrated as a Remedy for almoſt all Diſeaſes. Although far inferior to the Character given of it, it is nevertheleſs capable of anſwering uſeful Purpoſes as a deobſtruent balſamic Solution, moderately warm and ſtimulating. It ſenſibly raiſes the Pulſe, and increaſes either Perſpiration or the groſſer Evacuations. It may be drank either cold or warm. As to the Quantity, in common chronical Indiſpoſitions, a Pint a Day may ſuffice, taken on an empty Stomach at two or four Times; more may be taken by ſtrong Stomachs. But thoſe (ſays the Biſhop) who labour under great and inveterate Maladies, muſt drink a greater Quantity, at leaſt a Quart every twenty-four Hours.

Infuſum Alexipharmacum.

An Alexipharmic Infuſion.

Take Scordium dried and picked, two Drams; *Venice* Treacle, three Drams; Plague-Water, four Ounces; alexiterial Water, twelve Ounces; a whole Lemon ſliced and ſqueezed into it. Let all theſe Ingredients ſtand in a cloſe Infuſion three or four Hours: Then ſtrain, and ſweeten for Uſe.

In Fevers of the low depreſſed Claſs, the intire Reverſe of thoſe of an inflammatory Nature, the Uſe of a Medicine of this Kind will be altogether proper and judicious: Which, by its cordial and diaphoretic Qualities, will raiſe the ſunk Spirits, and very much contribute to the promoting a critical Diſcharge of the febrile Matter through the Pores of the Skin. Bliſtering will be adviſeable during the Demand for ſuch a Remedy. Four Spoonfuls of this Infuſion are to be taken every two Hours.

Infuſum Cephalicum.

Cephalic Infuſion. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of wild Valerian Root, two Ounces; Roſemary, or Sage, half

half an Ounce; Valerian Water, four Ounces; common Water, four Pints. Let the common Water be poured, boiling, on the Herb and Root, and suffered to stand for a Night in a close Vessel; then strain out the Infusion, and add to it the Valerian Water.

In epileptic Disorders, and other like Affections of the nervous System, this Infusion has frequently good Effects. The Dose is a Quarter of a Pint, to be taken twice a-Day.

Infusum Amarum Chalybeatum.
A Bitter Infusion with Steel.

Take Gentian Root, two Drams; *Seville* Orange Peels dried, half an Ounce; Winters-Bark, and *Spanish* Angelica Root, of each a Dram; Saffron, half a Dram; Tops of Centaury and Roman Wormwood, of each half a Handful; Filings of Steel, an Ounce. Infuse these Ingredients cold in a Quart of strong white Wine, for eight Days, often shaking the Vessel; then strain for Use.

The Filings of Steel in this Composition not only render it very useful in restoring the Tone of the Stomach, when too much relaxed either by Intemperance, or severe and continued Illnesses; but by their active and invigorating Faculty assist in opening Obstructions of the Womb in the fair Sex, and greatly contribute to a regular Discharge of the Menses. A Glass-full of it to be taken twice a-Day.

Infusum Diureticum.
A Diuretic Infusion.

Take sharp-pointed Dock Root, two Ounces; Dandelion Root, one Ounce; Flowers of Elder, one Handful; Tops of Fir, Garden Scurvy-grass, Brook-Lime, Water-Cresses, of each half a Handful; Horse-Radish-Root, two Drams, Mustard-Seed, one Dram. Infuse these Ingredients in a Quart of white Wine, warm and stopped close, for four Hours: Then strain for Use.

This is a very detergent and diuretic Composition; and seems calculated for doing excellent Service in a Scorbutic Habit, by scouring the Vessels, and washing away from Time to Time the acrid Salts that give Rise to those preternatural Cohesions of the Blood and Humours, and Erosions of the Solids. It was a favourite Medicine of the celebrated Dr. *Lower* for attenuating and cleansing Purposes; and may indeed be said to have been deservedly intitled to all that Physician's Esteem. A Wine Glass full of it to be taken thrice a-Day.

Infusum Glycyrrhizæ.
The Liquorice Infusion.

Take Spring-Water, three Pints; Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Saffron, half a Dram; Liquorice-Root, two Ounces. Infuse close and warm for eight or ten Hours; and then strain for Use.

This is attenuating, expectorating, and diuretic; and is a very proper Drink in Fevers attended with a Peripneumony, where, from a sudden Constipation of the Pores, (the general Origin of those Disorders) the Blood becomes fizy and glutinous, and Respiration is performed with Labour and Difficulty. It may be taken warm frequently. But plentiful Bleeding should be directed in the first Place; as it ought indeed in all inflammatory Indispositions.

Infusum Lini.
Infusion of Linseed. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Extract of Liquorice, half an Ounce. Boil it for a little in four

four Pints of Water; pour it boiling hot on two Ounces of Linseed: Let them stand in Infusion by the Fire for twelve Hours, and then strain off the Liquor.

An Ounce of Coltsfoot Leaves is sometimes added to these Ingredients; which Addition procures the Medicine the Title of *Pectoral Infusion.* Both Infusions are soft, emollient, mucilaginous Liquors; and as such they are directed in Defluxions of thin acrid Rheum, and Erosions of the Vessels. They are given to the Quantity of a Pint a-Day.

Infusum Paralyticum.

The Paralytic Infusion.

Take Horse-Radish Root sliced thin, and Mustard-Seed bruised, of each four Ounces. Infuse them in two Quarts of boiling Water for twenty-four Hours close covered.

This Infusion is endued with very warm, pungent, and stimulating Faculties; and is therefore exhibited with sufficient Propriety in any Numbness of the Parts, cold Rheumatic Pains, and in whatever Relaxation of the Nerves and Vessels. From a continued Use of it, the Fibres will sometimes gradually recover their natural Elasticity, while the Matter that clogs and preternaturally stretches them is forcibly carried off from Day to Day by Urine. Four Ounces of it are to be taken Morning and Evening.

Infusum Pectorale.

A Pectoral Infusion.

Take of Ground-Ivy Leaves, two Handfuls; Liquorice-Roots sliced, two Ounces. Infuse these in a Gallon of boiling Barley-Water for three Hours: Then strain for Use.

This is of a cooling, healing, and balsamic Nature; and may therefore in all scorbutic or consumptive Habits be properly used as a common Drink. It is also a good Diluter in Fevers, if taken plentifully.

Infusum Rhabarbari.

An Infusion of Rhubarb.

Take Rhubarb thin sliced, two Drams; yellow Mirobolans, one Dram; Salt of Tartar, a Scruple. Make a close and warm Infusion of these Ingredients all Night in Spring-Water, strong Cinnamon-Water, of each two Ounces. Strain it, and add solutive Syrup of Roses, six Drams. The whole to be taken the next Morning at one Draught.

When any Slime or viscous Matter adheres to the Coats of the Stomach, creating a Nausea and Reachings to vomit, this gentle Infusion will not only dislodge it, and procure a Passage for it, as a Cathartic, through the Intestines; but will also, from its strengthening Faculty, corrugate and contract the relaxed Fibres of that Part, and much more so those of the Intestines, on which it acts in a more especial Manner: Which Property renders it likewise a very effectual Remedy in a Diarrhœa.

Infusum Rosarum Compositum.

Compound Infusion of Roses.

Take red Rose-Leaves, and Balaustines, of each two Drams; Oak-Bark, half an Ounce. Make a warm Infusion in a Quart of Spring-Water for twelve Hours. Then strain, and add Barley-Cinnamon-Water, four Ounces; and a sufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar.

This is a very powerful Astringent, and of Course must be of Service in Cases that call for Medicines of such Efficacy. But, before the

the Exhibition of Remedies of this Nature, great Caution, Care, and Circumspection are necessary, lest the method of Cure prove of more fatal Consequence than the Disease itself.

Infusum Rubrum.
The Red Infusion.

Take Electuary of Scordium, half an Ounce; Cochineal, Cloves, of each a Scruple; Red *Lisbon* Wine, six Ounces; Cinnamon-Water, two Ounces. Let all stand before the Fire close stopped for two Hours: Then strain, and add Diacodium, an Ounce and a half.

This is to be divided into two Doses, one to be taken over Night, the other the next Morning, in a Diarrhœa; in case it does not yield to Rhubarb given in a proper Quantity.

Infusum Sanativum.
A Healing Infusion.

Take of the Shavings of Sassafras, two Ounces; Guaiacum, one Ounce; Liquorice, three Ounces; Coriander-Seed bruised, six Drams. Infuse them cold in a Gallon of Lime-water for two or three Days.

This being of a very drying and sweetening Nature is recommended in a sharp thin Blood, and a Decay from venereal Infections, or Scrophulous, or Leprous Foulnesses of the Blood and Humours. To be used by way of a common Drink.

Infusum ad Scorbutices.
Infusion against the Scurvy.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Buckbean Leaves, two Ounces; *Seville* Orange, half an Ounce; compound Horse-Radish-Water, four Ounces; common Water, four Pints. Let the common Water, boiling, be poured on the Buckbean and Orange, and suffered to stand in a close Vessel for one Night; then strain out the Liquor, and add to it the Horse-Radish-Water.

This Infusion is a very useful, and sufficiently elegant Antiscorbutic: Buckbean appears from Experience to be one of the most efficacious of the Herbs of that Class; the Ingredients here joined to it alleviate its ill Flavour, and at the same time promote its Virtue. A Quarter of a Pint of the Liquor may be taken three or four Times a-Day.

Infusum Solani Lethalis.
Infusion of deadly Nightshade.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of the Leaves of deadly Nightshade dried, four Grains; boiling Water, four Ounces. Let them stand in Infusion for six Hours, then strain off the Liquor.

Some Years since, the Infusion of this Plant was introduced into Practice as a Remedy in Cancers. It was adopted by a noted Practitioner, and recommended to further Notice in a Pamphlet written on the Subject. But after repeated Trials it was found not only ineffectual, but in some Degree deleterious.

Infusum Traumaticum.
A Vulnerary Infusion.

Take green Twigs of woody Nightshade, four Ounces; Cochineal, two Scruples; white Wine, a Quart. Infuse hot and close stopped all Night: And then to the strained Liquor add Syrup of Ground-Ivy, four Ounces; *Venice* Treacle, half an Ounce. Mix for Use.

Dr. *Fuller* gives a great Encomium of this Infusion in Contusions, having frequently experienced

its Virtue in diſſolving extravaſated Blood, and fitting it for Evacuation either by Sweat, Stool, or Urine. The Doſe is four Ounces thrice a-Day.

Infuſum Urticarum.

An Infuſion of Nettles.

Take Nettle-roots freſh gathered, four Ounces; the Herb, two Ounces; the Seeds, with thoſe of Daucus, Aniſe, Cummin, of each half an Ounce; Lime-Water, two Quarts. Infuſe them in a warm Oven, cloſe ſtopped up, for twelve Hours. Pour off the clear Liquor, and in eight and twenty Ounces of it diſſolve Gum Arabic, two Ounces; crude Alum, two Ounces and a Dram; Diacodium, four Ounces.

All the Ingredients in this Compoſition concur to render it of Efficacy in a Diabetes, bloody Urine, or in Ulcers ſubſiſting in the urinary Paſſages. Three or four Ounces of it to be drank more or leſs frequently, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms.

Infuſum Zedoariæ.

An Infuſion of Zedoary.

Take Roots of Zedoary, Calamus Aromaticus, of each half an Ounce; Seeds of Caraway, ſweet Fennel, of each two Drams; Nutmeg, Cardamoms, and Saffron, of each one Dram; Cloves, Grains of Paradiſe, of each half a Dram; Alexiterial-Water, a Pint; Mint-Water, half a Pint; ſtrong Cinnamon-Water, and compound Wormwood-Water, of each four Ounces. Let theſe ſtand in cloſe and warm Infuſion for twelve Hours: Then to the ſtrained Liquor add compound Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each two Drams. Mix for Uſe.

A little of this aromatic invigorating Infuſion, every now and then drank pretty warm, will be of ſingular Benefit in a Fit of the Gout; inaſmuch as it will be a good Guard againſt a Tranſlation of any of the arthritic Matter from the Extremities of the Body, its proper Seat, to the Stomach, and correſponding Parts; and, by raiſing a laudable diaphoreſis, aſſiſt in detaching a Portion of it thro' the Pores of the Skin. It will be ſerviceable likewiſe in a Rheumatiſm after the neceſſary Evacuation by Bleeding, from its Activity in attenuating any Viſcidities and Coagulation of the Blood, or Humours.

Emulſio Alexipharmaca.

An Alexipharmic Emulſion.

Take ſweet Almonds blanched, an Ounce; Cucumber-Seeds, and white Poppy-Seeds, of each ſix Drams; Barley-Water, (in which have been boiled two Ounces of Scorzonera Root) a Pint and a half; alexiterial Water, and Plague-Water, of each four Ounces; Syrup of Lemons, three Ounces. Make an Emulſion according to Art.

This Emulſion has its peculiar Uſe in Inflammatory Fevers, both as it conveys an agreeable Senſation to the Palate and Stomach, and is a very good Diluter and Purifier of the Blood and Juices. It will aſſiſt in bringing on a Criſis by promoting a gentle breathing Sweat, and at the ſame time will prevent a Heat of Urine, either from Bliſters, or any other Cauſe. To be drank of at Diſcretion.

Emulſio Aſthmatica.

An Emulſion for an Aſthma.

Take Millepedes alive, N° Cxx. Bruiſe them in a Marble Mortar, pouring on them, by little and little, Pennyroyal-Water, ſix Ounces. In a ſtrong Expreſſion of the Liquor diſſolve Gum Ammoniac,

moniac, three Drams; and strain it.

From the inciding and attenuating Qualities of the Ingredients that compose this Emulsion, very good Effects may reasonably be expected from it in whatever Viscidities of the Blood unattended with an Inflammation; particularly in Infarctions of the Lungs, the unavoidable Source of Wheezing, and laborious Respiration. A Spoonful of it may be taken three or four Times a-Day in a Draught of Pectoral Decoction.

Emulsio Balsamica.

A Balsamic Emulsion.

Take Balsam of Tolu, six Drams. Boil it in three Pints of Barley-Water to a Quart. Strain it, when cold; and, with six Drams of sweet Almonds blanched, sixteen Drops of Balm of Gilead, and a sufficient Quantity of double refined Sugar, make an Emulsion according to Art.

Quincy very judiciously orders the Decoction of the Tolu Balsam to be made in a circulatory Heat, in so much Water only as is requisite, since otherwise its best Parts would be lost.

In Distempers of the Breast, inward Decays and Ulcerations, and even in a consumptive Habit, this is a noble Medicine, and may be drank at pleasure.

Emulsio Cretacea.

The Chalk Emulsion.

Take white Chalk in fine Powder, three Ounces. Boil it in three Pints of Barley-Water to a Quart. Make it, when cold, into an Emulsion with the four Greater Cold Seeds, of each two Drams; sweet Almonds, N° viii. Then add Chalk in fine Powder, three Drams; and about an Ounce of Pearl-Sugar.

Whenever Acidities are predominant in the Stomach and first Passages, which are ever attended with some Degree of Heat, this Emulsion, being of a very absorbent and cooling Nature, may prove singularly beneficial. Hence, in some Loosenesses, after proper Evacuations, it would be highly useful, and help to sheathe the sharp Particles, that are in those Disorders continually stimulating the Intestines. And, in regard of that uneasy Sensation of the Ventricle, called the *Heart-burn*, it can scarce fail of Success. To be shook, when taken, which it may be at Discretion.

Emulsio Oleosa.

An Oily Emulsion.

Take an Ounce and a half of Oil Olive; an Ounce of the white Syrup; four Ounces of Spring-Water; half a Dram of Spirit of Hartshorn *per se*; and mix for an Emulsion.

Oily Medicines being of a lubricating, softening, and relaxing Nature, are singularly useful on many Emergencies. They are particularly serviceable in Gravelly Cases; and, in regard of Expectoration, one can scarce raise a laudable one without them. This Mixture seems peculiarly calculated for freeing the Lungs from that Oppression consequent to an Inflammation of them. And, indeed, there cannot be devised a better. The Part the Spirit of Hartshorn bears in it will, by thinning the Fluids, greatly facilitate that Discharge. Two Spoonfuls of it are to be taken every now and then. It will be proper also in any Cough, and stuffing of the Glands from recent Colds.

Emulsio Purgans.

A Purging Emulsion.

Take of ſweet Almonds blanched, two Drams; fine Sugar, one Dram; Gum Arabic, half a Dram; Scammony, twelve Grains; ſimple Cinnamon Water, one Ounce. Diſſolve the Gum in the Cinnamon-Water, and, having ground the Scammony with the Almonds and Sugar, pour on the Liquor, by little at a Time, continuing to grind them together, ſo as to make them into an Emulſion.

In this Compoſition the Taſte of the Medicine is effectually concealed; it may therefore be conveniently given to Patients who nauſeate Purgatives in the common Forms.

Emulſio Vulneraria.

A Vulnerary Emulſion.

Take Balm of Gilead, two Drams; and the Yolk of an Egg. Mix them well together, and add Linſeed Oil cold drawn, an Ounce; then add, by Degrees, Barley-Water, a Pint and a half; Canary, half a Pint.

This is a Remedy of very emollient, healing, and balſamic Properties. On which account, in Eroſions and Exulcerations either of the Lungs or Urinary Paſſages, it is preſcribed with great Propriety. In a Gonorrhœa, likewiſe, after the Inflammation is over, and in a Gleet, it is a good Medicine. Two or three Ounces of it may be taken Morning and Evening.

Potio Balſamica.

Balſamic Potion.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Balſam of Capivi, three Drams; eſſential Oil of Juniper, thirty Drops; Pennyroyal-Water, ſix Ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, two Ounces. Let the Balſam and Oil be well beat up with the Yolk of an Egg, and then mixed with the other Ingredients.

This Remedy is appropriated to the ſame Caſes as the preceding Emulſion, and as a detergent and healing Balſamic promiſes to be as efficacious as any of the Medicines of this Claſs. We cannot however in this Place omit inſerting the ingenious Dr. *Pringle*'s Remark in his Obſervations on the Phthiſis Pulmonalis (laſt Edition, Page 163.) "Having," ſays he, "ſince the former Editions of this Work, been ſo often diſappointed in the Effects of ſuch Balſams in this Diſtemper, I have laid them quite aſide, and truſt chiefly to very ſmall but repeated Bleedings, when the Patients can bear the Loſs of Blood, to a total Milk or Vegetable Diet, to Country Air and riding; and to the free Uſe of Acids, when they complain of Thirſt and hectic Heats."

Succus Attemperans.

The Cooling Juice.

Take what Quantity of Dandelion you pleaſe. Put it into a glazed Pipkin with a Cover, which muſt be ſtopped cloſe with Paſte ſet in an Oven after the Bread is drawn, where let it ſtand ſix Hours. Then paſs the Liquor through a Hair Sieve, without ſqueezing, for Uſe.

This ſimple Medicine, ſays Dr. *Fuller*, dilutes the Blood and Humours, corrects the Acrimony of their Salts, and in a hot Scurvy and Cutaneous Diſorders is of main Efficacy. A Quarter of a Pint of it is to be drank thrice a-Day.

Succus Cochleariæ Vinoſus.

A Vinous Juice of Scurvygraſs.

Take the Juice of a large Quantity of Garden Scurvygraſs. Put it into a Veſſel, and ferment it with Yeaſt like Ale. When it has done working,

working, bung it up, and keep it half a Year in a cool Cellar.

Scurvygraſs is of a very ſubtile, volatile, and detergent Nature; and of courſe deſervedly in Eſteem in Viſcidities and preternatural Cohesions of the Blood and Humours, where there is no Heat in the Caſe to contradict its Indication. Hence in cold, pituitous, ſcorbutic Habits, and ſome Kinds of cutaneous Eruptions, it often proves of conſiderable Service. Three or four Ounces of this Juice may be drank, on theſe Occaſions, thrice a-Day.

Succus ad Hæmorrhoides.

A Juice for the Bleeding of the Piles.

Take Juice of Yarrow depurated, a Pint; fine Sugar, two Drams. Mix for Uſe.

Dr. *Fuller* pretends, that where the hæmorrhoidal Flux is immoderate, this eaſily procured Styptic will bring good Aſſiſtance; and was the great Secret of a certain very eminent Phyſician. And *Riverius* ſaith, the Decoction of Yarrow, uſed for common Drink three Days together, happily takes off the Pain of the Piles. The Doſe is three or four Ounces twice a-Day.

CHAP. IV.

Of Electuaries.

AS this Form of Preſcription is extremely well adapted to the Exhibition of ſeveral very efficacious Medicines, we ſhall give under this Head what will be ſufficient to anſwer moſt Intentions of Cure.

Electuarium Aſtringens.

An Aſtringent Electuary.

Take two Ounces of Powder of Bole with Opium, and two Ounces of toaſted Nutmegs; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Diacodium, make an Electuary.

This is recommended in violent Looſeneſſes. Half a Dram or two Scruples of it at a Doſe, along with the Chalk Julep, generally abates thoſe immoderate Evacuations of the lower Belly; and, repeated between Whiles for a Day or two, will give an effectual Check to the Diſorder. Bleeding, a Vomit, and gentle Purging with Rhubarb, ought to precede the Uſe of it.

Electuarium Æthiopicum.

The Æthiops Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, ſix Drams; Æthiops Mineral, an Ounce; Gum Guaiacum, two Drams; and with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

In all Foulneſs of Blood productive of cutaneous Eruptions, ſuch as the Itch, Tetters, *&c.* this is a very efficacious Remedy. It may be taken twice a-Day to the Quantity of an ordinary Nutmeg.

Electuarium Alexeterium.

A Cordial Electuary.

Take of the Compound Powder of Contrayerva-Root, two Ounces; of *Virginia* Snake-Root in Powder, an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

Inflammatory Fevers often degenerate into thoſe of the Malignant Claſs; where the Pulſe is exceedingly depreſſed, the Parts convulſed, and the Circulation juſt, ſeemingly, on its laſt Ebb. In this deplorable Situation, Medicines of a warm, invigorating Nature, together with bliſtering largely, will ſometimes produce ſurprizing Effects. On which account, in Circumſtances of this Kind, half a Dram of this Electuary, with three or four Spoonfuls of the diaphoretic

Julep, every four or ſix Hours, may very rationally be adminiſtered.

Electuarium Aſthmaticum.

An Electuary for an Aſthma.

Take Honey, two Ounces; Flowers of Sulphur, an Ounce; Ginger in Powder, half an Ounce; Saffron, a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Cloves, make an Electuary.

This will powerfully deterge and ſcour the Bronchia and pulmonic Veſſels; and, conſequently, prove very beneficial in aſthmatic Complaints and Coughs, ariſing from Infarctions and tough viſcid Matter adhering to the ſenſible Texture of thoſe Parts. It may be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg three or four Times a Day, more or leſs according to the Urgency of the Symptoms.

Electuarium Aſthmaticum Alterum.

Another Aſthmatic Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers, an Ounce; Extract of Liquorice, half an Ounce; Sperma Ceti and Balm of Gilead, of each a Dram, rubbed with a little Yolk of Egg; Saffron in fine Powder, half a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of red Poppies, make an Electuary.

This is calculated for anſwering the Purpoſes of the former; and, indeed, is a much more elegant Medicine, however ſhort it may fall of that in Point of Efficacy. To be taken as the preceding.

Electuarium Balſamicum.

A Balſamic Electuary. [*Pb. P. E.*]

Take of the Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; of Lucatellus' Balſam, diſſolved in the Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one Ounce, Mix into an Electuary.

This Electuary is uſed in ſuch Coughs and Diſorders of the Breaſt as give Suſpicion of any internal Ulcerations; in the Vomica, or Suppuration of the Stomach, which ſometimes happen after Dyſenteries; and where there is an Eroſion or Rupture of the Blood Veſſels, as in Hæmoptoes. In theſe Caſes, the Bulk of a Nutmeg is to be taken for a Doſe twice or thrice a-Day.

Electuarium Cardiacum.

A Cordial Electuary.

Take of the Conſerve of the yellow Peel of *Seville* Oranges, an Ounce; candied Citron-Peel, green Ginger, Juice of Kermes ſtrained, of each two Drams; Oil of Cinnamon, ſix Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Cloves, make an Electuary.

Where Indigeſtion prevails from a cold, languid, relaxed State of the Stomach, ever attended with very uneaſy flatulent Diſtenſions of that Organ, this warm aromatic Electuary will afford great Relief, as it will cauſe an agreeable Senſation, and help to expel the Source of the Diſorder. It may be taken at any Time to the Quantity of a Nutmeg, as Occaſions may require, with a Glaſs of *Madeira* after it.

Electuarium Caryophyllatum.

Electuary of Clove-gilli-flowers.

Take Conſerve of Clove-gilli-flowers, two Ounces; Powder of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Mace, of each two Scruples; and with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

This is a very warm and cordial Medicine. For which Reaſon it will ſupply freſh Vigour to the Spirits, help to reſtore a due Elaſticity to the Nerves, and of courſe be ſingularly ſerviceable in decayed languid

languid Conſtitutions. It may be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg thrice a-Day, with a Glaſs of Wine after it.

Electuarium contra Catarrhum.
An Electuary againſt Catarrhs.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; Pulp of Malaga Raiſins, an Ounce; Powder of fine Maſtich, two Drams; Nutmeg, half a Dram; and with a ſufficient Quantity of Diacodium, make an Electuary.

This is very well contrived for guarding againſt the thin Rheums, that are continually irritating the glandular Texture of the Larynx in all Catarrhous Diſorders. The Doſe is the Quantity of a Nutmeg every Morning, and the like at Bed-time.

Electuarium Chalybeatum.
A Chalybeate Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers, *Roman* Wormwood, and Scurvygraſs, of each ſix Drams; Aromatic Species, and Winter's Bark in Powder, of each a Dram; Salt of Amber, a Scruple; Steel prepared with Sulphur, three Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

This is deſervedly in great Eſteem in a poor languid State of the Blood and Juices, and all other obſtructed Habits; and is peculiarly beneficial in hyſteric and hypochondriacal Affections: As it will invigorate the Nerves, warm the vital Fluids, and promote their Circulation through all the reſpective Canals; eſpecially if the Uſe of it be accompanied with any Degree of Exerciſe. It may be taken Morning and Afternoon to the Quantity of a Nutmeg, with a Draught of any ſuitable Liquid after it.

Electuarium e Cinnamomo.
A Cinnamon Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, ſix Drams; the fineſt Cinnamon in Powder, an Ounce; Balauſtines, Cochineal, of each half a Dram; Flowers of Benjamin, ten Grains; and with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

This is in a particular Manner devoted to the Uſe of pregnant Women, as it conſiſts of Ingredients that will very gratefully and at the ſame time very powerfully concur in their joint Aſſiſtance in order to prevent an Abortion. The Doſe of it is the Quantity of a Nutmeg, to be taken and repeated according to the Demand and Exigency of the Symptoms.

Electuarium Dialthææ.
Electuary of Marſhmallows.

Take Pulp of the Root of Marſhmallows, boiled in Barley-water, and drove through a Sieve, two Ounces; Raiſins, an Ounce and a half; compound Powder of Tragacanth, half an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Marſhmallows, make an Electuary.

This is of a very emollient and lubricating Nature; and conſequently of Service in all Complaints derived from a Predominancy of acrimonious Particles in the Blood. The mucilaginous Subſtance, which both the Plant and Root of Marſhmallows ſupply, renders it of great Uſe in Dyſenteries attended with an Eroſion of the Veſſels, and in Obſtructions of the Kidneys and Urinary Paſſages from a Lodgment of ſandy Concretions. In Stranguries, alſo, and Heat of Urine, this Electuary, from its ſoftening and cooling Properties, will be experienced to contribute not a little to the Removal of thoſe troubleſome Senſations. In Catarrhs, likewiſe, and Defluxions of ſharp Rheum from the Glands of the Throat, it will

prove of conſiderable Benefit. And even in a Gonorrhœa, by defending the diſeaſed Parts from the Sharpneſs of thoſe Salts which would otherwiſe corrode and ulcerate them, it will be found worthy of no inconſiderable Regard. It may be taken three or four Times a-Day to the Quantity of a Cheſnut, along with ſome ſuitable Emulſion.

Electuarium Diaphoreticum.

A Diaphoretic Electuary.

Take of the compound Powder of Contrayerva-Root, two Ounces; of depurated Nitre, an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

Wherever Sweating is indicated, half a Dram of this Compoſition every ſix Hours, in ſome Julep of the ſame Intention, is very likely to bring Relief, by keeping the Body in a due conſtant Moiſture, without any danger of over-heating it. Therefore, in all Obſtructions of the cutaneous Pores, and Viſcidities of the Blood whatever, it may judiciouſly enough, after proper Bleeding, be preſcribed.

Electuarium Diureticum.

A Diuretic Electuray.

Take Conſerve of Scurvygraſs, an Ounce; Powder of Millepedes, two Drams; Salt of Amber and Saffron, of each a Scruple; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows, make an Electuary.

This is detergent and attenuating; and, if the Uſe of it be perſiſted in for ſome time, will efficaciouſly break and divide the groſs and viſcid Juices, that by obſtructing the Veſſels, are wont to bring on a Jaundice, the Spleen, Gravel, and ſeveral other mortifying chronical Diſorders. To be taken Morning and Afternoon to the Quantity of a Nutmeg, along with ſome proper Diet-Drink.

Electuarium Diureticum Alterum.

Another Diuretic Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Scurvygraſs, an Ounce; Pulp of a roaſted Squill, forced through a Sieve, an Ounce; Powder of Marſhmallow Roots, two Drams; Powder of Cinnamon, a Dram; Sal Prunell and Saffron, of each half a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Five Roots, make an Electuary.

This will be proper under the ſame Indications as the former, and may be taken in the like Manner.

Electuarium Emmenagogum.

An Electuary to promote the Menſes.

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, an Ounce and a half; Salt of Steel, a Dram; Saffron, two Scruples; Powder of Cardamoms, a Scruple; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Mugwort, make an Electuary.

In a green Sickneſs from a Stoppage of the menſtrual Diſcharges, a Diſtemper common enough among the fair Sex, this Electuary will be attended with admirable Succeſs. For if taken twice a-Day to the Quantity of a Nutmeg for a Doſe, with proper Exerciſe along with it, it will increaſe by Degrees the Circulation of the Blood, help to reſtore the Veſſels to their uſual Elaſticity, and, by its invigorating Qualities, remove whatever Obſtructions may be formed in the Uterine Canals.

Electuarium Emmenagogum cum Helleboro.

An Emmenagogue Electuary with Hellebore.

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood,

wood, two Ounces; black Hellebore in Powder, three Drams; Salt of Tartar, two Drams; Aſa Fœtida diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Tincture of Caſtor, a Scruple; and with a Competency of the Syrup of Oranges, make an Electuary.

The former Compoſition is calculated for thoſe of a thin, pale Habit or Conſtitution; this for Females of a more ſanguine Diſpoſition, who chance to be oppreſſed from a Deficiency of the menſtrual Purgations: As it will powerfully perform its Office without communicating that additional Heat to the Blood, which is almoſt inſeparable from the Nature and Properties of Chalybeates, under whatever Form they are adminiſtered. The Doſe is the Quantity of a Nutmeg, to be taken every Morning and Afternoon for ſome Time.

Electuarium ad Gonorrhœam.
Electuary for a Gonorrhœa.

Take of Lenitive Electuary, three Ounces; Jalap, three Drams; Nitre, one Dram and a half; ſimple Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity to make them into an Electuary.

Take of Lenitive Electuary, four Ounces; Balſam of Copaiva, two Ounces; Rhubarb, Gum Guaiacum, Nitre, each one Ounce; Syrup of Orange-Peel, as much as will reduce them into a proper Conſiſtence for an Electuary.

The firſt of theſe Compoſitions is a cooling Laxative, or gently purgative Medicine, calculated for the Relief of the Inflammation and Tenſion of the Urinary Paſſages, which always accompany a virulent Gonorrhœa: In this Intention, a Dram and a half is directed to be taken every Morning and Evening. The ſecond is deſigned for ſtrengthening the Parts, after the Virulence is expelled, and the Heat and Inflammation have ceaſed: The Bulk of a Nutmeg may be taken twice or thrice a-Day.

Electuarium de Guaiaco.
Electuary of Guaiacum.

Take Eryngo-Root candied, two Ounces; with a ſufficient Quantity of balſamic Syrup; pulp it through a Sieve; and add Extract of Guaiacum, an Ounce; Ceruſs of Antimony, two Drams; and with Syrup of Orange-Peels make an Electuary.

In cold rheumatic Complaints, and a Stagnation of the Juices from a foul vitiated Blood, this Electuary will be of Service; as it is calculated for the promoting natural Perſpiration, and forwarding the Morbific Matter through the cutaneous Pores. In Eruptions likewiſe on the Skin it will be beneficial, the Ceruſs of Antimony being very well adapted to ſuch a Purpoſe. It is to be taken twice a Day to the Quantity of an ordinary Nutmeg, accompanied with a Draught of ſome ſuitable Diet-drink.

Electuariam contra Hæmoptoen.
An Electuary againſt Spitting of Blood.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, an Ounce; the Seeds of white Poppy and Henbane powdered, of each half an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of wild Poppies, make an Electuary.

From the cooling, agglutinating, and ſubaſtringent Nature of this Electuary, it promiſes very well to anſwer the Purpoſe expreſſed by its Title. In Hectics likewiſe, by reſtraining the too great Motion of the Blood, it will be of Service. It may be taken of frequently, according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Electuarium

Electuarium Hæmorrhoidale.
An Electuary for the Piles.

Take Lenitive Electuary, two Ounces; Flowers of Sulphur, half an Ounce; depurated Nitre, two Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Violets, make an Electuary.

This Compoſition is cooling, opening, and deterſive; and therefore very well appropriated to the Uſe its Title expreſſes. The Doſe of it is a Dram twice a-Day.

Electuarium ad Hæmorrhagias.
An Electuary for Hæmorrhages.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, an Ounce; Pulp of freſh Comfrey-Root, half an Ounce; Powder of Blood-ſtone finely levigated, two Drams; Dragon's-blood, a Dram; Sugar of Lead and Balſam of *Peru*, of each half a Dram; Oil of Cinnamon, ſix Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Diacodium, make an Electuary.

This Medicine, from its cooling, ſtyptic and balſamic Virtues, will be of good Service in any Rupture of the ſmaller Veſſels, and in a Diſcharge of Blood in Dyſenteric Diſorders, if taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg two or three Times a Day, or oftener, according to the Exigency of the Complaint.

Electuarium Hydropicum.
An Electuary in a Dropſy.

Take Gamboge in Powder, an Ounce and a half; Cream of Tartar in Powder, an Ounce; Powdered Ginger, half an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

Gamboge acts moſt powerfully on the Humours, and is therefore preſcribed in Dropſies, and all Watery Corpulency tending to that unwieldy Diſtemper. But, as it works violently both by Vomit and Stool at the ſame Time it is draining the Body of thoſe Redundancies, the utmoſt Caution is neceſſary in the Exhibition of it. Its Roughneſs is intolerable; and, though corrected with all imaginable Care and Art, it is fit only for Perſons of a ſtrong Conſtitution. What Phyſical Management can effect in this Regard, is here done, by Means of the Cream of Tartar and Ginger; there being nothing in the whole Province of Medicine ſo efficacious in guarding againſt its ſtimulating Faculties, and the Tumults it might raiſe, either in the Stomach or Inteſtines, as theſe two Drugs. The Doſe, in the Form here given, is half a Dram, to be taken in the Morning.

Electuarium Hyſtericum.
An Hyſteric Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Rue, an Ounce; Electuary of Bay-berries, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac, two Drams, diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Tincture of Caſtor; Powder of Myrrh, a Dram; Saffron, half a Dram; and, with Syrup of Mugwort, make an Electuary.

This is a very deobſtruent and detergent Compoſition, capable of penetrating into the minuteſt Paſſages, and of making its Way thro' them. Hence it is of excellent Service in Diſorders of the Womb, the Source frequently of ſtrong Fits and Convulſions. It is to be given to the Quantity of a Nutmeg twice a-Day, or oftener, if the Symptoms require it.

Electuarium Jalappii.
A Jalap Electuary.

Take Jalap in Powder, two Ounces; powdered Ginger, three Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

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The Jalap Root is one of the beſt Purges we have. It works efficaciouſly, and the ſame Time mildly enough. It is an admirable Medicine in dropſical and over-loaded Habits. It may be taken early in the Morning, from half a Dram to two Scruples in a Doſe.

Electuarium Iatericum.

Electuary for the Jaundice.

Take *Caſtile* Soap, three Ounces; Rhubarb in Powder, half an Ounce; Species of Hiera Picra, half an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

Soap has long been held in great Eſteem in all Obſtructions of the Viſcera, and Infarctions of the Veſſels, and is ranked amongſt the firſt Tribe of Diuretics. But it is principally celebrated for its Virtues in ſcouring the Liver in a Jaundice, and promoting the Secretion of the Bile: For want of which Expedient, this Fluid remains unſtrained, in the Maſs of Blood, and tinges the Skin in the Manner, as is obvious to the Eyes of every one. To render the above Electuary ſtill more deobſtruent, half an Ounce of Filings of Steel may occaſionally be added to it. The Doſe is from half a Dram to a Dram, twice a-Day.

Electuarium Incraſſans.

An Incraſſating Electuary.

Take freſh Comfrey-Root, two Ounces; the Root of Marſhmallows, and of white Lillies, of each an Ounce; beat them into a Pulp, which force through a Sieve: Then add fine Sugar, two Ounces; compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows, make an Electuary.

This taken two or three Times a-Day to the Quantity of a Cheſnut, along with a Milk-Diet, will put a great Reſtraint on the Motion of the Blood; and, by its cooling, balſamic Quality, be of Service not only in a hectic Habit, but alſo in Hæmorrhages. In a Heat of Urine likewiſe from a Gonorrhœa, and the Whites in Women, it may be given to Advantage.

Electuarium Lithontripticum.

An Electuary againſt the Stone.

Take *Venice* Turpentine, an Ounce. Mix it very well with the Yolk of Egg, and then add the Seeds of Burdock and Gromwel powdered, of each half an Ounce; Winter-cherries, two Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Marſhmallows, make an Electuary.

This is appropriated to the forceing away any ſabulous Matter, that may have made a Lodgment in the Urinary Paſſages. To be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg two or three Times a-Day, with a Glaſs of White-wine.

Great Care and Circumſpection are neceſſary in the Exhibition of this Medicine. For, as Turpentine is of a warm Nature, it muſt by no Means be adminiſtered, where the leaſt Degree of Inflammation is attendant on the obſtructed Part. In that Caſe, Manna, Oils, and emollient Glyſters are to be injoined, in order to relax the Veſſels, and ſo procure a leſs painful Exit for the offending Matter.

Electuarium Nephriticum.

A Nephritic Electuary.

Take Lenitive Electuary, four Ounces; *Venice* Turpentine, an Ounce; Cream of Tartar, two Drams: Mix them into an Electuary.

The Lenitive Electuary in this Compoſition and the Cream of Tartar perform a very good Part; as, by

by their Action on the inteſtinal Canal with which the urinary Ducts have ſo cloſe a Connexion, they mainly promote the intended Efficacy of the Turpentine. It is adapted to gravelly Complaints; and is ſometimes preſcribed in a ſimple Gonorrhœa. To be taken to the Quantity of a large Nutmeg every Morning, with a Porringer of Water-gruel after it.

Electuarium Paralyticum.

An Electuary againſt the Palſy.

Take Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, an Ounce; Muſtard-Seed beat with Water and pulped through a Sieve, an Ounce; Spirit of Lavender, two Drams. Mix into an Electuary.

This is very pungent and deterſive; and therefore of Uſe in all Caſes where the Nerves want a Stimulus to help them to perform their Offices. Hence in Paralytic Diſorders, and in Decays attending old Age, it is much recommended. From its diuretic Quality it is alſo ſerviceable in aſthmatic and dropſical Habits. To be taken twice a-Day to the Quantity of a Cheſnut, along with ſome ſuitable Julep, or a Glaſs of ſtrong White Wine.

Electuarium Pectorale.

A Pectoral Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, an Ounce; Sugar Candy finely powdered, and compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, of each half an Ounce; Spirit of Sulphur *per Campanam*, fifteen Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Maiden-hair, make an Electuary.

This is of a ſoftening, cooling, and ſomewhat balſamic Nature. On which account, it will be of Service in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt; and help to allay the Irritations occaſioned by a Defluxion of acrimonious Juices on the Glands of the Throat; or, in other Words, will be beneficial in Catarrhs. In a Heat of Urine likewiſe, and in a Gonorrhœa, after the Virulence is over, it will be given with Advantage. It may be taken thrice a-Day to the Quantity of a large Nutmeg, along with an Emulſion adapted to the correſponding with the ſame Intention.

Electuarium Peruvianum.

An Electuary of the Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in fine Powder, an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of *Peruvian* Bark, three Ounces; *Virginian* Snakeroot, one Ounce; Syrup of Orange-Peel, a ſufficient Quantity.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of *Peruvian* Bark, three Ounces; crude Sal Ammoniac, three Drams; Syrup of Lemon Juice, a ſufficient Quantity.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of *Peruvian* Bark, three Ounces; Colcothar of Vitriol, ſix Drams; ſimple Syrup a ſufficient Quantity.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of *Peruvian* Bark, three Ounces; Alum, one Ounce; Syrup of Lemon Juice, as much as is ſufficient.

Not only in intermittent Fevers, but in all periodical Diſorders whatever, the Bark is a moſt noble Specific, being in thoſe Caſes attended with almoſt an infallible Succeſs. If the Stomach can bear it in Subſtance, an Electuary is a very efficacious Method of exhibiting it. All theſe Compoſitions are very well adapted to the Intentions for which they are deſigned. The firſt is calculated for common Intermittent Fevers. The ſecond and third

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are given in thoſe Intermittents, which happen in cachectic Habits, and Perſons ſubject to Obſtructions of the Viſcera, where the Bark by itſelf, on account of its great Aſtringency, would be prejudicial. The fourth is a good Strengthener in Laxities of the Solids and Decays of Conſtitution; and the fifth, a powerful Styptic in Fluxes and Hæmorrhages, particularly in the Diabetes and Fluor Albus. The Bulk of a Nutmeg of each may be taken at a Time, and repeated according to the Exigency of the Caſe.

Electuarium ad Phthiſin.

An Electuary for a Conſumption.

Take Conſerve of Roſes, an Ounce and a half; candied Eryngo-Roots, an Ounce; ſweet Almonds blanched, half an Ounce; Maſtich powdered, a Dram; Spirit of Sulphur *per Campanam*, fifteen Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Maiden-hair, make an Electuary.

In a hectical Decay of Conſtitution, where a Conſumption is in its firſt Stage, a Medicine of this Nature, by reſtraining the increaſed Velocity of the Blood, and furniſhing it with balſamic Particles, may, along with a Milk-Diet, be of Service. But in a more advanced State of that Diſtemper, and particularly where it is confirmed, Experience fully evinces, that very little Confidence ought to be placed even in the moſt potent Remedies; and all that Art can effect in theſe Circumſtances is in ſome degree to eaſe Nature, and diſpoſe the Body to an Εὐθανάσια.

Electuarium ad Profluvium Alvi, ſive Diarrhœam.

An Electuary for a Diarrhœa, or Looſeneſs.

Take Diaſcordium, three Ounces; Rhubarb in Powder, an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of white Poppies, make an Electuary.

As there is generally in all Looſeneſſes, a ſharp, or ſlimy, Matter ſticking to and irritating the Coats of the Inteſtines, and determining them to thoſe exceſſive and preternatural Evacuations, the Rhubarb in this Compoſition is ſerviceable in a double Capacity; both as it carries off this hoſtile Matter from the Bowels, and at the ſame Time braces the relaxed Fibres, and reſtores them to their former healthy State. The Diaſcordium has its Share in accompliſhing a Cure, partly from its Aſtringency, partly from its opiate Quality, by rendering the Veſſels inſenſible of the Pungency of the morbific Particles. The Doſe of this Electuary is two Scruples, to be taken in ſome of the Chalk Julep; and to be repeated, in Proportion to the Urgency, or Continuance, of the Diſorder.

Electuarium Refrigerans.

A Cooling Electuary.

Take Pulp of Tamarinds, and Marmalade of Quinces, of each an Ounce; Species of Tragacanth, half an Ounce; Sal Prunellæ, three Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Oranges, make an Electuary.

This Compoſition will be of Service in hot parching Fevers, and in a Heat of Urine from whatever Cauſe it may ariſe; the Diſcharge of which, from its diuretic Tendency, it will promote. To be taken of at Diſcretion.

Electuarium Reſtaurans.

A Reſtorative Electuary.

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, an Ounce and a half; candied Ginger, half an Ounce; Steel prepared with Sulphur, two Drams; Oil of Cinnamon, two Drops;

Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

This, being of a warm and invigorating Nature, will be properly adminiſtered in a Poorneſs of Blood, and a Decay of Conſtitution. The Uſe of it for ſome time will ſtrengthen the Solids, promote the Circulation of the Fluids, and mend the whole Habit. To be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg Morning and Afternoon, with a Draught of ſome proper mineral Water.

Electuarium Reſtaurans Alterum.

Another Reſtorative Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, an Ounce and a half; Juice of Kermes, half an Ounce; Balm of Gilead, a Scruple; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Balſam, make an Electuary.

This is healing, very pectoral, and nutritive, and therefore intirely adapted to hectic and conſumptive Caſes. To be taken frequently to the Quantity of a Nutmeg, and to be continued for ſome conſiderable Time.

Electuarium Reſtringens.

A Binding Electuary.

Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; Electuary of Scordium, half an Ounce; Armenian Bole in fine Powder, two Drams; Dragons-blood, a Dram and a half; Balauſtines, half a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

Where Stools are immoderate after the Exhibition of Rhubarb, and the Patient ſo low and ſinking as to be no longer able to bear ſuch a continued Evacuation, a Doſe of this Electuary to the Quantity of a Nutmeg taken three or four Times a-Day with a Draught of the White Drink, will help gradually to ſtrengthen the relaxed Inteſtines, and conſequently guard them againſt an exceſſive Diſcharge of their Contents. But as a Flux of this Kind is frequently critical, and an Effort of Nature to throw off from the Habit of Body what would otherwiſe be injurious and oppreſſive, due Caution and Circumſpection ought ever to precede the Adminiſtration of a Medicine of this Tendency; leſt, inſtead of relieving haraſſed Nature, we block up the hoſtile Matter, and by this Means furniſh it with an Opportunity of producing incurable Effects.

Electuarium Rheumaticum.

An Electuary in a Rheumatiſm.

Take Conſerve of Orange-Peels, two Ounces; Cinnabar of Antimony levigated, an Ounce and a half; Gum-Guaiacum in Powder, an Ounce; Winter's-Bark powdered, three Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

As the Cinnabar and Gum are powerfully attenuating, and plentifully promote natural Perſpiration, this Electuary bids fair to give great Relief in rheumatic Complaints, ariſing from an Obſtruction of the Pores, and a Sizineſs of the Blood. But where any Degree of Inflammation is ſubſiſting, it would be highly prejudicial to order a Medicine of this Kind; the Affair being rather to be managed by Venæſection, gentle Laxatives, and proper Diluters. The Doſe of it is a Dram Morning and Evening.

Electuarium de Sinapi.

An Electuary of Muſtard-Seed.

Take Powder of Muſtard-Seed, half an Ounce; Conſerve of Rue, two Ounces; Syrup of Stœchas, a ſufficient Quantity; Oil of Roſemary and Lavender, of each four Drops.

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This is a Receipt of Dr. *Fuller*; who very much commends it for Quickening the Senſe and Vibration of the Fibres in Conſtitutions abounding with cold Rheums and Defluxions. It is alſo a good Preſervative againſt malignant and epidemical Fevers. It is to be taken every Morning and Evening, with ſome medicated Drink, or Julep, of the ſame Intention.

Electuarium Solutivum.
A Looſening Electuary.

Take Lenitive Electuary, an Ounce; Pulp of Caſſia, half an Ounce; Rhubarb in fine Powder, a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Violets, make an Electuary.

In Habits ſubject to Coſtiveneſs, an Electuary of this Nature, taken over Night to the Quantity of a Nutmeg, and repeated occaſionally, will bring a very ſeaſonable Relief; and, as it requires no manner of Regimen, may be recurred to without the leaſt Inconvenience.

Electuarium de Spermate Ceti.
Electuary of Sperma Ceti.

Take Conſerve of Hips, two Ounces; Sperma Ceti, two Drams; Compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows, make an Electuary.

In an Acrimony of the Blood and Humours, in Catarrhs and Defluxions of ſharp Rheums from the Glands of the Throat, and in ſtubborn Hoarſeneſſes, this Electuary, being very emollient and agglutinating, will be of ſingular Service. It will be uſeful likewiſe in a Heat of Urine, either from a Gonorrhæa, or any other Cauſe. It is to be taken, to the Quantity of a large Nutmeg, three or four Times a-Day, along with ſome ſuitable Emulſion.

Electuarium Splanchnicum.
A Splanchnic Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, an Ounce and a half; Powder of black Hellebore and Pellitory of *Spain*, of each two Drams; Salt of Amber, a Dram; Saffron, two Scruples; Gum Ammoniac, two Drams, diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Tincture of Caſtor; and, with Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

This is a very deterſive, attenuating, and penetrating Compoſition. For which Reaſon it is an admirable Remedy in hypochondriacal and obſtinate hyſterical Diſorders, in caſe its Uſe be perſiſted in for a Space of Time proportioned to the Inveteracy of the reſpective Illneſſes. To be taken thrice a-Day to the Quantity of a Nutmeg.

Electuarium Stomachicum.
An Electuary for the Stomach.

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, an Ounce and a half; of Orange-Peels and green Ginger, each half an Ounce; long Pepper in Powder, a Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Quinces, make an Electuary. Or,

Take Conſerve of *Seville* Orange-Peels, two Ounces; candied Ginger, half an Ounce; Saffron in Powder, half a Dram; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, ten Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Quinces, make an Electuary. Or,

Take Conſerve of *Roman* Wormwood, two Ounces; Mint in Powder,

der, two Drams; Oil of Cinnamon, six Drops; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Quinces, make an Electuary. Or,

Take Conserve of Orange-Peels, two Ounces; candied Ginger, six Drams; Winters-bark in Powder, half an Ounce; Rust of Iron, a Dram; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

These are all very warm and good Medicines for the Disorder specified by the Title. Those, in particular, which are so effectually impregnated with Ginger, cannot well fail of giving Relief in Flatulencies, and all Complaints arising from Indigestion, and a cold weak Stomach. And, indeed, the last of these Compositions is adapted likewise to Scorbutic Cases. The Dose of each of these Forms is the Quantity of a Nutmeg to be taken twice or thrice a-Day.

Electuarium ad Strumas.

An Electuary for the King's-Evil.

Take Conserve of *Roman* Wormwood, an Ounce and a half; Æthiops Mineral and Cinnabar of Antimony, of each six Drams; Earth-worms prepared and powdered, two Drams; Salt of Amber, Tartar of Vitriol, and Cream of Tartar, of each a Dram and a half; Arum root in Powder, two Drams; Steel prepared with Sulphur, three Drams; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

This is very well compounded for answering the Purpose pointed out by its Title; and, continued for some Time, may greatly assist in clearing the Blood of those Impurities and Concretions so essential to the constituting all scrophulous Complaints. In eruptive Disorders, attended with a lesser Degree of Inveteracy, it can hardly miss of Success; especially if accompanied with the Use of the warm Bath. To be taken Morning and Evening to the Quantity of a Nutmeg.

Electuarium è Symphyto.

Electuary of Comfrey-Root.

Take Conserve of red Roses, half an Ounce; Pulp of fresh Comfrey-Root and fine Sugar, of each an Ounce; Mastich in Powder, a Dram; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Quinces, make an Electuary.

In all Kinds of Fluxes, in Gleets, and the Whites in Women, as also in tickling Coughs from Rheums and Defluxions, this Electuary, by allaying the Irritation productive of those Disorders, will be found to be of good Service. To be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg three or four Times a-Day, along with the White Drink, or Gum Arabic Emulsion.

Electuarium Terebinthinatum.

A Turpentine Electuary.

Take Powder of Jalap, an Ounce; Scammony and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; Resin of Jalap, a Dram; Salt of Tartar, half a Dram; and, with a sufficient Quantity of *Venice* Turpentine, make an Electuary.

In a Gonorrhœa, where the Constitution is not over delicate, but can combat with Purgatives of the rougher Class, this is a good Medicine; and, taken every two or three Days to the Quantity of a Dram for a Dose, will effectually in a competent Time, at a very easy Expence, put a stop to the Disorder.

Electuarium Vulnerarium.

Vulnerary Electuary.

Take Conserve of red Roses, two Ounces;

Ounces; *Venice* Turpentine boiled hard and powdered, Gum Arabic, compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, of each two Drams; Balſam Capivi, two Scruples; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make an Electuary.

This, being of a cooling and detergent Property, takes place in all Tubercles either of the pulmonary Veſſels or Urinary Paſſages. And in a Gonorrhœa, after the Infection and Virulence are over, it will be of ſingular Uſe in order to brace the relaxed Fibres, and guard againſt any Degree of a Gleet. To be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg every Morning and Evening.

CHAP. V.

Of Boluſes.

BOluſes are a Compoſition of the ſame Conſiſtence of an Electuary, and differ only in regard of their Bulk; Electuaries being dealt out in ſeveral Doſes, a Bole comprehending but one. They are preſcribed in a Variety of Intentions of Cure, where the Quantity of ſome principal Ingredient requires to be adjuſted with the utmoſt Exactneſs. We ſhall ſubjoin ſome Forms, correſponding with the preſent Method of Practice, which may ſerve as Models for compounding whatever medicinal Materials it may be convenient to exhibit in this Manner. For Example,

Bolus Alexipharmacus.

An Alexipharmic Bolus.

Take *Venice* Treacle, a Scruple; Powder of Contrayerva Root and *Virginian* Snakeroot, of each twelve Grains; Saffron four Grains; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Confection of Alkermes, make a Bole.

Take of *Virginian* Snakeroot, fifteen Grains; Caſtor, ten Grains; Camphor five Grains; Syrup of Sugar, as much as is ſufficient. Mix, and make them into a Bolus.

Take of Muſk, the Cordial Confection, each twelve Grains. Make them into a Bolus.

Take of Muſk, Salt of Hartſhorn, each ten Grains; Camphor, ſix Grains; Syrup of Saffron, a ſufficient Quantity. Make them into a Bolus.

In the laſt Stages of moſt Fevers, and in thoſe of the low, depreſſed, or nervous Kind, theſe Boluſes may be preſcribed according to the Circumſtances of the Patient every ſix or eight Hours, with two or three Spoonfuls of ſome ſuitable Julep, in order to raiſe and keep up a ſalutary Diaphoreſis. Bliſtering at the ſame Time in this Sort of Fevers is adviſeable; as the ſtimulating Faculty of thoſe Flies will enable Nature to carry on the Circulation, till the morbific Matter chance to be thrown off by regular Secretions.

Bolus Anodynus.

An Anodyne Bole.

Take *Venice* Treacle, half a Dram; *Matthew*'s Pill, eight Grains; and make a Bole.

This is a ſafe and good Opiate, and may be given whenever Pains are to be eaſed, or Sleep procured, with very little Caution.

Bolus è Borace.

A Borax Bole.

Take Borax, Myrrh, and Nutmeg,

of each ten Grains; Saffron, four Grains; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make a Bole.

This Bole, taken with two or three Spoonfuls of ſome ſuitable Julep, and repeated at proper Diſtances, according to the Exigency of the Caſe, will be of ſingular Service in ſeveral hyſteric Diſorders. But its principle Uſe is deſigned to promote the Pains in Childbirth, where they are otherwiſe lingering and defective.

Bolus è Camphora.
A Camphire Bole.

Take Gum Arabic, half a Dram; Camphire, a Scruple; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Marſhmallows, make a Bole.

In Fevers, attended with a Delirium, Twitching of the Tendons, and a Heat of Urine, or Strangury from an Application of Bliſters, this Faculty of the Gum Arabic on the one hand, and the penetrating, deobſtruent, and antifebrile Property of the Camphire on the other, may bring Relief. It is to be given with three or four Spoonfuls of a Julep impregnated with ſome volatile Spirit, and to be repeated in the ſame Manner after an Interval of ſix or eight Hours.

Bolus Catharticus.
Purgative Bolus.

Take of Rhubarb, half a Dram; ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, a ſufficient Quantity to make a Bolus.

This is a mild and ſafe Purge, and preferable to the others where the Bowels are weak, as Rhubarb is ſuppoſed to ſtrengthen their Tone.

Take Powder of Jalap, half a Dram; Oil of Juniper, two Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, make a Bole.

This is a very ſafe and at the ſame Time a very efficacious Purge, particularly in a dropſical Habit; in which it will powerfully drain off watry Redundancies, if it be duly followed, and accompanied with an Obſervation of the Rules neceſſary to be attended to by Perſons in that Condition; of which Temperance in regard to Liquids is not the leaſt. To be taken early in the Morning faſting.

Take of choice Jalap, one Scruple; Calomel, from five to ten Grains; ſimple Syrup, as much as will make them into a Bolus.

This likewiſe is an effectual and ſafe Cathartic, and may be uſed in cutaneous Diſorders, Dropſies, and other Diſeaſes, where mercurial Purgatives are proper.

Take of Gamboge in Powder, and Cryſtals of Tartar, each twelve Grains; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, make them into a Bolus.

This Bolus is a ſtrong Cathartic, and as ſuch is commonly given in hydropic Caſes, once or twice a-Week; according as the Patient can bear its Operation. The Cryſtals of Tartar prevent the Gamboge from proving emetic, or producing the ill Effects which it would be apt to do by itſelf.

Take of Elaterium, two Grains; Extract of Jalap, half a Scruple; Cryſtals of Tartar, half a Dram; Syrup of Orange-Peel, a ſufficient Quantity to make them into a Bolus.

There are few Caſes that admit of ſuch draſtic Purges as this laſt. The Cryſtals of Tartar divide the Extracts, and render their Operation

tion milder as well as more certain.

Bolus è Caſtoreo.

Caſtor Bolus. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Caſtor, one Scruple; Salt of Tartar, five Grains; or, Oil of Hartſhorn, five Drops; ſimple Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity. Make them into a Bolus.

This Medicine is given in hyſterical and hypochondriacal Diſorders, and likewiſe as an Alexipharmic in Fevers.

Bolus Diaphoreticus.

Diaphoretic Bolus. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of compound Powder of Contrayerva, and crude Sal Ammoniac, each one Scruple; ſimple Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity to form them into a Bolus.

Take Contrayerva Root in Powder, half a Dram; purified Nitre, fifteen Grains; and with a ſufficient Quantity of the ſimple Syrup, make a Bole.

Theſe Medicines may be given in inflammatory Fevers, and other Caſes where a Diaphoreſis is to be raiſed. They are both very effectual for that Purpoſe; but require to be aſſiſted by warm Diluters frequently repeated, which not only promote their Efficacy, but likewiſe prevent the Nitre and Sal Ammoniac from ſitting uneaſy on the Stomach.

Bolus Diureticus.

Diuretic Bolus. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of white Soap, two Scruples; eſſential Oil of Juniper Berries, from ten to twenty Drops. Make them into a Bolus.

This is a very powerful Detergent, Aperient, and Diuretic. It is frequently exhibited with Succeſs in hydropic Caſes; and in ſuch icterical Diſorders as ariſe from a Viſcidity of the Bile, or Obſtructions of the biliary Ducts, which are uſually accompanied with Coſtiveneſs and whitiſh Stools: In Jaundices proceeding from a too great Attenuation of the Bile (which are attended with a Looſeneſs or yellow Stools) Medicines of this Kind are manifeſtly improper.

Bolus ex Ipecacoanha.

An Ipecacoanha Bole.

Take Ipecacoanha in Powder, four Grains; Aromatic Species, ſixteen Grains; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make a Bole.

By thus exhibiting the Ipecacoanha in a ſmall Doſe, this Root, from an Emetic, becomes an admirably efficacious Alterative; and, by attenuating the Fluids, and at the ſame time corrugating the Solids, may be ſerviceable on many Occaſions. Thus in ſeveral Obſtructions of the Viſcera it is a good Remedy, and in all Kinds of inteſtinal Fluxes.

Bolus Mercurialis.

Mercurial Bolus. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Calomel, from five to fifteen Grains; Conſerve of Roſes, half a Dram. Mix, and make them into a Bolus.

This Bolus is given every Night, or oftener, for raiſing a Salivation, in venereal and other Diſorders, which require that Herculean Operation. It is likewiſe taken at Night as an Alterative, to be carried off next Morning by a Cathartic: Mercurials exhibited in this Manner, have better Effects than when formed with Purgatives directly.

Bolus e Myrrha cum Marte.

A Myrrh Bolus with Steel.

Take compound Powder of Myrrh, a Scruple; Flowers of Steel, and Extract of Savine, of each ten Grains; and, with a ſufficient

Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make a Bole.

This is peculiarly conſecrated to the Relief of Diſorders in the Female Sex, each of the reſpective Ingredients concurring in its Virtues to that End. Conſequently, it may be very properly preſcribed in order to promote the Menſes, to forward Delivery, or to procure a Diſcharge of the Lochia and Secundines. To be taken with two or three Spoonfuls of ſome Julep of the ſame Intention, and repeated, or continued, as the Circumſtances of the Caſe may require.

Bolus Pectoralis.

Pectoral Bolus. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Sperma Ceti, fifteen Grains; Gum Ammoniacum, ten Grains; Salt of Hartſhorn, ſeven Grains; ſimple Syrup, as much as is ſufficient. Mix, and make them into a Bolus.

In Colds of long ſtanding, old Coughs, Aſthmas, and beginning Conſumptions, this Bolus generally gives Relief, eſpecially if Bleeding is premiſed, and repeated, if neceſſary, at proper Intervals.

Bolus è Rheo.

A Rhubarb Bole.

Take Rhubarb in Powder, a Scruple; *London* Philonium, ten Grains; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the ſimple Syrup, make a Bole.

This is appropriated to the Reſtraining an immoderate Flux from the lower Belly. The opiate Quality of the Philonium quiets the Bowels, while the Rhubarb is carrying off the ſlimy Matter, whoſe ſharp, acrimonious Particles are corroding the Inteſtines, and ſtimulating them continually to an Evacuation of their Contents. To be taken in the Evening, and to be repeated every Night, ſhould the Diſorder continue obſtinate.

Bolus Rhei cum Mercurio.

Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of choice Rhubarb, twenty-five Grains; ſimple Syrup, as much as will form them into a Bolus.

This is a very mild Mercurial Purgative. It is given to deſtroy Worms, and in cachectic, chlorotic, and other like Diſorders.

Bolus Sudorificus.

Sudorific Bolus. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Nitre and Sal Polychreſt, each twelve Grains; Ipecacuan, ſix Grains; Opium, three Grains; Syrup of white Poppies, a ſufficient Quantity to make a Bolus.

This Compoſition is contrived on the Plan of Dr. *Dover*'s Sweating Powder. The Stimulus of the Ipecacuan determined to the Skin by the Effects of the Opium, and the Action of the natural Salts, proves a powerful Sudorific. It is given chiefly in dropſical and rheumatic Caſes.

Bolus Theriacalis.

Treacle Bolus. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Theraica, two Scruples; Salt of Hartſhorn, ſeven Grains; Camphor, three Grains. Mix, and form them into a Bolus.

A Bolus ſimilar to this is recommended by Dr. *Pringle* as a Preventive in the malignant Camp and Hoſpital Fever, taken over Night, and waſhed down with plenty of Vinegar-Whey.

CHAP. VI.

Of Juleps.

THE preſent Practice has reduced this Form of Preſcription to a very great Simplicity; the Uſe of Juleps being now almoſt purely appropriated to the Gratification of the Palate after ſwallowing a Bole, or Doſe of an Electuary. Powders, and chymical Oils, that uſed formerly to make a Part of this Kind of Compoſition, are at this Day, as they render the Mixture turbid and diſagreeable to the Eye, conſigned to Electuaries, or Boles. However, as it is cuſtomary to accompany thoſe Sort of Medicines with Diluters of this Nature, we ſhall exhibit a Specimen of ſome of the moſt popular that are wont to grace the Files in the Shops. For Example.

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, ſix Ounces; compound Alexiterial-Water, two Ounces; Syrup of Cloves, ſix Drams. Mix, and make them into a Julep. Or.

Take ſimple Cinnamon-Water, and Damaſk-Roſe-Water, of each three Ounces; Nutmeg-Water, two Ounces; Confection of Alkermes, two Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar, make a Julep. Or,

Take of ſimple Cinnamon-Water, eight Ounces; Spirit of Lavender, two Drams; Syrup of Orange-Peels, ſix Drams. Make a Julep. Or,

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, ſix Ounces; compound Alexiterial-Water, and ſpirituous Cinnamon-Water, of each two Ounces; Tincture of Saffron, half an Ounce; Syrup of Orange-Peels, ſix Drams. Make a Julep. Or,

Take ſimple Cinnamon-Water, and ſimple Alexiterial-Water, of each three Ounces; Nutmeg-Water, two Ounces; Syrup of Cloves, half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Julep. Or,

Take Alexiterial-Water, and Damaſk-Roſe-Water, of each three Ounces; ſpirituous Orange-Peel-Water, two Ounces; Spirit of Lavender, two Drams; Syrup of Saffron, half an Ounce. Make a Julep.

Theſe are all of the cephalic and cordial Kind, and conſequently may with Propriety accompany the Exhibition of any Powder, or Bole, or Doſe from an Electuary, of the ſame Intention. The following are of the hyſteric Claſs, and may be preſcribed along with Medicines of a ſolid Conſiſtence of that Denomination.

Take ſimple Alexiterial, and Rue-Water, of each three Ounces; compound Pennyroyal-Water, two Ounces; Tincture of Caſtor, three Drams; Syrup of Orange-Peels, ſix Dams. Mix, and make a Julep. Or,

Take of ſimple Pennyroyal-Water, ſix Ounces; ſpirituous Peppermint-Water, two Ounces; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of fine Sugar, make a Julep. Or,

Take ſimple Pennyroyal-Water, and Caſtor-Water, of each three Ounces; Cardamom-Seed-Wa-

ter, two Ounces; Caſtor tied up in a Nodule, a Scruple; common Syrup, ſix Drams. Make a Julep. Or,

Take ſmall Cinnamon Water, and Pennyroyal Water, of each three Ounces; Carraway-Seed-Water, two Ounces; Tincture of Saffron, half an Ounce; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of ſimple Syrup, make a Julep.

Should any Circumſtance indicate Juleps of a diuretic Nature, ſuch may be formed after the following Model, *&c.*

Take White Wine, and Fennel-Water, of each three Ounces; compound Horſe-Radiſh-Water, two Ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, an Ounce. Mix, and make a Julep. Or,

Take White Wine, eight Ounces; compound Horſe-Radiſh-Water, two Ounces; dulcified Spirit of Nitre, two Drams; Syrup of Marſhmallows, an Ounce. Make a Julep. Or,

Take White Wine, eight Ounces; Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, two Drams; Syrup of Marſhmallows, an Ounce. Mix, and make a Julep.

Diaphoretic Juleps are thus compoſed, *viz.*

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, ſix Ounces; ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water, two Ounces; Syrup of red Poppies, half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Julep. Or,

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water, three Ounces; Tincture of Saffron, half an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of fine Sugar make a Julep. Or,

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, ſix Ounces; ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; Spirit of Sal Armoniac, a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of fine Sugar, make a Julep. Or,

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, ſix Ounces; ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water, two Ounces; diſtilled Vinegar, half an Ounce; dulcified Spirit of Nitre, a Dram; Syrup of red Poppies, ſix Drams. Mix, and make a Julep. Or,

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, ſix Ounces; ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; Spirit of Hartſhorn *per ſe*, a Dram; Syrup of red Poppies, an Ounce. Make them into a Julep. Or,

Take Spring-Water, a Quart, ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water with Vinegar, ſix Ounces; Syrup of Orange-Peels, three Ounces. Mix for a Julep.

In a Fever, where the Spirits are low and flagging, two or three Spoonfuls of this laſt, ſimple Preparation, taken occaſionally, will ſupply a more proportioned Relief to the weak Stomach of the Patient, than one compoſed of much ſtronger Materials. An experienced Practitioner will ever have an Eye to the particular Circumſtances of his Sick; and no ways attempt to drive the medicinal Wedge a Stroke farther, than it will conveniently go.

Julapium Diaphoreticum.
Diaphoretic Julep.

Take half an Ounce of Volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, three Pints of Spring-Water, three Ounces of ſpirituous

ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water, two Ounces of fine Sugar, and mix for a Julep.

A few Spoonfuls of this Julep drank in Bed, and repeated at proper Intervals, by promoting a gentle Diaphoreſis, will be of conſiderable Service, not only in feveriſh Diſorders, but in Caſes of over-fatigue or hard-drinking will greatly contribute to remove all Wearineſs, Heat, and Tenſion of the Parts. It is likewiſe very aptly preſcribed along with diaphoretic Powders, or Boles; being what will powerfully aſſiſt the Operation of thoſe attenuating Medicines.

The following ſimple and efficacious Compoſitions are inſerted from the *Pharmacopœia Pauperum*, or Hoſpital Diſpenſatory of *Edinburgh*.

Julapium Ammoniacum.
Ammoniacum Julep.

Take of Milk of Ammoniacum, four Ounces; Syrup of Squills, three Ounces. Mix them together.

Ammoniacum and Squills are Medicines of known Efficacy in Aſthmatic Diſorders. This Julep is an uſeful Compoſition of theſe powerful Drugs; and in obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, and Oppreſſions at the Breaſt, proves frequently of excellent Service. Two Spoonfuls are to be taken twice a-Day.

Julapium Antihyſtericum.
Antihyſteric Julep.

Take of Pennyroyal-Water, four Ounces; compound Valerian-Water, two Ounces; Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams; Salt of Hartſhorn, ten Grains; white Sugar, ſix Drams. Mix them together.

The Virtues of this Compoſition are ſufficiently obvious from its Title: The Doſe is two Spoonfuls, to be taken twice or thrice a-Day.

Julapium Cardiacum.
Cordial Julep.

Take of Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; Aromatic-Water, two Ounces; volatile oily Spirit, Tincture of Saffron, each two Drams; white Sugar, half an Ounce. Mix, and make them into a Julep.

This Mixture is an uſeful Cordial in all Depreſſions of the Spirits, in the Sinkings of low Fevers, and the Languors to which hyſterical and hypochondriacal Perſons are ſubject. An Ounce, or two Spoonfuls, may be taken for a Doſe, two or three Times a-Day.

Julapium Diaphoreticum.
Diaphoretic Julep.

Take of Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; Spirit of Mindererus, two Ounces; Salt of Hartſhorn, ten Grains; white Sugar, ſix Drams. Mix them for a Julep.

Where a copious Sweat is to be excited, as in rheumatic Diſeaſes, two Spoonfuls are to be taken warm in Bed every Hour, or two Hours, till the Sweat breaks out; if warm diluting Liquors are not afterwards ſufficient to keep it up, the ſame Medicine is to be occaſionally repeated.

Julapium Diaphoreticum Acidum.
Acid Diaphoretic Julep.

Take of Alexiterial-Water, four Ounces; Vinegar, an Ounce and a half; Tincture of Saffron and Theraica, each half an Ounce; white Sugar, one Ounce. Mix them together.

The acid Quality of this Diapho-

retic Julep renders it peculiarly adapted to thoſe Diſorders in which any of the internal Parts are inflamed, as in Pleuriſies and Peripneumonies. It is given in the ſame Doſe as the preceding.

Julapium Diureticum.
Diuretic Julep.

Take of Spirit of Mindererus, four Ounces; compound Horſe-Radiſh-Water, two Ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, three Ounces; Mix them together.

The Spirit of Mindererus is an excellent aperient ſaline Liquor, capable of promoting Evacuation either by the cutaneous Pores, or the urinary Paſſages, according to the Manner of exhibiting it. We have already ſeen, that when taken warm in Bed, it proves a powerful Sudorific; eſpecially if aſſiſted by volatile Salts, ſmall Doſes of Opiates, or other Subſtances which tend to determine its Action to the Skin. If the Patient walks about, in a cool Air, it operates gently, but for the moſt Part effectually, by Urine: The Additions here joined to it, correſpond with this Intention, and promote its Operation. As this Medicine excites the urinary Diſcharge, without heating, or irritating the Parts, it takes place not only in Dropſies, but likewiſe in inflammatory Diſorders, wherever this ſalutary Secretion is to be promoted. It is given to the Quantity of two Spoonfuls, thrice a-Day.

Julapium Fœtidum.
Fœtid Julep.

Take of Pennyroyal-Water, ſix Ounces; Aſa Fœtida, one Dram and a half; Salt of Hartſhorn, twelve Grains; compound Valerian-Water, two Ounces; white Sugar, ten Drams. Diſſolve the Aſa Fœtida in the Pennyroyal-Water; then add the other Ingredients. It is ſometimes prepared with twenty Drops of Oil of Hartſhorn rubbed with Sugar, inſtead of the volatile Salt.

This Compoſition is not a little fœtid and unſightly; it is nevertheleſs a Medicine of great Efficacy, not only in hypochondriacal and hyſterical Diſorders, but likewiſe in Aſthmas, Epilepſies, and nervous Complaints: The Doſe is one Spoonful, to be taken thrice a-Day.

Julapium Hydragogum.
Hydragogue Julep.

Take of Spearmint-Water, ſix Ounces; emetic Tartar, ten Grains; Syrup of Buckthorn, two Ounces. Mix them together.

Two Spoonfuls of this Julep are given, in hydropic Caſes, every two Hours, till it takes ſufficient Effect as a Purgative; which it generally does before the Quantity here preſcribed has been made Uſe of. Emetic Tartar, thus exhibited in ſmall Doſes, and frequently repeated, proves as certain and powerful a Cathartic, as it does an Emetic, when given in a larger Quantity at once. It operates nevertheleſs with ſufficient Eaſe, and rarely weakens or fatigues the Patient ſo much, as ſome other Purgatives, which do not occaſion ſo large an Evacuation. A Medicine of this Kind is highly recommended by Dr. *Tiſſot* of *Luſanne* as an efficacious and uſeful Evacuant and Febrifuge, in autumnal bilious Fevers.

Julapium Moſchatum.
Muſk Julep.

Take of Roſe-Water, ſix Ounces; volatile oily Spirit, one Dram and a half; Muſk, fifteen Grains; white Sugar, half an Ounce. Grind the Muſk with the Sugar, and then mix therewith the other Ingredients.

In

In Diſorders where Muſk is proper, one Spoonful of this Julep is given three or four Times a-Day, according to the Urgency of the Caſe. The volatile Spirit excellently coincides with the Muſk, and promotes its Virtue.

Julapium Salinum.
Saline Julep.

Take of Spearmint-Water, three Ounces; Lemon Juice, an Ounce and a half; Salt of Tartar, one Dram; white Sugar, half an Ounce. Mix them together.

In bilious Vomitings, a Spoonful of this Julep is directed to be given every Hour. It is likewiſe a uſeful Aperient in Fevers and Agues, and other Diſorders.

Jalapium Scilliticum.
Scillitic Julep.

Take of Pennyroyal-Water, Syrup of Squills, each three Ounces. Mix them together.

In all Caſes where Squills are ſerviceable, whether as a Diuretic in Dropſies, or as a Deobſtruent and Expectorant in Aſthmas, two Spoonfuls, or an Ounce, of this Julep, may be uſefully taken twice a-Day.

Julapium Siſtens,
Binding Julep.

Take of Alexiterial Water, four Ounces; Aromatic Water, two Ounces; Japonic Confection, three Drams; Liquid Laudanum, forty Drops; white Sugar, half an Ounce. Mix them well together.

This Julep is calculated againſt Dyſenteries and Diarrhœas; in which, after proper Evacuations, it generally eaſes the Gripes, and reſtrains the Flux. It is to be given three or four Times a Day, in the Quantity of a Spoonful at a Time.

CHAP. VII.

Of Draughts.

DRaughts frequently occur in Practice; there being a number of Diſorders incident to the human Body, which Medicines exhibited in this Form are adapted to the Relief of. Wherefore we ſhall give ſome proper Specimens of this Method of Preſcription, whoſe reſpective Titles will be an Indication of their Uſes in particular Circumſtances. For Inſtance.

Hauſtus Alexipharmicus.
An Alexipharmic Draught.

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, an Ounce and a half; Plague-Water, half an Ounce; *Venice* Treacle, a Scruple; Tincture of Saffron, thirty Drops; the ſimple Syrup, two Drams. Mix for a Draught.

In a ſlow, malignant Fever, where the Pulſe is low, the Complexion pale, and the Forehead clammy, and where often prevails great Reſtleſſneſs, this Draught, given, and repeated every ſix Hours, will, by its cordial and enlivening Quality, frequently procure very happy Effects, and produce a Criſis of the Diſorder; eſpecially if Bliſtering pretty much accompany the Uſe of it.

Hauſtus Anodynus.
An Anodyne Draught.

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, an Ounce and a half; ſpirituous Cinnamon-Water, three Drams; Diacodium, an Ounce. Mix for a Draught.

Occaſionally, as Sleep may be wanting, or a little Wearineſs and Fatigue be ſubſequent to the Operation

tion of a Vomit, an Opiate of this gentle Nature will not be without its Uſe, by refreſhing the Body, and ſupplying the neceſſary Spirits for performing its ſeveral Functions.

Hauſtus Aromaticus Anodynus.
An Aromatic Anodyne Draught.

Take ſimple Peppermint-Water, an Ounce and a half; Aromatic Tincture, forty Drops; *London* Philonium, a Scruple; the ſimple Syrup, a Dram. Mix for a Draught.

This is a very warm, quieting, and comfortable Medicine to the Stomach and Bowels; and will be of Service in flatulent colicky Diſorders of thoſe Organs, after a proper Evacuation by Rhubarb, or the Sacred Tincture. But in the firſt Place, in theſe Caſes, ſhould there be ſubſiſting an Inflammation, Care muſt be taken to draw away ſome Blood.

Hauſtus Cathartícus.
A Purging Draught.

Take of the Infuſion of Sena, an Ounce and a half; Tincture of Sena, half an Ounce; ſoluble Tartar, half a Dram; Syrup of pale Roſes, two Drams. Mix for a Draught.

Take the Infuſion of Sena, an Ounce and a half; Cream of Tartar, a Scruple; Jalap in Powder, twelve Grains; Syrup of Buckthorn, half an Ounce; Aromatic Water, two Drams. Mix for a Draught.

In all Caſes, where moderate Purging is neceſſary or convenient, either of theſe Potions will effectually perform their Office. They muſt be taken early in the Morning, and a Regimen obſerved, during their Operation, common on ſuch Occaſions.

Hauſtus Diaphoreticus.
Diaphoretic Draught.

Take of Spirit of Mindererus, and Diacodium, each half an Ounce; volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, five Grains. Mix them together.

This Draught is a very powerful Diaphoretic, more certain in its Effects than the Medicines given in this Intention in a ſolid Form. In the Beginning of inflammatory Fevers, after Bleeding, it is one of the ſureſt Febrifuges: Theriaca, and other warm Subſtances uſually employed, if they fail in bringing out a Sweat, increaſe the Fever, whilſt this ſaline Preparation operates without Heat.

Hauſtus Diureticus.
A Diuretic Draught.

Take ſimple Pennyroyal-Water, an Ounce and a half; Sal Prunellæ, two Scruples; Oxymel of Squills, a Dram. Mix for a Draught.

In any Obſtruction of the Kidneys from a Lodgment of Gravel, in a Heat of Urine, either from a Gonorrhæa, or any other Cauſe, in aſthmatic Infarctions, or whatever Clog beſides on the Humours and Juices, this Draught will be of Service. It may be repeated, and the Uſe of it diſcontinued, diſcretionally.

Hauſtus Emeticus.
An Emetic Draught.

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, two Ounces; Ipecacoanha, in Powder, half a Dram; Syrup of Violets, an Ounce. Mix for a Draught. Or,

Take Wine with Ipecacoanha, two Ounces; Solutive Syrup of Roſes, half an Ounce. Mix.

Either of theſe Draughts, where there is an Indication for ſuch an Operation, will with great Eaſe and Efficacy

Efficacy unload the Stomach, and rid it of its ſuperfluous and noxious Contents: The Uſe of Vomits is very extenſive. They are of Service not only in ſeveral chronic Diſtempers, but alſo in acute ones; particularly at the Beginning and on the firſt Attack of moſt Fevers, not excepting thoſe of the eruptive Kind, ſuch as the Small-pox, *&c.* the Protruſion of the morbific Matter being generally promoted by their ſeaſonable Agency.

Hauſtus Hydropicus.

A Draught in a Dropſy.

Take ſmall Cinnamon-Water, Vinegar of Squills, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each an Ounce. Mix for a Draught. Or,

Take White-wine, and Vinegar of Squills, of each an Ounce; Spirit of Cinnamon, two Drams; Syrup of white Poppies, half an Ounce. Mix for a Draught.

The Squills, in either of theſe Doſes, being preſerved from exerting their emetic Faculty, in the former by the Cinnamon-Water, and in the latter by the Spirit of Cinnamon and the Diacodium, and finding Admiſſion by this Management into the Maſs of Blood, become a very powerful Alterative, and are eminently ſerviceable in a dropſical Habit, and likewiſe in ſome aſthmatic Complaints. Either one or the other of theſe diuretic Draughts may be repeated from Day to Day, according to the Obſtinacy or Continuance of the Symptoms.

Hauſtus Oleoſus.

Oily Draught.

Take of Oil of Almonds, Syrup of Marſhmallows, each half an Ounce; ſimple Cinnamon-Water, two Ounces. Mix them together.

Draughts of this Kind are uſed for obtunding acrimonious Humours, and ſoftening and lubricating the Solids, eſpecially in Diſorders of the Breaſt and nephritic Complaints. They may be occaſionally rendered more penetrating, detergent, and ſaponaceous, by the Addition of Soap-Lyes, or volatile Spirits.

Hauſtus Peruvianus.

A *Peruvian* Bark Draught.

Take ſmall Cinnamon-Water, two Ounces; Bark in Powder, a Dram; Syrup of Cloves, three Drams. Mix for a Doſe.

Where the Stomach will admit of ſo large a Quantity of it in Subſtance, this is a very efficacious Method of adminiſtring this famous Drug; there being ſcarce a Poſſibility, that an Ague ſhould occur of ſo obſtinate a Nature, that would not yield to the Force of this extraordinary Specific thus exhibited, and, in the Intervals of the Paroxyſms, every four or ſix Hours (more or leſs frequently, according to the longer or ſhorter Space of the Intermiſſion) repeated. A Vomit ſhould precede the Uſe of it; and in Caſe it purges, drop ten Drops of Liquid Laudanum into the next Doſe.

Hauſtus Salinus.

A Saline Draught.

Take Spring-Water, an Ounce; Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; freſh Lemon-Juice, ſix Drams; Tincture of Cinnamon, two Drams; and, with a little fine Sugar, make a Draught.

This is a Mixture of ſingular Uſe in Fevers, taken, and repeated every ſix Hours; as it will ſeldom fail to promote a gentle breathing Sweat. It is ſometimes likewiſe preſcribed as a Subſtitute for the

Bark

Bark, from the great Chance there is of its putting an actual Stop to intermittent Diſorders.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Salt of Tartar, one Scruple; Juice of Lemon, half an Ounce; white Sugar, one Dram. Mix for a Draught.

This Draught, like the preceding, is a uſeful Aperient in inflammatory and other Diſorders.

Hauſtus Sudorificus.

A Sudorific, or Sweating, Draught.

Take of ſimple Alexiterial-Water, an Ounce and a half; ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water, three Drams; compound Powder of Contrayerva, a Scruple; Spirit of Hartshorn *per ſe*, thirty Drops; Syrup of Orange-Peels, two Drops. Mix for a Doſe.

Where Sweating may be of Service, after proper Bleeding, this Draught will be very conveniently exhibited. And it has been known to ſucceed in a particular Manner in a Pain of the Side, that was before its Adminiſtration exceedingly obſtinate. On the Return of an Agueiſh Paroxyſm it will be likewiſe ſingularly beneficial; and, by eliminating much of the morbific Matter through the Pores of the Skin, contribute in a great Degree to ſhorten it. On theſe Occaſions, in Caſe the Malady be protracted, on the Expiration of ſix Hours, it will be proper to repeat it.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Mixtures and Expreſſions.

THIS Species of Compoſition is alſo in frequent Uſe amongſt the Faculty, and Practitioners in Phyſic, ſeveral of which Kind differ only in Name from Juleps; and, in Reality, not at all from Draughts, a Draught being but a Mixture for one Doſe. The following are of the Tendency of thoſe generally preſcribed on the Occaſions ſpecified by their reſpective Titles.

Miſtura Anti-Emetica.

A Mixture againſt Vomiting.

Take of Salt of Wormwood, two Drams; Lemon-Juice, three Ounces; ſimple Alexiterial-water, two Ounces; ſpirituous Cinnamon Water, an Ounce; Syrup of Orange-Peels, ſix Drams. Make a Mixture.

This Mixture is frequently preſcribed, not only for the Purpoſe expreſſed in its Title, but likewiſe as a ſaline Aperient in icterical, inflammatory, and other Diſorders, where Medicines of that Claſs are proper. In Caſes of Vomiting, a Spoonful may be given every Hour.

Miſtura Aſthmatica.

A Mixture for an Aſthma.

Take Oxymel of Squills, two Ounces; Spring-Water, four Ounces; ſpirituous Cinnamon-Water, two Ounces. Make a Mixture.

This is a very ſerviceable Mixture in aſthmatic Complaints. It opens the Breaſt, and of courſe gives a greater Liberty of Breathing. Bleeding ſhould precede, and Bliſtering accompany, the Uſe of it. Two Spoonfuls of it are to be taken three or four Times a-Day.

Miſtura Aſtringens.

An Aſtringent Mixture.

Take of the Electuary of Scordium, an Ounce; Spring-Water, twelve Ounces; ſpirituous Cinnamon-Water, three Ounces. Make a Mixture.

When Stools are no ways critical, but fatiguing and weakening to the Sick, the Uſe of this Mixture will be of great Service by ſtrengthening and quieting the Bowels, ſo as to render them inſenſible of the irritation

tion wont before to ſolicit them to a preternatural Evacuation of Slime, or other Matter. A Spoonful of it is to be taken after every Stool.

Miſtura Campechenſis.
A Logwood Mixture.

Take the Extract of Logwood, three Drams; and diſſolve it in ſix Ounces of Spring-Water. Add occaſionally thirty Drops of the Thebaic Tincture, or a Dram of *Roman* Philonium.

In all Fluxes, and preternatural Diſcharges of the lower Belly, where Bleeding and other neceſſary Evacuations have preceded, this, from its aſtringent and opiate Qualities, will turn out a very ſerviceable Medicine; and put an effectual Stop to Diſorders proceeding from relaxed and diſeaſed Veſſels, allay their Irritation, and reſtore the Inteſtines to their due Tone and the Exerciſe of the Province aſſigned them by Nature. A Spoonful of it to be taken at proper Diſtances.

Miſtura Nitroſa.
A Nitre Mixture.

Take Spring-Water, ſix Ounces; prepared Crabs-Claws, and purified Nitre, of each a Dram and a half; Syrup of Orange-Peels, half an Ounce. Make a Mixture.

This is a good cooling and diuretic Medicine, and conſequently adapted to ſeveral inflammatory Diſorders; particularly Fevers of this Denomination, in Conjunction with a due Evacuation by Bleeding. A Spoonful of it is to be taken on theſe Occaſions pretty frequently.

Miſtura Paregorica.
A Compoſing Mixture.

Take Syrup of white Poppies, three Ounces; Spring-Water, ſix Ounces; ſpirituous Alexiterial-Water, two Ounces. Make a Mixture.

Whenever Sleep and Reſt are wanting, four Spoonfuls of this Mixture, taken on going to Bed, will agreeably procure them, without recurring to the hazardous Efficacy of ſtronger Opiates; which demand the utmoſt Skill and Caution in their Adminiſtration. In a Fever likewiſe in caſe of great Reſtleſſneſs, a Spoonful of it may be given every three or four Hours, till the Patient ſink into a gentle Slumber: Which Management is generally attended with better Conſequences, than where a full ſleepy Doſe is preſcribed without ſuch Circumſpection.

Miſtura Purgans.
A Purging Mixture.

Take the Infuſion of Sena, ten Ounces; the Sena-Tincture, two Ounces; Tincture of Jalap, two Drams. Make a Mixture.

In Habits, ſubject to a coſtive Diſpoſition, a Medicine of this Nature is very convenient; a Spoonful or two of it may be taken occaſionally without obſerving any Manner of Regimen, and continued for ſeveral ſucceſſive Mornings. Three Spoonfuls of it is a purging Doſe ſufficient for any Conſtitution that is not more than ordinarily robuſt.

Mixtura Scillitica.
A Squill Mixture.

Take ſimple Cinnamon-Water, eight Ounces; Vinegar of Squills, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each three Ounces. Make a Mixture.

Squills are powerfully detergent; and, when ſtripped of their Emetic Property (as they are in this Mixture) will become an efficacious Remedy in aſthmatic Diſorders, and all Obſtructions and Infarctions of the Lungs and Viſcera. They are alſo of a ſtrongly diuretic Nature, and (modelled as in this Compoſition) work very forcibly by Urine

Urine. Hence may they be prescribed with Advantage in some Dropsies. Two Spoonfuls of this Mixture are to be taken on these Occasions Mornings and Evenings, and the Use of it continued according to the Exigency of the Illness.

Mistura è Valeriana.

The Valerian Mixture.

Take simple Peppermint Water, twelve Ounces; wild Valerian-Root in Powder, an Ounce; Compound Spirit of Lavender, half an Ounce; Syrup of Orange-Peels, an Ounce. Make a Mixture.

The Valerian Root is warm and aromatic, and of great Efficacy in all nervous and hysteric Complaints. Consequently it is no wonder, it is such a Favourite of the present Practice. As it is highly attenuating, it may be of Service likewise in obstinate Agues; especially if assisted by Camphire. The Dose of this Mixture is a Spoonful three or four Times a Day.

Expressio Millepedum.

An Expression of Millepedes.

Take live Millepedes and fine Sugar, of each three Ounces. Beat them well together in a Marble Mortar, and pour upon them a Pint of White Wine, which strain out again by hard Squeezing.

Dr. *Fuller*, from whom this is taken, says, that, 'Millepedes abound in a volatile Salt, as all 'Insects do; that they incide and 'dissolve tough clammy Phlegm, 'whereso'ever it sticks; attenuate, 'exalt, and depurate the Blood, penetrate into the Glands, Nerves, 'Fibres, smallest Pipes and Passages, piercing through Obstructions, deterging, cleansing, and 'comforting, and are famous for 'their diuretic Quality. They are 'used in Cases of Gravel, Sand, 'Dropsy, Jaundice, King's-Evil, 'Cough, Phthisick, Consumption 'at the Beginning, hypochodriac 'Affections, scorbutic Joint-Pains, 'and Dimness of Sight.'

Three Ounces of it are to be taken every Morning, and its Use is to be continued for a competent Time.

Expressio Scorbutica.

An Anti-Scorbutic Expression.

Take Brook-Lime, Water-Cresses, Dandelion, and Clivers, of each two Handfuls; Oranges cut to Pieces, Peel and all, N° 4. Bruise these together, and add White Wine and Elder-Flower-Water, of each a Pint. After some Time strain of, and sweeten for Use.

This, drank to the Quantity of about six Ounces every Morning in the Spring-time, for a Month together, generally proves of good Service in a hot scorbutic Habit.

Expressio Styptica.

A Styptic Expression.

Take Daisies, Yarrow, and Nettles, of each three Handfuls. Bruise them, and pour upon them twelve Ounces of Plantain-Water. When it has stood an Hour, strain it off, and add two Drams of Sal Prunellæ, and Syrup of dried Roses, two Ounces.

In a Bleeding at the Nose, or a Spitting of Blood, in bloody Urine, or an immoderate Flux of the Menses, four Ounces of this taken thrice in a-Day, will, through its cooling and thickening Property, be of singular Service.

CHAP. IX.

Of Linctuses and Lambatives.

VERY few of this Class of Medicines are subsisting in the present

preſent Practice. What are ſtill retained correſpond with the Nature and Purpoſes of the following; *viz.*

Lambativum Commune.
A Common Lambative.

Take Oil of Olives, three Ounces; white Syrup, two Ounces; Conſerve of red Roſes, half an Ounce; Oil of Vitriol, half a Dram. Mix for a Lambative.

There is often a great acrimonious Irritation accompanying a preternatural Relaxation of the Glands, ſo as to produce very troubleſome and frequent Fits of Coughing. In which Caſe, this Mixture will be of double Service; the Olive Oil blunting the Sharpneſs of thoſe ſtimulating Particles, while the Conſerve of Roſes and the Oil of Vitriol are guarding againſt Rheum, and Defluxions. A Spoonful of it is to be taken on the Urgency of the Cough.

Linctus Detergens.
A Detergent Linctus.

Take Linſeed Oil, Oxymel of Squills, and Syrup of Saffron, of each an Ounce; fine Sugar-candy in Powder, half an Ounce. Mix according to Art for a Linctus. Or,

Take *Locatelli*'s Balſam, half an Ounce; Balm of Gilead, a Dram and a half. Mix them artfully with the Yolk of an Egg. Then add Syrup of red Poppies, two Ounces; Oil of ſweet Almonds, an Ounce; Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, twelve Drops. Make a Linctus. Or,

Take Syrup of the five Roots, two Ounces; Gum Ammoniac diſſolved in Vinegar and ſtrained, half a Dram; Linſeed Oil, an Ounce. Mix for a Linctus.

In an Infarction of the Pulmonary Veſſels, or Stuffing of the Glands of the Throat, either of theſe Medicines will be of good Service by promoting a Diſcharge of the phlegmatic ſluggiſh Matter, that loads them. A Spoonful to be taken at diſcretion.

Linctus Emolliens.
An Emollient Linctus.

Take Oil of ſweet Almonds and Syrup of Violets, of each two Ounces. Mix for a Linctus. Or,

Take Oil of ſweet Almonds and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each an Ounce and a half; Sugar-candy in fine Powder, ſix Drams. Mix for a Linctus. Or.

Take Linſeed Oil and Syrup of red Poppies, of each two Ounces; Oil of Aniſeed, two Drops; white Sugar-candy in fine Powder, two Drams. Mix according to Art.

Theſe are ſoftening, cooling, and relaxing, and of courſe proper to be preſcribed where a dry, huſky Cough is continually haraſſing the Lungs and neighbouring Parts, from too great a Criſpation of the Fibres. In Aſthmas, likewiſe, and Peripneumonic Affections they may very much contribute to the Alleviation of the Symptoms. A Spoonful to be taken between Whiles.

Linctus ad Raucidinem.
A Linctus for a Hoarſeneſs.

Take Linſeed Oil freſh drawn, an Ounce; Sperma Ceti, half an Ounce; white Sugar-candy in Powder, ſix Drams; balſamic Syrup, an Ounce and a half. Mix for a Linctus.

A Spoonful of it is to be taken every now and then on the Occaſion ſpecified by this Title. This much may ſuffice on the Head of Linctuſes.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Pills.

THIS is a very convenient Method of exhibiting particular Drugs, which would be intolerable to the Generality of Palates unleſs wrapt up in this Form. And as to others not ſo diſguſtful to the Taſte, as moſt Perſons have a natural Averſion to whatever bears the Name of a Medicinal Compoſition, it has been long cuſtomary with Phyſicians and Practitioners to render even theſe of this Claſs of Remedies: So that this Kind of Preſcription extends to almoſt all Diſorders of the human Body; as will appear from the following Detail.

Pilulæ Alexipharmacæ.
Alexipharmic Pills.

Take *Virginian* Snakeroot in fine Powder, a Dram and a half; Saffron, Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each ten Grains; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Diacodium, make them into Pills. Or,

Take Lapis Contrayervæ, half a Dram; Saffron, a Scruple; Cochineal, ten Grains; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Diacodium, make them into Pills. Or,

Take *Virginian* Snakeroot in Powder, a Dram and a half; Saffron, half a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of *Venice* Treacle, make them into Pills.

Take diaphoretic Antimony, a Dram; Camphire, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each twelve Grains; and with a ſufficient Quantity of Diacodium, make them into Pills.

Theſe are contrived for thoſe Perſons, who are ſtrongly prejudiced againſt Medicines exhibited in any other Form. In a malignant or nervous Fever, in order to raiſe the Spirits, and to promote a critical Diſcharge of the morbific Matter, four or five Pills from any one of theſe Compoſitions may be given every ſix Hours, or oftener, according to the Circumſtances of the Patient, along with a few Spoonfuls of ſome Julep correſponding with the ſame Intention.

Pilulæ ex Allio.
Garlic Pills.

Take Juice of Garlic, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac, a Dram and a half; Saffron, a Scruple; Millepedes prepared, a Dram; Oil of Aniſeed, four Drops; Powder of Elecampane-Root, a ſufficient Quantity to make them into Pills.

This is a very attenuating and deterging Compoſition; and may therefore be of particular Service in Diſorders from an Infarction of the Veſſels; eſpecially in aſthmatic Complaints, where the Parts diſcover no Tendency to an Inflammation. Five of theſe Pills to be taken twice a-Day.

Pilulæ Antivenereæ.
Antivenereal Pills.

Take of precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, twenty-four Grains; calcined Mercury, twelve Grains; Saponaceous Pill, twenty-five Grains; Syrup of Saffron, as much as is neceſſary to form them into twelve Pills.

Take of prepared Calomel, two Drams; precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, one Dram; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, as much as is ſufficient to form them into a Maſs, of which let every Dram be divided into ten Pills.

Take

Both theſe Compoſitions are uſeful Alteratives in obſtinate cutaneous and venereal Diſorders. One of theſe Pills may be taken Night and Morning, and continued for a conſiderable Time, drinking at the ſame time half a Pint of the Decoction of Sarſaparilla.

Pilulæ Antivenereæ Miſaubini.
Mauſabin's Antivenereal Pills.

Take of calcined Mercury, three Grains; of pureſt Opium, a Grain and a half; volatile Salt of Vipers or Hartſhorn, one Grain. Mix and make them into a Pill.

This Pill has been celebrated under the Name of its Proprietor, as an efficacious Alterative in venereal Diſorders. What ſo large a Doſe of Opium contributes to its Efficacy, or in what reſpects it is better than the common Methods of exhibiting mercurial Preparations; as I have never made trial of it, I will not pretend to determine. One Pill is recommended to be taken every Night at Bed-time; and a Purge interpoſed, if neceſſary, once a-Week.

Pilulæ Aſthmaticæ.
Pills for an Aſthma.

Take Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, a Dram; Saffron and Salt of Amber, of each two Scruples; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of balſamic Syrup, make them into middling Pills. Or,

Take Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, a Dram and a half; Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram; Millepedes prepared, three Drams; Saffron, a Scruple; and with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of *Peru*, make them into Pills.

Theſe are compounded of very good Ingredients in order to qualify them for holding a Rank among the principal of that Claſs of Medicines ſpecified by their Title. Nor will they be only ſerviceable in aſthmatic Caſes, but alſo in many nervous Complaints. Three of them may be taken thrice a-Day, along with a Draught of ſome pectoral Decoction.

Pilulæ Aſthmaticæ et Ictericæ.
Pills for an Aſthma and the Jaundice.

Take Gum Ammoniac, two Drams; Squills in Powder, a Dram; *Caſtile* Soap, three Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the White Syrup, of every Dram of the whole Compound, make ten Pills.

Theſe are intirely accommodated for the Removal of the Jaundice, aſthmatic Diſorders, and all Diſeaſes derived from obſtructed Veſſels. from their diuretic Quality, they will be likewiſe ſerviceable in Hypochondriacal and dropſical Illneſſes. Three of them are to be taken Morning and Evening.

Pilulæ Aſtringentes.
Aſtringent Pills.

Take aſtringent Saffron of Steel, Armenian Bole, prepared Coral, Dragon's Blood, and Maſtich, of each a Dram; Oil of Cinnamon, ten Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of *Venice* Turpentine, of every Dram of the whole Compound make ten Pills.

The Uſe of theſe is devoted to a Relaxation and Weakneſs either of the Reins, and urinary Ducts, the uterine Veſſels, or thoſe of the Inteſtines. On which Account they will be of Service in Fluxes proceeding from an impaired Elaſticity of the fibrous Texture, in the Fluor Albus, and, after the Virulence is over, in a Gonorrhœa. Three of them may be taken thrice a-Day.

Pilulæ Barbarossæ.
Barbarossa Pills.

Take Rhubarb, two Ounces; Diagrydium, a Dram; Quicksilver, half an Ounce; Musk, ten Grains. and, with a sufficient Quantity of Flower, make them into a Mass for Pills.

Care must be taken, in the Management of this Composition, to incorporate the Mercury thoroughly first with Turpentine. *Hercules Saxonia* was the Author of this celebrated Prescription. It is very efficacious in a Predominancy of acrimonious Humours, that display themselves in Ulcers, and all Manner of cutaneous Foulnesses. It will likewise be of Service in most chronic Distempers, a Dram of it being taken every Day for a Month together.

Pilulæ Cachecticæ.
Pills for an ill Habit of Body.

Take Socotorine Aloes, and Gum Ammoniac, of each a Dram and a half; Steel prepared with Sulphur, a Dram; Oil of Aniseed, six Drops; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, of every Dram of the whole Compound make twelve Pills.

The blending of Aloes, in this Composition, with the Gum Ammoniac and Steel renders it a very good Medicine in regard of the Purpose to be answered from its Title. For by this Means the peccant Matter that loads the Vessels, and to a great Degree obstructs the Circulation of the Blood and Juices, is more expeditiously dislodged, as a Passage is continually promoted for it through the channel of the Intestines. Wherefore these Pills will be of Efficacy in hypochondriacal and hysterical Disorders, and particularly in a defect of the Menses. Four or five of them are to be taken every Night at Bed-time.

Pilulæ Castoreæ.
Castor Pills.

Take *Russia* Castor, two Drams; Salt of Amber, a Dram; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of *Peru*, make eight and forty Pills.

Castor is supposed to be particularly serviceable in Cephalic and Hysteric Complaints, that often owe their Origin to some Disorder in the nervous System. In these Pills, the Salt of Amber likewise assists its Efficacy. Five of them are to be taken twice or thrice a-Day.

Pilulæ Catarrhales.
Pills for a Catarrh.

Take *Rufus*'s Pills, a Dram; Storax Pills, half a Dram; Oil of Cinnamon, two Drops. Make them into twenty Pills.

Though the Evacuation procured by the *Rufus*'s Pills, and a successive Derivation of the Matter by the Intestines, that would otherwise clog the Glands of the Throat and the Organs of Respiration, while the agglutinating and softening Virtues of the Storax Pills are exerting themselves against sharp Rheums, and the Irritations they are accustomed to produce, this is a Composition very well adapted for the producing the Benefit expected from the Title. Three of these Pills are to be taken every Night, while the Disorder is urgent.

Pilulæ Catharticæ.
Purging Pills.

Take Pill Cochiæ and the Extract of Rudius, a Dram; Resin of Jalap and Calomel, of each half a Dram; Oil of Aniseed, two Drops; and, with a sufficient Quantity of balsamic Syrup, out of

of every Dram of the whole compound make ten Pills.

Where there is an Indication of Evacuations of this Nature, four of theſe Pills, taken early in the Morning, will very effectually anſwer ſuch a Purpoſe. The Doſe may be repeated, increaſed, or abated, according to the different Circumſtances of the inteſtinal Fibres.

Pilulæ Cephalicæ.
Cephalic Pills.

Take the Fœtid Pill, fifteen Grains; Reſin of Jalap, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each five Grains; Spirit of Lavender, what is ſufficient to make the Compoſition into five Pills.

In all Diſtempers of the Head, ſuch as Apoplexies, Epilepſies, Paralytic Affections, and the like, as alſo in hypochondriacal and hyſterical Diſorders, theſe Pills, taken at one Doſe, and repeated occaſionally, will be attended with very probable Succeſs. For the principal Ingredient in their Compoſition, *viz.* the Fœtid Pill, being full of hot and penetrating Parts, will in a particular Manner help to remove whatever Obſtructions in the Veſſels may be an Obſtacle to their natural Mechanical Agency.

Pilulæ Chalybeatæ Catharticæ.
Purging Steel Pills.

Take Scammony prepared with Sulphur, a Dram; Gum Ammoniac, two Drams; Salt of Steel, half a Dram; Oil of Cloves, three Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, of every Dram of the whole Compound make ten Pills.

This is a very good Compoſition for a Chloroſis, or Green Sickneſs; as four or five of theſe Pills taken in a Morning, and repeated at proper Diſtances, partly by evacuating the clogging obſtructing Matter, and partly by gradually invigorating the whole Syſtem of the Body, will almoſt infallibly remove the Symptoms attendant on that Diſorder, ſuch as Shortneſs of Breath, Paleneſs of Complexion, &c. They will likewiſe be ſerviceable in hypochondriacal Oppreſſions.

Pilulæ è Cinnabari.
Cinnabar Pills.

Take Native Cinnabar in fine Powder, three Drams; Caſtor and Salt of Amber, of each two Scruples; Oil of Marjoram, eight Drops; Balſam of *Peru*, two Scruples; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Saffron of every Dram of the whole Maſs make nine Pills.

Two of theſe Pills, taken three Times a-Day, will be ſerviceable in whatever Complaint, ariſing from ſome Diſorder of the Nerves, may be habitual in particular Perſons; and of Courſe may be properly adminiſtered to thoſe that are ſubject to the Head-ach, or to vertiginous, epileptic, and even paralytic Indiſpoſitions.

Pilulæ de Croco.
Saffron Pills.

Take of Extract of Saffron, a Scruple; Flowers of Benjamin, half a Dram; Juice of Liquorice, a Dram; Oil of Aniſeed, four Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of *Peru*, make them into Pills.

In Diſorders of the Breaſt, and Pulmonary Veſſels, from an Infarction of them through a preternatural Sizineſs in the Blood, three Pills of this Maſs, taken thrice a-Day, by their warm attenuating Quality may be ſingularly ſerviceable, and in a reaſonable Time procure a full Liberty of Breathing.

Pilulæ Diureticæ.
Diuretic Pills.

Take Squills, two Drams; Aromatic Species, a Dram and a half; Balſam of *Peru*, a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Pills, of every Dram of the whole Compoſition make ten Pills.

Theſe Pills are effectually detergent, and, nevertheleſs, a very ſafe Diuretic: The Balſam of *Peru* being a ſtrong Bar againſt any immoderate Relaxation of the Renal Glands, and Urinary Veſſels. The Balſam has been much celebrated for Aſthmas, phthiſic and nephritic Pains, Obſtructions of the Menſes, Weakneſs of the Stomach, and the Jaundice. The Blending the Squills with it in this Compoſition will conſiderably forward thoſe Intentions. Two or three of theſe Pills are to be taken Morning and Evening, in Diſorders, where Diuretics are indicated.

Pilulæ Dyſentericæ.
Pills in a Bloody-Flux.

Take yellow Bees-Wax, half an Ounce; *Japan* Earth and Sperma Ceti, of each a Dram; Sugar of Lead, half a Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon, twelve Drops. Form them into a Maſs by the Fire, and of every Dram of the whole Compoſition make ten Pills.

Theſe Pills will be of Service whenever there is a Predominancy of acrimonious Humours either in the Inteſtines, or in the Urinary or Uterine Paſſages; and therefore may be preſcribed with Advantage not only in the Diſorder ſpecified by their Title, but alſo in old Gleets, and in the Fluor Albus. Four or five of them are to be taken two or three times a-Day.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ.
Deobſtruent Pills.

Take Stomach-Pills with Gums, Aromatic Pills, Gum Guaiacum, and Salt of Steel, of each four Scruples; Salt of Wormwood, and Extract of Gentian, of each two Scruples. With a ſufficient Quantity of Gum Ammoniac diſſolved in Vinegar of Squills, out of every Dram of the whole Compoſition make ten Pills.

In almoſt all chronic Diſorders, as they generally proceed from an Obſtruction formed in one or other of the Parts, theſe Pills will be of ſingular Benefit. From their gently laxative Property they will be ſerviceable likewiſe in hypochondriacal Diſorders. Four or five of them are to be taken every Night going to Bed, and to be continued for ſome time.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Alteræ.
Other Deobſtruent Pills.

Take Species of Hiera Picra, two Ounces; Salt of Steel, half an Ounce; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Extract of Gentian, make them into Pills.

Theſe are adapted to Conſtitutions inclining to a Jaundice or Dropſy, or to any groſs or foul Habit of Body in general, brought on by an intemperate Way of Living. Five or ſix of them to are be taken Morning and Evening.

Pilulæ Emmenagogæ.
Pills to promote the Menſes.

Take Borax and Myrrh, of each a Dram; Birthwort and Saffron, of each a Scruple; Oil of Penny-royal, Savin, and Cloves, of each two Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Oranges, out of every Dram of the whole Compoſition make ten Pills.

Theſe Pills, from their warming and attenuating Property, are effectually calculated for anſwering the Purpoſe ſpecified by their Title.

Nor

Nor will they only be of Service on that Occaſion, but likewiſe in all hyſterical Complaints in general. And, as there is a great Analogy between theſe and Diſorders of the Spleen, they would be alſo very properly adminiſtered to hypochondriacal Perſons. In regard of the Menſes, three of them are to be taken twice a-Day for three or four Days before the uſual Time of their Appearance; and in other Caſes the Uſe of them may be continued for ſeveral Weeks together.

Pilulae Febrifugae.
Febrifuge Pills.

Take Powder of Camomile Flowers, two Drams and a half; Diaphoretic Antimony, a Dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, out of each Dram of the whole Compoſition make ten Pills.

Five of theſe Pills taken thrice a-Day will be of Service in a cold and impotent State of the Stomach, and by that Means will help to reſtore Digeſtion. To the ſame Purpoſe are the following, *viz.*

Pilulae Gentianae.
Gentian Pills.

Take Powder of Gentian, two Drams; Salt of Wormwood, two Scruples; Extract of Gentian, a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make the Compoſition into Pills.

Pilulae Gileadenſes.
Gilead Pills.

Take white Sugar-Candy, powdered, two Drams; compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, a Dram; Balſam of Tolu, two Scruples; Flowers of Benjamin, a Scruple; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Balm of Gilead, make them into Pills.

In an Ulceration of the Lungs, or in any inward Bruiſes, three or four of theſe Balſamic and emollient Pills may be taken twice a-Day with Advantage. They will likewiſe be of Service after Delivery.

Pilulae de Guaiaco.
Guaiacum Pills.

Take Gum Guaiacum and Aloes, of each a Dram and a half; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of *Peru*, make them into Pills.

Three or four of theſe Pills, taken every Night on going to Bed, will keep the Body moderately open, and conſequently be of Service in hypochondriacal Affections, and, indeed, in almoſt all chronic Diſorders whatever. The Gum Guaiacum of itſelf is of ſingular Efficacy; and, being a powerful Promoter of inſenſible Perſpiration, is very well adapted to the Removal of all Complaints ariſing from any Obſtruction in the cutaneous Pores.

Pilulae Gummoſae.
The Gum Pills.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Aſſafœtida, Galbanum, and Wood-Soot, each two Ounces; Oil of Amber, a Dram and a half; common Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity. Mix, and make them into a Maſs according to Art.

All the Ingredients of this Maſs concur to render it effectual in removing hyſteric Diſorders. As it is very attenuating and detergent, it will likewiſe do Service to all Diſtempers that take their Riſe from Grumes and Viſcidities, which ſtuff up the Veſſels, and obſtruct the neceſſary Motion of the nervous Fluids. Hence it may be ordered

in asthmatic Complaints, and Infarctions of the Lungs, in the Quantity of about five and twenty Grains to be taken every Night at Bed-Time.

Pilulae Hydragogae.
Pills to purge Water.

Take Gamboge, fifteen Grains; Oil of Juniper, two Drops; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Mithridate, make five Pills. Or,

Take Resin of Jalap, five Grains; Gamboge and Salt of Tartar, of each ten Grains; Oil of Aniseed, three Drops; and with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of Capaiva, make five Pills. Or,

Take Gamboge, a Scruple; Salt of Tartar, five Grains; Oil of Aniseed, three Drops; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of *Peru*, make five Pills.

Either of these Doses will operate powerfully, and will drain the Body surprisingly of watry Redundancies; and must of Course be sufficiently beneficial, where the Viscera are sound, in an Anasarca, and Oedematous Swellings. But then Doses of this Nature are proper only for Persons of a strong Constitution.

Pilulae Hydropicae.
Pills against the Dropsy.

Take Resin of Jalap, Scammony, Rhubarb, Gamboge, and Calomel, of each half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac dissolved in the Juice of Flower-de-luce, three Drams; Tartar of Vitriol, two Drams; Mastich, a Dram; Saffron, a Scruple; Spirit of Turpentine, forty Drops; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, mix the whole into a due Consistence for Pills.

This works very powerfully by Stool, and as it unloads the Body of a great Degree of superfluous Water and Phlegm, it must necessarily be of considerable Service in Dropsies, and all unwieldy Corpulency. However, it requires a robust Constitution to encounter with it, in order to its being administered with Safety. The Dose of it must not exceed two Scruples.

Pilulae Hystericae.
Hysteric Pills.

Take Galbanum strained, Asa Fœtida, and Gum Ammoniac, of each a Dram; Castor, Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each fifteen Grains; Oil of Amber, four Drops; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of *Peru*, out of every Dram of the whole Composition make twelve Pills.

Pilulae Hystericae Alterae.
Other Hysteric Pills.

Take Powder of Savine, Dittany of Crete, of each a Dram; Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, and Castor, of each two Drams; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, out of each Dram of the whole Composition make twelve Pills.

Three of these Pills may be taken twice a-Day in a defective State of the Menses, or in any other hysterical Disorder. But they would be intirely foreign to the Affair in case of Pregnancy; for, as they are of a very forcing Nature, they would subject the Patient to an Abortion. In hypochondriacal Complaints likewise in the other Sex they may be taken with Advantage.

Pilulae Ictericae.
Pills against the Jaundice.

Take Cream of Tartar and Cochineal, of each half a Dram; *Spanish* Soap, two Drams. Make into Pills. Or,

Take

Take *Spaniſh* Soap, two Drams; Saffron, Salt of Steel, and Salt of Amber, of each a Scruple; Oil of Juniper, ten Drops. Make into Pills. Or,

Take Turmeric in fine Powder and Saffron, of each half a Dram; Gum Ammoniac diſſolved in Vinegar and *Spaniſh* Soap, of each a Dram and a half; and out of each Dram of the whole make twelve Pills. Or,

Take Tartar of Vitriol and Saffron, of each two Ounces; Salt of Amber, a Scruple; *Spaniſh* Soap, two Drams; Oil of Juniper, ten Drops. Make into Pills. Or,

Take *Spaniſh* Soap an Ounce; Oil of Aniſeeds, thirty Drops. Make into Pills.

Let a Jaundice be never ſo obſtinate and inveterate, five Pills from any one of theſe Compoſitions, taken thrice a-Day along with ſome ſuitable Apozem, and continued for a due Length of Time, will almoſt infallibly remove it, without the leaſt Confinement or Inconveniency to the Patient.

Pilulae Martiales.
Steel Pills.

Take Salt of Steel, two Drams; Galbanum ſtrained as much as is neceſſary to give a due Conſiſtence; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, make into Pills. Or,

Take Salt of Steel, Gum Ammoniac, of each half a Dram; Zedoary, and Extract of Gentian, of each two Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, out of each Dram of the whole make nine Pills. Or,

Take Salt of Steel, a Dram; Saffron and Galangal in fine Powder, of each half a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Extract of Gentian, make them into Pills. Or,

Take Salt of Steel, a Dram; Aloes, two Drams; Gum Ammoniac, half a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of *Peru*, make them into Pills. Or,

Take Steel prepared with Sulphur, two Drams; Saffron, half a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Extract of Gentian, make them into Pills.

Three Pills from any of theſe Compoſitions given twice a-Day will be ſingularly beneficial in a difficult Eruption of the Menſes in very young People, or in an obſtructed Habit in regard of thoſe more advanced in Age. This Form is contrived for the Conveniency of taking the Steel, which perhaps in any other would be apt to recoil, or ſit very uneaſily on the Stomach.

Pilulae Melanagogae.
Pills againſt Melancholy.

Take black Hellebore, two Ounces; Colocynth, three Ounces. Boil theſe in five Pints of the Phlegm of Vitriol to the Conſumption of half: then boil what can be preſſed out to the Conſiſtence of Honey, and put to it Reſin of Scammony in fine Powder, and keep ſtirring with a gentle Heat, till it becomes of a due Conſiſtence for Pills.

In a Degree of Melancholy bordering on Lunacy, where the Faculties want to be rouſed in proportion to the Obſtinacy of the Diſorder, this Compoſition may be of very great Service. But it is too violent in its Operation to be given with any tolerable Safety in Caſes of leſs Urgency. Should there occur every now and then a Conſtitu-

tion robuſt enough to bear it, even the moſt inveterate chronic Illneſs would in all probability be forced to yield to its powerful Efficacy. The Doſe of it is about twelve Grains, and muſt never exceed a Scruple.

Pilulae Mercuriales.
Mercurial Pills.

Take five Drams of Quickſilver; two Drams of *Straſbourg* Turpentine; and a Dram and a half of Rudius's Extract. Firſt grind the Quickſilver with the Turpentine, till it appear no longer; then beat them up with the reſt into a Maſs. If the Turpentine chance to be too thick, make uſe of a little Olive Oil.

Wherever Mercurials are indicated, Pills from this Maſs may be adminiſtered with great Proſpect of Succeſs; being ſecond to no Form, wherein Quickſilver is wont to be exhibited. They are beneficial in all venereal Symptoms of the leſſer Kind; as likewiſe in cachectic Habits, and ulcerous Caſes; greatly contributing to the healing of thoſe loathſome and obſtinate Sores. Their Uſe is to be continued for ſome Time; which may be done with all the Eaſe and Safety imaginable. The Doſe is two Scruples of this Maſs formed into five Pills.

Pilulae Pectorales.
Pectoral Pills.

Take Powder of Elecampane, Orris, and Liquorice, of each a Scruple; Saffron, and Flowers of Benjamin, of each ten Grains; white Sugar-candy, two Scruples; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of Sulphur aniſated, make them into Pills.

Whenever the Lungs want opening and deterging, as they frequently do from being ſtuffed up in conſequence of aſthmatic Complaints, and the catching any ſudden Cold, three or four of theſe Pills taken twice a-Day will be of Service.

Pilulae Sanctae.
Guaiacum Pills.

Take of Gum Guaiacum, and Reſin of the ſame Wood, of each a Dram and a half; Oil of the ſame, twenty Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of *Peru*, make them into Pills.

This is a very convenient Way of conveying the Virtues of that celebrated Drug, Guaiacum, in reſpect of thoſe Perſons, who may not perhaps ſo well reliſh the Decoction of it. In a Defect of Perſpiration from too great a Sizineſs in the Blood, after the neceſſary Evacuations, three of theſe Pills taken twice a-Day, from their active and attenuating Property, will ſcarce fail of being attended with Succeſs; and in certain Rheumatic Pains, where there is no Inflammation, they will be ſingularly uſeful.

Pilulae de Sanguine Draconis.
Dragon's Blood Pills.

Take Dragon's Blood, two Drams and a half; Sugar of Lead and Roch-Alum, of each fifteen Grains; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of *Straſbourg* Turpentine, form them into eight and forty Pills.

Theſe Pills are endued with a great Stypticity, and on that account are accommodated to ſeveral Diſorders proceeding from a preternatural Relaxation of the Veſſels. In an immoderate Flux of the Menſes they are particularly beneficial; and by corrugating the Fibres of the Stomach will very much aſſiſt in promoting Digeſtion. Four of them are to be taken twice or thrice a-Day. In a Diarrhœa Rhubarb ought to precede the Uſe of them.

Pilulae

Pilulae de Scammonio.

Pills of Scammony.

Take Jalap Root, a Dram; Scammony and Vitriol of Tartar, of each a Scruple; chymical Oil of Nutmegs, ſix Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the more liquid Extract of Gentian, form them into a Maſs for Pills.

This is an efficacious Medicine in a dropſical Habit, for which Purpoſe it is peculiarly calculated. The Doſe of it is from a Dram and a half to two Drams to be taken early in the Morning.

Pilulae de Spermate Ceti.

Sperma Ceti Pills.

Take Sperma Ceti, a Dram; white Sugar-Candy in Powder, two Drams. Grind them well together, and then with a warm Peſtle, and a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Balſam, form them into Pills.

Sperma Ceti is emollient, gently deterſive, and vulnerary. Hence it becomes an admirable Medicine in Coughs, that owe their Riſe to ſharp Defluxions, Eroſions of the Veſſels, and even Ulcerations of them. It is very effectual in inward Bruiſes, and Impoſthumations, as alſo in Pleuriſies, and after Delivery. In nephritic Caſes likewiſe, by enlarging the Paſſages, and expelling the gritty ſabulous Matter, it confers great Eaſe, and will do Service even in bloody Urine. Three or four of theſe Pills may be taken twice or thrice a-Day, and continued according to the Exigency of the Complaint.

Pilulae Spleneticae.

Pills againſt the Spleen.

Take an Ounce of Gum Ammoniac diſſolved in Vinegar of Squills, and evaporated to a due Conſiſtence; Steel prepared with Vinegar, and Extract of Gentian, of each half an Ounce; Tartar of Vitriol and Socotorine Aloes, of each two Drams; Myrrh and Maſtich, of each a Dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; Saffron, a Scruple; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Orange-Peels, mix the Whole into a Maſs for Pills.

This is a good deobſtruent Medicine, and conſequently may be very ſerviceable in hypochodriacal Diſorders, as it will likewiſe in regard of Hyſterics. For this Compoſition we are indebted to *Mynſicht*. Half a Dram of it may be taken every Morning and Evening for ſome Time. Exerciſe ſhould accompany the Uſe of it.

Pilulae Spleneticae Alterae.

Other Pills againſt the Spleen.

Take Spikenard in fine Powder, a Dram; Aſa Fœtida ſtrained and Ens Veneris, of each half a Dram; Oil of Amber, eight Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Balſam of *Peru*, make the whole into a Maſs for Pills. Or,

Take Ens Veneris, four Scruples; Saffron, Long Pepper, *Virginian* Snake-root, and Spikenard, of each a Scruple; Galbanum, four Scruples; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Tincture of Myrrh, form the whole into a Maſs for Pills.

Theſe are likewiſe calculated for relieving hypochondriacal and hyſterical Complaints, being of Efficacy in thoſe Diſorders, though obſtinate and inveterate. For this End four Pills are to be taken thrice a-Day, and the Uſe of them is to be continued for ſome Time.

Pilulae Stomachicae.

Stomach Pills.

Take Powder of Cinnamon, Mace, and

and Nutmeg, of each a Scruple; Cloves, Long Pepper, and Balaustines, of each ten Grains; Extract of Gentian, a Dram and a half; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Elixir Proprietatis, form the whole into a Mass for Pills.

This will warm the Stomach to a great Degree, and consequently be of Service whenever that Organ abounds with Flatulencies from Crudities and Indigestion. Three or four of them may be taken twice a-Day.

Pilulae Stomachicae Catharticae.
Purging Stomach Pills.

Take *Rufus*'s Pill, a Scruple; Resin of Jalap, and Salt of Tartar, of each five Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Elixir Proprietatis, make these Ingredients into five Pills.

As Pills are more eligible to several Persons, than a Purge in a liquid Form, these will be useful on several Occasions where an Evacuation of that Nature is necessary or convenient, being a Dose that will answer the End gently and mildly, taken early in the Morning, and repeated at proper Distances as Circumstances may require.

Pilulae Stypticae.
Styptic Pills.

Take burnt Alum in Powder, three Drams; Dragon's Blood powdered, a Dram; and, with a sufficient Quantity of White Syrup, make a Mass.

From the powerful Astringency and agglutinating Property of these Pills, they are successfully prescribed in most Fluxes and Hæmorrhages. But then Care must be taken not to recur to their Use, without the necessary Caution, in regard of Bleeding, Purging, &c. Five of them may be taken Morning and Evening.

Pilulae è Styracat.
Storax Pills.

Take Storax strained, two Drams; Flowers of Sulphur, a Dram; white Benjamin, half a Dram; and with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of Balsam, form them into Pills.

In Irritations of the Glands from sharp Rheums and Defluxions, three or four of these Pills taken twice a-Day, and the Use of them continued for some Time, will, by their softening and thickening Property, put a Stop to the Disorder, and by that Means cut off the Cough that is almost inseparable from it.

Pilulae Succinatae.
Amber Pills.

Take Ambergris, two Grains; Musk, a Grain; Opium, three Grains; Salt of Amber, and Flowers of Benjamin, of each six Grains; and, with a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of *Peru*, make them into nine Pills.

These are devoted intirely to the Hiccups; three of them being to be taken on the Urgency of that Disorder.

Pilulae Tartareae.
Tartar Pills.

Take Aloes, three Ounces; Gum Ammoniac strained with Vinegar of Squills, an Ounce and a half; Tartar of Vitriol, a Dram and a half; Extract of Rhubarb, half an Ounce. Mix them into a Mass for Pills.

Whenever the Glands and Capillaries are obstructed by thick and phlegmatic Humours, a Dose of this Composition of Bontius, given from a Scruple to the Quantity of a Dram, and repeated according to the Exigency of the Case, by its attenuating and deobstruent Faculty, will be of good Service. This Prescription

ſcription is adapted likewiſe to hypochondriacal and rheumatic Complaints; and, given in a ſmall Doſe, from a Cathartic might become an excellent Alterative. Thus, by being frequently repeated, it would prove of Efficacy in removing ſeveral chronic Diſorders.

Pilulae Terebinthinatae.
Turpentine Pills.

Take *Venice* Turpentine boiled in Water to a due Conſiſtence, half an Ounce; Amber, Dragon's Blood, and Armenian Bole, of each half a Dram; and out of every Dram of the whole Compoſition make ten Pills.

In a preternatural Relaxation either of the Urinary Paſſages, or of the Inteſtines, four or five of theſe Pills, taken twice a-Day will be of Benefit. They will alſo be of Advantage in a Fluor Albus, given in the ſame Manner.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of white Vitriol and *Venice* Turpentine, each half an Ounce; Rhubarb in Powder, as much as is ſufficient to form them into a Maſs.

In Gleets of long ſtanding, the Fluor Albus, and other Diſorders of the ſame Kind, theſe Pills will be of Service. — The Doſe is about a Scruple taken twice a-Day.

Pilulae de Terra Japonica.
Pills of Japan Earth.

Take Japan Earth, two Drams; Oil of Cinnamon, ſix Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Diacodium, out of every Dram of the whole Compoſition, form nine Pills.

Japan Earth has long been held in great Eſteem for its ſtyptic and corrugating Qualities. Hence it is frequently preſcribed in Catarrhs and in obſtinate Fluxes of the lower Belly. In theſe Caſes four or five of theſe Pills may be ordered to be taken thrice a-Day.

Pilulae Tolutanae.
Tolu Pills.

Take Balſam of Tolu, a Dram; Gum Guaiacum, two Drams; Flowers of Benjamin, and Balſam of *Peru*, of each half a Dram; Oil of Juniper, eight Drops; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Yolk of Eggs, make theſe Ingredients into Pills.

Theſe are of a very healing and balſamic Nature, and on that Account will be very ſerviceable in ſtopping the Progreſs of Exulcerations, either forming themſelves in the Thorax, or in the urinary Paſſages. After the Virulence of the Diſorder is removed by proper Purgatives, the Uſe of theſe Pills will be of Benefit likewiſe in a Gonorrhœa. Three or four of them are to be taken on theſe Occaſions Morning and Evening.

Pilulae è Turpethi Minerali.
Pills of Turpeth Mineral. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Turpeth Mineral and Camphor, each ten Grains. Grind them together, then add as much Crumb of Bread moiſtened as is ſufficient to form them into twenty Pills.

Turpeth Mineral, exhibited in this Manner, is of great Service as an Alterative in Diſeaſes of the Skin and in venereal Diſorders. One of theſe Pills may be taken twice or thrice a-Day and continued for ſome Time.

CHAP. XI.

Of Lozenges.

THIS Method of exhibiting Medicines is contrived purely for the Gratification of the Palate. There was a Variety formerly of Officinal Compoſitions under this Head; but, being looked upon now as

as extremely trifling, and of no Manner of Efficacy, they are almoſt entirely exploded by the preſent Practice. The following Forms perhaps may deſerve ſome Attention in regard of the Ends they are generally preſcribed to anſwer.

Tabellae Antacidae.
Antacid Lozenges.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of prepared white Chalk, four Drams; candied Ginger, three Drams; Cinnamon, one Dram; fine Sugar diſſolved in Water, as much as is ſufficient to reduce the whole into a due Conſiſtence for being formed into Lozenges.

One or two Lozenges from this Compoſition may be taken at Diſcretion, in that uneaſy Senſation at the Stomach called the Heart-burn, and other Complaints ariſing from a preternatural Acid in the firſt Paſſages.

Tabellae Anthelminticae.
Anthelmintic Sugar-Cakes.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Powdered Tin, half a Dram; fine Sugar, half an Ounce; Roſe-Water, a ſufficient Quantity to make them into a Maſs for Tablets.

Take of Scammony, Mercurius Dulcis, each four Grains; fine Sugar, half an Ounce; Roſe-Water, a ſufficient Quantity to make them into Tablets.

Theſe Compoſitions are calculated for Children, who are not eaſily prevailed on to take anthelmintic Medicines in leſs agreeable Forms. If the firſt is made uſe of, it muſt be repeated three or four Mornings ſucceſſively, after which a Purge is to be taken: The ſecond if it requires Repetition, is to be given only every other Morning. The Proportions of the Ingredients are to be varied, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient.

Trochiſci Balſamici.
Balſamic Lozenges.

Take Balſam of Tolu, and Orrice-Root, of each an Ounce; Gum Tragagant and Arabic, of each half an Ounce; Flowers of Benjamin, two Drams; Sugar-candy, a Pound. Reduce the whole to a fine Powder, and, with the Mucilage of Quince-Seeds and Roſe-Water, make a Paſte for Lozenges.

This Compoſition is really poſſeſſed of the Qualification aſcribed to it by its Title; being a moſt agreeable, and, at the ſame Time a moſt powerful Remedy for Coughs, that owe their Origin to tickling Rheums and Defluxions. The Lozenges may be taken at Pleaſure.

Trochiſci de Benzoino.
Troches of Benjamin.

Take Sugar-candy, a Pound. Melt it in Roſe-Water. Then, taking it from the Fire, diſſolve in it ſtrained Storax, an Ounce; which ſtir well together; and, when they are almoſt cold, ſift in fine Powder of Benjamin, ſix Drams; Orrice-Root, an Ounce; Muſk, a Scruple; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragagant and Roſe-Water, make them into a Paſte.

This is a Preſcription of *Zwelfer*'s, and is a very grateful and efficacious Balſamic. On which Account it might be of great Service, if taken in a due Quantity, in a Conſumptive Habit, and Diſeaſes of the Breaſt. They may alſo be conveniently uſed in Caſes where the Breath ſmells diſagreeably, from rotten Teeth, or other Cauſes.

Trochiſci Cephalici.
Cephalic Lozenges.

Take

Take Pulvis de Gutteta, and Native Cinnabar, of each half a Dram; Oil of Roſemary, and Nutmegs, of each two Drams; fine Sugar, two Ounces; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragagant, make them into Lozenges.

This is deſigned for a Relief in a relaxed State of the Nerves, and may be given at Diſcretion.

Trochiſci Haemoptoici.

Lozenges againſt Spitting of Blood.

Take Japan Earth, two Drams; aſtringent Saffron of Steel, a Dram; Starch, a Dram; fine Sugar, four Ounces; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragagant, make them into Lozenges.

Their Title indicates the Uſe of theſe Lozenges; which may be ſerviceable likewiſe in a preternatural Diſcharge of the Inteſtines. In that Caſe Rhubarb muſt precede their Adminiſtration. They may be taken at pleaſure.

Trochiſci Paralytici.

Lozenges againſt the Palſy.

Take of Sugar in fine Powder, an Ounce; compound Spirit of Lavender, ſixty Drops; Oil of Roſemary and Cinnamon each four Drops; Florence Orris-Root, two Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Mucilage of Gum Tragagant, make them into Lozenges.

In a Tendency to a paralytic State of the Nerves, theſe Lozenges may poſſibly be of ſome Uſe. They are to be taken pretty liberally.

Trochiſci Peruviani.

Lozenges of the Bark.

Take of the *Peruvian* Bark in fine Powder, an Ounce; Balſam of Tolu, two Drams; of Gilead, half a Dram; Sugar, half a Pound; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Mucilage of Gum Tragagant, make them into Lozenges.

Theſe are, with very little Alteration, from Dr. *Fuller*. Their Uſe is conſigned to hectic Indiſpoſitions, and a Conſumptive Habit of Body.

Tabellae Purgantes.

Purging Lozenges.

Take of Jalap, three Drams; Scammony, two Drams; Magneſia Alba, half an Ounce; freſh Orange-Peel, three Drams; fine Sugar, eight Ounces; Roſe-Water, as much as will form them into Lozenges.

This Compoſition is an agreeable, and, in ſome Caſes, a very uſeful Purgative. The Doſe, to Children, is from half a Dram to a Dram or more; to Adults, from one Dram to five.

Trochiſci Reſtringentes.

Reſtringent Lozenges.

Take *Japan* Earth in fine Powder, an Ounce; Gum Tragagant, three Ounces; Oil of Cinnamon, a Dram; Sugar of Roſes, two Pounds; and, with a ſtrong Mucilage of Quince-Seeds, make them into a Paſte for Lozenges.

This is a Compoſition endued with great Stypticity; and on that Account will be of conſiderable Service in all preternatural Relaxations of the Veſſels, whether of the Stomach, Inteſtines, urinary or uterine Paſſages. Hence theſe Lozenges take place in an Indigeſtion, Vomiting and Fluxes, as alſo in the Fluor Albus, and, where there is no Virulence, in a Gleet.

Trochiſci Sialogogi.

Sialagogue Troches.

Take of Pellitory of *Spain*, half an Ounce; Maſtich, two Drams; Oil of

Cloves and Marjoram, each one Dram; yellow Wax, a ſufficient Quantity. Make them into Troches or Pellets.

One of theſe Troches is to be occaſionally held in the Mouth, and chewed, to promote a Diſcharge of Saliva; which they effect by warming and ſtimulating the ſalival Glands; and hence often give Relief in the Toothache and Rheums of the Head.

CHAP. XII.

Of Powders.

MEdicines frequently occur in the preſent Practice under this Form, correſponding almoſt with every Intention of Cure. For this Reaſon we ſhall be pretty copious on this Head, and ſubjoin a Variety of Preſcriptions adapted to the Exigency of the reſpective Caſes, that may ariſe in the Courſe of Diſeaſes, and the Treatment of them.

Pulvis Abſorbens.

An Abſorbent Powder.

Take prepared Crabs Eyes, and red Coral prepared, of each a Scruple. Make a Powder. Or,

Take calcined Hartſhorn and white Chalk, of each a Scruple; fine Sugar, ten Grains. Mix for a Powder. Or.

Take red Coral prepared, Armenian Bole, and fine Sugar, of each fifteen Grains. Mix for a Powder.

From the general Predominancy of Acidities in the Stomach, Abſorbents are of frequent and ſingular Uſe. And in regard of Children, we are deſtitute of our principal Support without the Uſe of Abſorbents. For their Fevers, and in a manner all their other Diſorders, take their riſe chiefly from Acidities prevailing in the Stomach and firſt Paſſages; for the Removal of which vellicating Particles nothing is ſo directly adapted as the obtunding and ſheathing Faculty of alkaline Subſtances, ſuch as Crabs Eyes, Coral, Chalk, and the like. The above Forms are only ſingle Doſes for grown Perſons; which are to be taken in ſome ſuitable Liquid, and repeated every four or ſix Hours, according to the Circumſtances of the Patient. In reſpect of Children, the Quantity of Powder is to be proportioned to their reſpective Ages. And there is one Conveniency attendant on the Exhibition of theſe Abſorbents, which is very worthy our Attention, *viz.* that, with the leaſt Caution imaginable, there is almoſt an Impoſſibility of doing any Injury by preſcribing them.

Pulvis Æthiopicus.

Powder of Æthiops Mineral.

Take Æthiops Mineral, half a Pound; Crude Antimony, a Pound. Mix for a Powder.

Half a Dram of this Powder, taken three Times a-Day, will be very efficacious in removing all Impurities and Foulneſſes of the Blood and Juices, particularly thoſe that are wont to ſhew themſelves in cutaneous Eruptions and Blotches, even though they are inveterate. The Uſe of it is on theſe Occaſions to be continued for a competent time, accompanied with ſome medicated Drink.

Pulvis Alexipharmacus.

An Alexipharmic Powder.

Take compound Powder of Contrayerva, a Scruple; Saffron, ten Grains. Mix for a Powder. Or,

Take *Virginian* Snakeroot, fourteen

Grains; Caſtor and Saffron, of each ſix Grains. Mix for a Powder. Or,

Take compound Powder of Contrayerva, and *Virginian* Snakeroot, of each fifteen Grains. Mix for a Powder. Or,

Take diaphoretic Antimony, fifteen Grains; Saffron and Camphire, of each five Grains. Mix for a Powder. Or,

Take Bezoardic Powder, a Scruple; Myrrh and Caſtor, of each four Grains. Mix for a Powder. Or,

Take compound Powder of Crabs Claws, a Scruple; Saffron, ten Grains. Mix for a Powder.

In Fevers of a low, depreſſed, or nervous Kind, it will be proper to preſcribe ſomething of the Nature of theſe Powders; any one of which taken at once, and repeated every four or ſix Hours, along with ſome Julep correſponding with the ſame Intention, will greatly contribute to the raiſing of the Pulſe, and to the Expulſion of the morbific Matter through the Pores of the Skin by a continued Diaphoreſis. Should any Twitchings of the Tendons ſhew themſelves at the ſame Time, Bliſtering to a pretty good Degree ought to accompany the Uſe of the other Remedies.

Pulvis Anthelminthicus.

A Powder againſt Worms.

Take Coralline in Powder, and Æthiops Mineral, of each fifteen Grains; and mix for a Doſe. Or,

Take Tin reduced to a Powder, ten Grains; Æthiops Mineral, a Scruple; and mix for a Doſe. Or,

Take Powder of Tin, a Scruple; Æthiops Mineral, ten Grains; and mix for a Doſe. Or,

Take Powder of Coralline, ſixteen Grains; Æthiops Mineral, ten Grains; Powder of Savine and Saffron, of each three Grains. Mix for one Doſe.

Worms are a common Complaint in Children. When theſe are predominant, ſome one of the above Powders, mixed with Treacle for the Conveniency of taking, given twice a-Day for three ſucceſſive Days, by way of Preparation for a Purgative Medicine on the fourth, will go near to diſarm thoſe Animalcula of their eroding Powers, and continued in like Manner for a few Days longer, will intirely clear the Inteſtines of them. The Doſe is to be increaſed, or diminiſhed, in Proportion to the Age.

Pulvis Anticardialgicus.

A Powder againſt the Heart-burn.

Take white Chalk, ſix Ounces; Eyes and Claws of Crabs, of each an Ounce and a half; fine Sugar, half an Ounce; Oil of Nutmegs, ſix Drops. Mix and make a Powder.

This is from the *Pharmacopœia Bateana*. The Author of it ſays, that Six Drams of Armenian Bole may be added to it. A Dram of it, in a Draught of Spring-water, will infallibly relieve the Diſorder of the Stomach its Title expreſſes, eſpecially if repeated according to the Continuance or Urgency of it.

Pulvis Antilyſſus Cinnabarinus.

Cinnabar Powder againſt the Bite of a mad Dog.

Take of native and factitious Cinnabar, each twenty-four Grains; Muſk ſixteen Grains. Mix for a Powder.

This is the celebrated *Chineſe* Remedy for the Bite of a mad Dog, recommended

recommended to Notice ſome Years ſince by Sir *George Cobb*. The above Quantity is preſcribed in a Glaſs of Arrack, to be taken immediately, and repeated at the End of thirty Days by way of Preventative. But if the Diſeaſe has manifeſted itſelf, it muſt be repeated in three Hours, which it is pretended effects a Cure. As I cannot determine the Virtues of this Medicine from Experience, I ſhall only obſerve, that both from the acknowledged Effects of the Muſk as an Antiſpaſmodic, and the Quantity of Mercury (the Virtues of which I have explained in my Treatiſe on Canine Madneſs) contained in the Cinnabar, it ſeems a much better Medicine than the Pulvis Antilyſſus of the Shops, which, in my Opinion, is of very little Importance, if not wholly inſignificant.

Pulvis Arthriticus.
A Gout-Powder.

Take Turpeth, Hermodactyls, Sena, Scammony, and Dwarf-Elder-Seeds, of each equal Parts. Mix and make a Powder.

This is from Dr. *Bates*'s Pharmacopœia, where it is inſerted under the Title of *Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri*. The Doſe of it at a Medium is about half a Dram. The Briſkneſs of its Operation renders it very efficacious in diſlodging whatever Concretions may be forming themſelves in the Joints and Extremities from Time to Time, from an Accumulation of which obſtructing Matter proceed the Arthritic Paroxyſms.

Pulvis Aſtringens.
An Aſtringent Powder.

Take Tormentil Root and Japan Earth, of each fifteen Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

Take Balauſtines, and Cinnamon in Powder, of each ten Grains; Alum, five Grains. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

Take Japan Earth, Armenian Bole, and Dragon's Blood, of each eight Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

Take Maſtich, and aſtringent Saffron of Iron, of each ten Grains; Sugar of Lead, three Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop. Mix for one Doſe.

Any one of thoſe Doſes may be taken and repeated every ſix or eight Hours in whatever preternatural Relaxation of the Veſſels in either Sex. They would be particularly ſerviceable in the Fluor Albus, and in an exceſſive Diſcharge of the Menſes in Women, and in preventing an Abortion. In inteſtinal Fluxes alſo, after the Exhibition of Rhubarb, they would, by their corrugating Faculty, be of great Uſe. The White Drink may accompany their Adminiſtration.

Pulvis Balſamicus.
A Balſamic Powder.

Take Balſam of Tolu, ten Grains; Myrrh, and Flowers of Benjamin, of each five Grains; and mix for one Doſe. Or,

Take Sperma Ceti, and Crabs Eyes, of each a Scruple. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

Take Sperma Ceti, a Scruple; Myrrh, ten Grains; Flowers of Benjamin, five Grains. Mix for a Doſe. Or,

Take Maſtich, and Myrrh in fine Powder, of each fifteen Grains; Flowers of Benjamin, five Grains. Mix for one Doſe.

In any huſky and tickling Diſorder of the Lungs, or Irritation of the

the Larynx, any one of theſe pectoral and lenient Powders may be taken two or three Times a-Day, along with ſome Linſeed Tea, or Barley-Water, ſweetened with a ſufficient Quantity of the White Syrup.

Pulvis Baſilicus.
The Royal Powder.

Take Diagrydium, Ceruſs of Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and Mercurius Dulcis, of each equal Parts. Mix them into a Powder according to Art.

This is one of the beſt Purges for groſs-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms and have large Bellies. For though the Ingredients are efficacious, its Operation will be mild and ſafe enough. It wonderfully clears the Bowels of Slime, and fetches out thoſe viſcid Humours which obſtruct the meſenterial Glands, and in a great Meaſure the Lacteals themſelves; which is often the Caſe in Children, and is attended with a hard Belly, ſtinking Breath, frequent Fevers, and a Decay of Strength in the lower Parts. Thoſe ſlight Intermittents, which ſuch are ſubject to, will much ſooner be cured by ſuch a Purge than by the *Bark*: For the Purge actually reaches and wears away the Cauſe, but the Bark pens it up; and by curing only while ſuch Reſtriction continues, gives Room for a Return with much greater Aggravation. This Cathartic is likewiſe very proper for rheumatic and gouty Perſons, for whom it is beſt made into Pills, to be taken over Night, or ſome Hours before riſing, that they may ſleep upon them. They greatly diſſolve the viſcid Lentor of the Juices, and prevent their ſettling upon the Joints to do further Miſchief. It may be given to Children from ſix to fifteen Grains, and to grown Perſons from fifteen Grains to two Scruples in a Bole, or mixt with ſome Syrup. For the Weight of the Mercury will ſink it ſo ſoon in a thin Vehicle, as to ſubject it to be loſt; eſpecially as its Bulk is hardly diſcernible at the Bottom of the Cup or Glaſs.

Pulvis Carminativus.
A Carminative Powder.

Take Aniſe-Seeds, and ſweet Fennel-Seeds, of each a Dram; Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Cloves, and Saffron, of each half a Dram. Make all into a fine Powder for eight Doſes. Or,

Take Aniſeed, and ſweet Fennel-Seed, of each half a Dram; Nutmeg and Cinnamon, of each a Scruple; long Pepper and Cloves, of each ſix Grains; Maſtich, a Scruple. Make all into a fine Powder for ſix Doſes. Or,

Take the thin yellow Rind of *Seville* Oranges, and Cummin-Seed, of each ten Grains; Caſtor, five Grains; long Pepper, one Grain. Mix and make a Powder for one Doſe.

Where Flatulencies are predominant in the Stomach or Inteſtines, as they are frequently in hypochondriacal and hyſterical Perſons, any one of theſe Powders will be of Benefit in order to diſperſe them. Proportionably doſed, they will likewiſe be ſerviceable in the Gripes of young Children, and may for that End be mixed with their Food.

Pulvis Catharticus.
A Purging Powder.

Take Reſin of Jalap and Scammony, of each five Grains; Cream of Tartar, five and twenty Grains; Oil of Cloves, a Drop. Mix and make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Jalap-Root in Powder, two

Scruples; Oil of Cloves, a Drop. Mix for one Doſe. Or,

Take Jalap-Root, a Scruple; Gamboge, ten Grains; Cream of Tartar, half a Dram. Mix, and make a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are of the rougher Kind; but are very proper nevertheleſs in a dropſical Habit, or where the Body is overloaded with phlegmatic and obſtructing Humours. They are to be taken early in the Morning, and to be repeated as the Caſe may require.

Pulvis Catharticus pro Pueris.
A Purging Powder for Children.

Take Rhubarb, Reſin of Jalap, and Calomel, of each equal Parts; Loaf-Sugar, the Weight of the whole.

This is a very ſafe and at the ſame time a very efficacious Purge for Children. For it will evacuate to a great Degree whatever ſlimy Humours may be lining the Coats of the Inteſtines, productive of Gripes and Worms. The Doſe is from ten Grains to a Scruple, in Proportion to the Age. The Ingredients ſhould all be powdered ſeparately, and very fine.

Pulvis Catharticus contra Vermes.
A Purging Powder againſt Worms.

Take Worm-Seed, an Ounce; Coralline and Mechoacan, of each two Drams; Calomel, two Drams and a half; Reſin of Jalap, a Dram; Aniſeeds, a Dram and a half; fine Sugar, half an Ounce; Mix and make the whole into a Powder.

This, like the former, is alſo an excellent Purge for Children, and calculated intirely for ridding the Bowels of what may harden them, or produce Worms in their Cavities. The Doſe is from fifteen Grains to a Dram.

Pulvis Cephalicus.
A Powder for the Head.

Take Aromatic Species, and compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each a Dram; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop. Mix and make a Powder to be divided into ſix Doſes. Or,

Take Marjoram, and Arabian Stœchas-Flowers, of each five Grains; Nutmeg, three Grains; Muſtard two Grains; Oil of Roſemary, one Drop. Mix, and make a Powder of one Doſe. Or,

Take Nutmegs, a Dram; Cinnamon, half a Dram; Mace, Cloves, Marjoram, Betony, Roſemary, and Lavender-Flowers, of each ten Grains. Make the whole into a fine Powder, to be divided into five Doſes. Or,

Take Pulvis de Gutteta, fifteen Grains; Caſtor, and Troches of Myrrh, of each ſix Grains; Saffron, three Grains; and make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Miſletoe in Powder, and native Cinnabar, of each half a Dram; Salt of Amber and Caſtor, of each five Grains. Make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Troches of Myrrh, fifteen Grains; Saffron, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each five Grains; Oil of Roſemary, a Drop. Mix and make a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are all conſecrated for the Relief of the Nerves; and, conſequently, will be of Service in any Diſorders of the Head that owe their Origin to ſome preternatural Relaxation of their Syſtem; and will guard againſt Fumes and Vapours ariſing from Indigeſtion, and a cold Stomach, which, by conſent of Parts, frequently affect the Head in

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a very particular Manner. Mornings and Evenings are the proper Seaſons for the taking of them.

Pulvis Dentifricus.
Powder for the Teeth.

Take of Cryſtals of Tartar, ſix Drams; choice Myrrh, three Drams; Dragons Blood, one Dram. Mix them for a Powder.

For want of due Care in cleaning the Teeth, they are often covered with a calcarious Cruſt, which looſens them in the Sockets, the Gums become putrid, and the Breath offenſive. In ſuch Caſes, a Powder of this Kind uſed once or twice a-Week, and the Mouth waſhed every Day with fair Water, will remove theſe Inconveniencies.

Pulvis Diaromaton.
Aromatic Powder.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Canella Alba, Ginger, each equal Parts. Reduce them into Powder.

This is a moderately warm Spice, and as ſuch is occaſionally made uſe of, where Subſtances of that Claſs are neceſſary: The largeſt Doſe uſually given at a Time is one Scruple. The Powder is very elegant, and as uſeful as one compounded of the more coſtly Spices.

Pulvis Diaturpethi.
Compound Powder of Turpeth.

Take Turpeth, Jalap, and Hermodactil-Roots, and Tartar of Vitriol, of each equal Quantities; and make them into a Powder.

Every Ingredient in this Compoſition concurs to render it efficacious in clearing the Joints of viſcid Coheſions, and ſcouring even the remoteſt Parts of whatever Lodgment may be formed in the Veſſels through a preternatural Sizineſs in the Humours, or an unuſual Inactivity in the Circulating Fluids. Hence may it be of Service in arthritic Caſes, and, from the Briſkneſs of its Operation, very much ſo in a dropſical State of the Body. It may be taken from ten Grains to a Scruple.

Pulvis Diureticus.
A Diuretic Powder.

Take Crabs Eyes prepared, a Scruple; Sal Prunellæ, twelve Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Millepedes prepared, Sal Prunellæ, and Sperma Ceti, of each eight Grains; fine Sugar, a Scruple. Mix and make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Marſhmallow root in Powder, two Drams; Crabs Eyes prepared, and Sal Prunellæ, of each a Dram; fine Sugar, a Scruple. Mix and make a Powder to be divided into ſix Doſes.

In Gonorrhœas attended with a Heat of Urine, which they generally are before the Virulence is carried off, Medicines of the Nature of theſe Powders, along with an Emulſion, Barley-Water, or any Liquid of that Kind, by their cooling and relaxing Property will very much contribute to the removing that uneaſy Senſation. And in Obſtructions likewiſe from Gravel, by widening the urinary Paſſages, they will be of Benefit.

Pulvis Diureticus alter.
Another Diuretic Powder.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of dried Squills, ten Grains; Nitre, fifteen Grains; *Jamaica* Pepper, five Grains. Mix them for a Powder.

Wherever the urinary Paſſages are obſtructed from viſcid Humours, as often happens in dropſical Caſes,

this Powder, from its warm, ſtimulating, and deterging Properties will prove a very powerful and efficacious Diuretic. It may be given in Doſes from ten to fifteen Grains.

Pulvis Emmenagogus.

A Powder to promote the Menſes.

Take Salt of Steel and Myrrh, of each eight Grains; Saffron and Caſtor, of each five Grains; Oil of Savin, a Drop. Mix, and make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Powder of black Hellebore, ten Grains; Savin, Caſtor, and Saffron, of each five Grains; Salt of Steel, three Grains. Mix, and make a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Borax and Saffron, of each ten Grains; Salt of Amber, four Grains; and make a Powder for one Doſe.

Any one of theſe Doſes may be taken twice a-Day in a Glaſs of White Wine, whenever the uterine Veſſels are obſtructed, and the Menſes on that Score defective. Their Uſe is to be continued for ſome Time.

Pulvis Epilepticus.

A Powder for the Epilepſy, or the Falling Sickneſs.

Take wild Valerian Root in Powder, two Scruples; Cinnabar of Antimony a Scruple. Mix.

The warm and aromatic Qualities of the Valerian Root render it uſeful in many Intentions. Its Efficacy as a Sudorific is ſupported by the Teſtimony both of the ancient and preſent Practice. This Root is alſo deterſive, and diuretic, and good in all Obſtructions of the Viſcera. In hyſterical and convulſive Caſes, where the Spirits are hurried on with great Impetuoſity, it will ſometimes do Wonders. And, in nervous Complaints, particularly thoſe of the epileptic Kind, it has few Equals. The mixing this antimonial Preparation with it forwards the Exertion of its Virtues; and conſtitutes a moſt excellent Powder, to be taken Night and Morning.

Pulvis ad Eryſipelatem.

Powder againſt an Eryſipelas.

Take two Parts of white Chalk and one Part of the Leaves of common Wormwood dried. Mix them together for a Powder.

In certain Habits, by promoting Digeſtion and correcting Acidities in the firſt Paſſages, this Powder may probably contribute to the Intention expreſs'd in its Title.

Pulvis Febrifugus Certus.

The Sure Febrifuge Powder.

Take *Virginian* Snakeroot, two Drams; Contrayerva, Gentian, Zedoary, Citron-Seeds, Carduus, and occidental Bezoar, of each a Dram; *Peruvian* Bark four Ounces. Mix, and make a fine Powder.

This is from Dr. *Bate*'s Diſpenſatory, where it ſtands directed to be taken to the Quantity of a Dram every four Hours in the Intermiſſions of a Fever in a Glaſs of Wine. The accompanying the Uſe of the Bark with warm Attenuants cannot fail of being ſerviceable on frequent Occaſions, as by this Means a great deal of the morbific Matter is evacuated through the Pores of the Skin, which would otherwiſe perhaps be exerting itſelf afreſh in ſeveral ſucceſſive Paroxyſms.

Pulvis Hydragogus.

Powder to purge Water.

Take Cream of Tartar, an Ounce; Mechoacan and Jalap, of each ſix Drams;

Drams; Dwarf-Elder-Seeds, half an Ounce; Gamboge, a Dram and a half; Nutmeg, two Drams. Mix, and make a Powder.

Where a Conſtitution is ſtrong enough to bear ſuch forcible Medicines, this Powder may prove of ſingular Efficacy in promoting a Diſcharge of watry Humours and Redundancies, that clog and overload the Body in a dropſical Habit. It will likewiſe be a ſerviceable Purge in a Jaundice. The Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram in a Glaſs of White Wine.

Pulvis Hyſtericus Fœtidus.
The Fetid Hyſteric Powder.

Take compound Powder of Myrrh, fifteen Grains; Caſtor, Salt of Amber, and Saffron, of each five Grains; Aſa Fœtida, two Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Myrrh, and Caſſamunair-Root, of each ten Grains; Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each five Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take wild Valerian-Root, a Scruple; Caſtor, and Saffron, of each five Grains. Aſa Fœtida, three Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Powder of Savine and Myrrh, of each ten Grains; Caſtor and Saffron, of each four Grains; Grains of Paradiſe, two Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take wild Valerian-Root, and Caſſamunair-Root, of each eight Grains; compound Powder of Myrrh, ten Grains; Saffron and Caſtor, of each three Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe.

Any one of theſe Powders may be given in a Glaſs of White Wine twice a-Day to Perſons ſubjected to hyſteric Diſorders, which they are particularly calculated to relieve. But as they are of a pretty forcing Nature, they are highly improper in a State of Pregnancy, for fear of their cauſing an Abortion.

Pulvis Hyſtericus Odoratus.
A ſweet Hyſteric Powder.

Take Pulvis de Gutteta and native Cinnabar, of each fifteen Grains; Muſk and Camphire, of each four Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Aromatic Species, a Scruple; Camphire and Salt of Amber, of each three Grains. Make into a Powder, for one Doſe. Or,

Take Borax, ten Grains; Aromatic Species and Saffron, of each five Grains; Salt of Amber, Muſk, and Camphire, of each three Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe.

Where Sweets of this Kind are not intirely diſagreeable, ſome one or other of theſe Powders, taken in any Liquid twice or thrice a-Day, will often in hyſterical Diſorders in Women, and hypochondriacal Complaints in Men, prove very ſerviceable.

Pulvis Hyſtericus Vulnerarius.
A healing Hyſteric Powder.

Take Sperma Ceti, half an Ounce; Caſtor and Saffron, of each three Grains; fine Sugar, ten Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Zedoary in Powder, a Scruple; compound Powder of Myrrh

and Sperma Ceti, of each fifteen Grains; Balſam of *Peru*, two Drops. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Sperma Ceti and fine Loaf-Sugar of each half a Dram. Mix for a Doſe.

Theſe are devoted to the Uſe of lying-in Women, and by their peculiarly vulnerary and cleanſing Faculty will be of Service on thoſe Occaſions, by preventing any Diſorder that might otherwiſe ariſe in the uterine Veſſels. Any one of them may be taken twice a-Day in a little Pennyroyal-Water.

Pulvis Incraſſans.

An Incraſſating Powder.

Take Seeds of Henbane, and of white Poppies, of each ſix Grains; ſealed Earth and Bole, of each ten Grains; Sugar of Roſes, eight Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Solomon's Seal and Comfrey-Root, of each ten Grains; Armenian Bole and Japan Earth, of each five Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Marſhmallows-Root, Gum Arabic, and Dragon's Blood, of each five Grains; Armenian Bole, ten Grains. Make into a Powder for one Doſe.

In an involuntary Diſcharge of Urine, in a preternatural Attenuation of the Fluids, or any internal Hæmorrhage, a Medicine of the Nature of theſe Powders, taken twice or thrice a-Day in any proper ſubaſtringent Liquid, or made into a Bole with ſome convenient Syrup, will be experienced to afford the deſired Relief; eſpecially if the Uſe of it be continued for a Length of Time proportioned to the Degree of the Diſorder.

Pulvis Martialis Compoſitus.

Compound Powder of Steel.

Take Steel prepared, ſix Drams; Aloes Wood and Nutmegs, of each half an Ounce; Cloves and Mace, of each two Drams; Sugar, two Ounces. Powder and Mix according to Art.

Chalybeates are of the Claſs of very powerful Deobſtruents, and conſequently of great Efficacy in a Chlorоſis, Suppreſſion of the Menſes, and all Cachexies, either in regard of the Male or Female Sex. From their warming and invigorating Faculty they likewiſe are greatly inſtrumental in reſtoring a decayed Conſtitution. The Doſe of this Powder is about a Dram to be taken for ſome Time every Morning in a Glaſs of White Wine.

Pulvis Partum Provocans.

A Powder to help Delivery.

Take Cinnamon and Saffron, of each an Ounce; Borax, four Ounces. Mix into a Powder according to Art.

A Dram of this Powder, where Labour-Pains are defective, taken in any ſuitable Vehicle, will ſcarce ever fail of giving Relief, in Caſe there be no Obſtacle in the Way to Delivery from ſome preternatural Poſition of the Fœtus. Of Courſe it is a Medicine much in Vogue for effecting the Purpoſe expreſſed by its Title.

Pulvis Purpureus.

The Purple Powder.

Take prepared Oyſter-Shells, three Ounces; prepared Chalk, one Ounce; Cochineal, two Scruples; Saffron, one Scruple. Mix them for a Powder.

This Powder is equally efficacious with thoſe compounded of more coſtly Ingredients. It is of Service to abſorb Acidities, and in the febrile, and other Complaints of Children.

Children. The Doſe for Children is from ten Grains to a Scruple, and for Adults from a Scruple to a Dram.

Pulvis Solutivus.
A Solutive Powder.

Take Tartar of Vitriol, an Ounce; Cream of Tartar, half an Ounce; Reſin of Jalap, two Drams; Jalap-Root, half an Ounce; Mace, a Dram. Mix into a Powder according to Art.

This Powder is poſſeſſed of a diuretic no leſs than cathartic Property; which renders it very ſerviceable in ſeveral Diſorders, particularly in a dropſical Habit of Body, and a Tendency to the Jaundice. The Doſe of it is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Pulvis Splanchnicus.
A Powder for the Viſcera.

Take Spikenard, Saffron, Maſtich, long Pepper, and Rhubarb, of each five Grains; Turmeric, ten Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Spikenard, Cinnamon, Maſtich, and Rhubarb, of each ſix Grains; Saffron, five Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Rhubarb, ten Grains; Cinnamon, Maſtich, Salt of Steel, and Saffron, of each five Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Cinnamon, Spikenard, Salt of Steel, Saffron, and Rhubarb, of each five Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe.

Theſe are devoted to obſtructed Viſcera, and may be of Service in Dropſies, or a Jaundice. Any one of them may be taken every Evening for a Continuance either made into a Bole, or mixed with ſome ſuitable Liquid.

Pulvis Stanni Ferratus.
Powder of Tin with Steel.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take Powder of Tin, two Drams; Salt of Steel, five Grains. Mix for a Powder.

This is intended as an Anthelmintic, and is very well contrived for that Purpoſe. This Quantity may be taken twice a-Day for three ſucceſſive Days, and then carried off by ſome convenient Purge. This Doſe, however, is for grown Perſons.

Pulvis Sternutatorius.
Sneezing Powder.

Take Marjoram, Roſemary-flowers, Betony, and Flowers of Lilies of the Valley, of each three Drams; Nutmegs, two Drams; Volatile Sal Amoniac, a Dram. Reduce the whole to a Powder, and keep it cloſe ſtopt for Uſe.

In an obſtinate Head-ach, as alſo in vertiginous, paralytic, and lethargic Diſorders, this Powder may be uſed diſcretionally, and that not without a Proſpect of Succeſs.

Pulvus Sternutatorius Alter.
Another Sneezing Powder.

Take Flowers of Lavender and Clove-July-Flowers, of each two Drams; Lilies of the Valley, Flowers of Sage, Betony, Roſemary, and Tops of Marjoram, of each half a Dram; Cinnamon, Aloes-Wood, yellow Saunders, and white Hellebore-Root, of each a Dram; Aromatic Species, two Drams; Oil of Rhodium-Wood, and Nutmegs, of each three Drops. Mix into a Powder according to Art.

This makes a pleaſant cephalic Snuff, and may be taken at Pleaſure.

Pulvis Stomachicus Amarus.
A Bitter Stomachic Powder.

Take Powder of Gentian-Root, fifteen Grains; yellow Peel of *Seville* Orange, eight Grains; Saffron, five Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Gentian-Root, and Bay-Berries, of each ten Grains; Galangal and Saffron, of each five Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Camomile Flowers, Gentian-Root, and Winter's Bark, of each ten Grains; Saffron, four Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe. Or,

Take Gentian-Root, Nutmeg, and Roch-Alum, of each a Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop; Cochineal, five Grains. Mix into a Powder for one Doſe.

From the warm and invigorating Property of theſe Powders, they are preſcribed with Advantage in a preternatural Relaxation of the Stomach. They will likewiſe be of Service in a languid State of the Blood and Juices, and help to prevent a dropſical Habit. Any one of them may be taken on theſe Occaſions twice a-Day.

Pulvis Stypticus.
Styptic Powder. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Roch-Alum, half an Ounce; *Japan* Earth, two Drams. Mix them for a Powder.

In Caſes that require a powerful Styptic, ſuch as violent Floodings, and other Hæmorrhages, this Powder may be given from ten Grains to a Scruple two or three Times a-Day.

Pulvis Teſtaceus Ceratus.
Cerated Teſtaceous Powder.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Melt any Quantity of yellow Wax, and keeping it over a gentle Fire, ſprinkle into it as much prepared Oyſterſhells as the Wax will take up.

This healing and lightly reſtringent Powder is ſometimes of great Service in Dyſenteries and Diarrhœas, and wherever the Viſcera are ſubject to be eroded by acrimonious Humours: It is likewiſe ſuppoſed to be of conſiderable Efficacy for reſtraining immoderate menſtrual Fluxes. It is given to the Quantity of a Dram, twice a-Day.

Pulvis Teſtaceus Compoſitus.
Compound Teſtaceous Powder.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Oyſterſhells prepared, one Pound; white Chalk, half a Pound. Mix them together.

This cheap abſorbent Powder is at leaſt equally valuable, as a Medicine, with the more coſtly and compounded Crabs Claws and Bezoardic Powders of the Shops. Theſe Kinds of Preparations are given from half a Scruple to half a Dram, for abſorbing or deſtroying Acidities in the firſt Paſſages; which ſeems to be the only good Effect that can be reaſonably expected from theſe ſimple antiacid Earths. Nor are they perhaps ſo eligible even in this Intention, as the alkaline Salts.

Pulvis Vermifugus.
A Powder againſt Worms.

Take Rhubarb, Coralline, and Worm-Seed, of each equal Parts. Mix and make a Powder according to Art. Or,

Take powdered Tin, Coralline, and Worm-Seed, of each equal Parts. Mix and make a Powder according to Art.

Either of theſe Powders will anſwer the Purpoſe ſpecified by the Title, and conſtitutes a very proper

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Medicine for Children. The Doſe is from ten Grains to half a Dram in Proportion to the Age, to be taken once a-Day for ſome Time.

Take of Tanſy Flowers, Worm-ſeed, each three Drams; Salt of Steel, one Dram. Make them into a Powder.

Take of choice Rhubarb, three Drams; Scammony, Calomel, each one Dram. Mix and make them into a Powder.

Theſe two laſt are taken from the *Pharmacopœia Pauperum*. The largeſt Doſe of each, commonly given, is half a Dram: The firſt is repeated twice a-Day. The ſecond, which is a Purgative, may be taken, if neceſſary, once or twice in a Week.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Tinctures.

THIS is a very direct Method of extracting the Virtues of a Variety of Drugs, and that without the leaſt Inconvenience or Difficulty. The following Forms are ſelected from a Number of leſs Efficacy, and may, it is hoped, be thought to deſerve the Reader's Attention, as they may be rendered ſubſervient to ſeveral Intentions of Cure.

Tinctura Aromatica.

Aromatic Tincture. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of the Aromatic Powder, two Ounces; *French* Brandy, two Pints. Macerate them together for three Days, then filter the Tincture.

This Compoſition is extremely ſimple, but equally efficacious with thoſe conſiſting of a greater Variety and of more coſtly Ingredients. A Tea-Spoonful or more may be given properly diluted, in Weakneſs of the Stomach, in Flatulencies, and other Complaints of that Kind.

Tinctura Epiſpaſtica.

Tincture of Cantharides.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of *Spaniſh* Flies reduced to Powder, two Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint. Digeſt them together for two Days, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

By the large Proportion of the Flies to the Spirit of Wine, it ſhould ſeem this Tincture is wholly intended for external Purpoſes. It is ſtimulating to a great Degree, and hence highly proper as an Embrocation to excite Heat, and to bring on a briſker Circulation, where the Parts are torpid or paralytic. Wherever it is much uſed it will be apt to raiſe Bliſters, but without any ill Conſequence on that Account.

Tinctura Odontalgica.

Tincture for the Toothache.

Take of Pellitory of *Spain*, cut in Slices, ſix Drams; the greater Cardamom Seed, and Myrrh, each two Drams; Camphor, Saffron, and ſtrained Opium, each a Dram; Brandy, a Pint. Digeſt theſe Ingredients together for ſome Days, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

In Pains proceeding from a carious Tooth, as well as from Rheums in the Head, this Tincture dropt on Lint, and applied to the Tooth or rubbed upon the Part, will often procure Relief.

Tinctura Sacra.

Sacred Tincture. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of hepatic Aloes, two Ounces; Aromatic Water, three Pints. Macerate them together for two Days, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

The

The hepatic Aloes here employed operates more roughly, has a more disagreeable Flavour, and is of a more resinous Texture than the Socotorine. The aromatic Water proves an excellent Menstruum, both to extract its Virtues, and cover its ill Flavour: Hence this Composition may, I doubt not, in smaller Doses, answer all the Intentions of the Tinctura Sacra of the Shops, as a warm stimulating Alterative, Deobstruent, or Cathartic in icteric, chlorotic and other Cases. It may be taken in Doses from half an Ounce to an Ounce and a half.

Solutio Mercurii Corrosivi.
Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Corrosive Sublimate reduced to fine Powder, twenty-four Grains; Malt Spirits, four Pints. Digest them together frequently shaking the Vessel till the Sublimate is dissolved.

This Medicine was introduced into regular Practice on the Authority of the Baron *Van Sweiten.* It was first tried in Venereal Disorders by the Surgeons of the Army, and communicated to the Public in the first Volume of the *London Medical Observations.* It is particularly serviceable in Ulcerations of the Glands and Prepuce, Phymoses, and Buboes. It operates chiefly by Sweat and Urine, but sometimes, especially if taken of a Morning, proves purgative. Its Use must be continued as long as any of the Symptoms remain: during the Cure, the Patient should submit to a low or spare Diet, and drink plenty of Barley-Water, with a little Milk, or some such diluting Liquor. Mixed with the Decoction of Sarsaparilla it answers extremely well. The Dose is from a Spoonful to two Spoonfuls taken twice a-Day.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Glysters and Injections.

Glysters are of very antient Practice, and correspond with several Intentions of Cure. They are conveyed immediately to the Part that is often principally affected, and are of course adapted in an especial Manner to the Relief of the Complaint. The following are what are chiefly in Use.

Enema de Amylo.
Starch Glyster.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Gelly of Starch, four Ounces; Linseed Oil, half an Ounce. Liquefy the Gelly over a gentle Fire, and then mix in the Oil. Forty Drops of Liquid Laudanum are sometimes added.

Enema Adstringens.
Astringent Glyster. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Lime-Water, ten Ounces; strengthening Confection, half an Ounce. Mix them together for a Glyster, of which one half is to to be injected at a Time.

Enema Adstringens Balsamicum.
Astringent Balsamic Glyster.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

This is made by adding to the foregoing half an Ounce of *Locatelli*'s Balsam, dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg.

Enema Anodynum, sive Opiatum.
Anodyne, or Opiate Glyster.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Infusion of Linseed, six Ounces; Liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

Lus.

Mutton Broth, five Ounces; Thebaic

Thebaic Extract, three Grains.

The Uſes of theſe Compoſitions are ſufficiently obvious from their Titles. The Starch, Anodyne, and Aſtringent, are uſed in Dyſenteries and other alvine Fluxes, to ſtrengthen the Tone of the Inteſtines, defend them from being abraded by the acrimonious Humours, to heal their Exulcerations, and eaſe the Pains which accompany theſe Diſorders.

Enema Anthelmintbicum.

A Glyſter againſt Worms.

Take Coloquintida, tied up in a Rag, a Dram and a half; Savin and Rue, of each a Handful. Boil theſe Ingredients in a Pint of Water to half a Pint; to which add eſſential Oil of Wormwood, fifteen Drops; the Pill Cochiæ, a Dram; Syrup of Damaſk Roſes, an Ounce; Oil of Camomile, an Ounce and a half. Mix for a Glyſter.

When Aſcarides are lodged in the Rectum, where they are frequently very troubleſome, a Glyſter of this Nature injected every Day for three or four Days will in all Probability, from its intenſe Bitterneſs, deſtroy the very Seeds of them.

Enema Anticolicum.

Glyſter againſt the Colic.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of common Decoction, half a Pint; Tinctura Sacra, one Ounce; Common Salt, one Dram; Linſeed Oil, two Ounces. Mix them together.

For the Purpoſes expreſſed on the Title, this Compoſition is extremely well contrived.

Enema Carminativum.

A Carminative Glyſter.

Take Camomile Flowers, a Handful; Bay-Berries and Juniper-Berries, of each an Ounce; Sweet Fennel and Cummin Seed, of each half an Ounce. Boil theſe in a ſufficient Quantity of Water to ſtrain off ten Ounces; to which add Oil of Aniſeed, two Drams; Sallet Oil, an Ounce and a half; Brown Sugar, a Spoonful. Mix for a Glyſter.

In Colics, ariſing from a flatulent Diſtention of the Inteſtines, this Glyſter will prove of ſingular and immediate Service, all its Ingredients concurring to that End.

Enema Catharticum.

A Purging Glyſter.

Take Common Decoction, ten Ounces; of the more ſimple Pills of Coloquintida, a Dram and a half; Syrup of Buckthorn, an Ounce; Oil of Juniper, two Drams; Oil of Camomile, an Ounce. Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take Common Decoction, ten Ounces; Antimonial Wine, two Ounces; Sal Gem, half an Ounce; Oil of Camomile, an Ounce. Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take Common Decoction, three Ounces; of the more ſimple Pills of Coloquintida, a Dram; Antimonial Wine, two Ounces; Sal Gem, half an Ounce; Oil of Amber, two Drams; Oil of Camomile, an Ounce. Mix for a Glyſter.

Wherever Glyſters of the more ſtimulating Kind are neceſſary, any one of theſe may be very properly adminiſtered.

Enema Commune.

The Common Glyſter.

Take Water, three Quarters of a Pint; Lenitive Electuary, an Ounce; common Salt, three Drams; and mix for a Glyſter. Or,

[*Ph.*

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of common Decoction, twelve Ounces; Lenitive Electuary, one Ounce; common Salt, half an Ounce; Oil Olive, two Ounces. Mix them together.

Take common Decoction for Glyſters, twelve Ounces; Pills of Coloquintida with Aloes, a Dram; Oil of Camomile, an Ounce and a half; and mix for a Glyſter.

Either of theſe will to all Intents and Purpoſes efficaciouſly fall in with the View of unloading the Bowels of their coſtive Contents; and conſequently procure immediate Relief on many Occaſions to the Patient. A Remedy of this Kind, whenever Nature calls for one, is to be injected warm.

Enema Domeſticum.

Domeſtic Glyſter.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Cows Milk, half a Pint; brown Sugar, Oil Olive, each one Ounce. Mix them together.

Enema Dyſentericum.

A Glyſter in a Bloody Flux.

Take Starch, a Dram and a half. Diſſolve it in ſix Ounces of boiling Water; and, adding two Drams of *Venice* Treacle, prepare a Glyſter.

The *Venice* Treacle in this Compoſition, by its opiate Quality, renders the Bowels inſenſible of the Action of thoſe acrid, pungent particles, that corrode their delicate Texture: While the gluey Faculty of the Starch furniſhes a Sort of Plaiſtering to the gaping Mouths of the Veſſels, and effectually cloſes their Orifices. As an Inflammation, in ſome Degree, ever accompanies thoſe ſanguinary Diſcharges, Bleeding (and that, ſometimes, repeated) muſt by all Means precede every other Attempt of Cure whatever.

Enema Emolliens.

An Emollient Glyſter.

Take Milk, ten Ounces; Oil of Camomile, three Ounces; Pulp of Caſſia, an Ounce. Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take thin-ſtrained Gruel, ten Ounces; Oil of Olives, three Ounces; Pulp of Caſſia, an Ounce; brown Sugar, a Spoonful. Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take fat Mutton-Broth, ten Ounces; Oil of Sweet Almonds, four Ounces; brown Sugar, a Spoonful. Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take Linſeed Oil, and Oil of Camomile of each four Ounces; Oil of Aniſeed, two Drams. Mix for Glyſter. Or,

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Palm Oil, an Ounce and a half; Cows Milk, half a Pint. Let the Oil be beat up with the Yolk of one Egg, and then add the Milk.

In a bilious or in a convulſive Colic a Glyſter of the Nature of theſe will be very properly injected, inaſmuch as by its lenient and relaxing Quality it will allay the Acrimony of corroding Humours in one Caſe, and quiet the vellicating Spaſms of the Nerves in the other.

Enema Fœtidum.

Fœtid Glyſter. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Aſa Fœtida, two Drams; Rue, Savin, each half an Ounce; Oil Olive, one Ounce; Oil of Amber, half a Dram; Water, one Pint and a half. Boil the Water with the Rue and Savin, till half a Pint is waſted; then ſtrain off the remaining Decoction,

tion, and mix with it the Aſa Fœtida, and the Oils. Half the Quantity of the Compoſition here directed, is to be injected at a Time.

Enema Reſtringens.
A Reſtringent Glyſter.

Take Electuary of Scordium, half an Ounce. Diſſolve it with the Yolks of two Eggs in eight Ounces of the white Drink, and mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take Balauſtines and red Roſe-Leaves, of each half an Ounce; Pomgranate Peels, an Ounce; burnt Hartſhorn, two Ounces. Boil theſe in fourteen Ounces of ſtrong Mutton Broth to eight Ounces: In which diſſolve Electuary of Scordium, half an Ounce, and the Yolks of two Eggs; and mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take ſtrong Sheep's-Head Broth, ſix Ounces; Powder of Cinnamon, a Dram; Japan Earth, half a Dram, the Yolks of two Eggs; and mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take the white Drink, ſix Ounces; Electuary of Scordium, *Venice* Treacle and Armenian Bole, of each half an Ounce. Mix for a Glyſter.

Where the Inteſtines are relaxed to an immoderate Degree in conſequence of ſome long-continued Flux, Glyſters of this Kind injected every Evening at Bed-time for a due Continuance will greatly help to corrugate the Fibres, and reſtore the neceſſary Elaſticity to the flabby Veſſels. They are to be given in ſmall Quantities, in order to their being retained as long as poſſible; on which depends a more immediate Relief.

Enema Saponaceum.
A Soap Glyſter.

Take half an Ounce of ſoft Soap, and diſſolve it in ten Ounces of warm Water.

Soap readily unites with the Fluids of any Kind: Wherein by the Subtilty of its Parts, and the Roughneſs of its Salts, ſomewhat ſoftened with Oil, it penetrates and deterges the moſt minute Paſſages, dividing and rarifying the moſt obſtinate and grumous Viſcidities: On which Score it is devoted to obſtructed Caſes, particularly, to the Jaundice. In dry Gripes, alſo, where the Fæces are very inveterately retained, this, after ſufficient Bleeding, and Inefficacy of Medicines taken in at the Mouth, may, perchance, determine them to an immediate Deſcent, and prevent an increaſed Inflammation, which generally ends in Death. It muſt be injected, like all other Remedies of this Tribe, warm.

Enema Terebinthinatum.
A Turpentine Glyſter.

Take the Decoction of Camomile Flowers, ten Ounces; Turpentine diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; and half an Ounce of Honey. Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take the Common Decoction for Glyſters, ten Ounces; Turpentine diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, an Ounce; Oil of Juniper, two Drams; Oil of Turpentine, a Dram; Syrup of Marſhmallows, two Ounces; brown Sugar, an Ounce. Mix for a Glyſter. Or,

Take Milk, eight Ounces; Turpentine diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; Linſeed Oil, three Ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, two Ounces; Oil of Turpentine and Aniſeed, of each two Drams; brown Sugar, an Ounce. Mix for a Glyſter.

[*Pb.*

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of common Decoction, ten Ounces; *Venice* Turpentine diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; Linſeed Oil, one Ounce. Mix them together.

Turpentine, abounding with warm, aromatic, and ſubtile Particles, might perhaps deterge too much, and even abrade the fibrous Texture, were it not mixed with the Yolk of an Egg, in order to take off from the Violence of its Properties, and check its Activity. A ſecond Motive for thus mixing it, is to divide it, ſo as to make it eaſily unite with an aqueous Vehicle, which of itſelf it will not do. Thus managed, it is ſecond to no Medicine as an Ingredient in a Glyſter, where the Patient labours under an obſtinate and inveterate Obſtruction in the Kidneys, or urinary Paſſages, from Gravel and ſabulous Matter, frequently enough incident to thoſe Parts. The above Preſcriptions, under ſuch Circumſtances, often procure inſtantaneous Eaſe.

Glyſters have been looked upon by ſome as mere topical Applications, whoſe Operation was confined to the Inteſtines into which they are received. But Experience has ſhewn, that in many Caſes their Action is extended much further: Thus the Turpentine Glyſters above deſcribed, promote the Diſcharge by the Kidneys, and communicate to the Urine a violet Smell; and the anodyne Glyſter proves narcotic, as if a moderate Doſe of Opium had been ſwallowed: Perſons have been inebriated by ſpirituous Glyſters; and ſome affirm, that Life has been ſupported for ſeveral Days by thoſe of a nutritious Kind.

Injections

Are Medicines in a liquid Form, thrown into the Ears, the Urethra of Men, or the Vagina and Uterus of Women. The Operation is performed either by a Syringe, or Glyſter-Pipe, agreeably to what may beſt correſpond with the Part to be injected.

Injectio Auricularis.

An Injection for the Ears.

Take Roſemary-Water, a Pint; Hungary-Water, an Ounce; Honey, two Ounces. Mix for an Injection. Or,

Take White Wine, a Pint; Hungary-Water, half an Ounce; Honey, two Ounces. Mix for an Injection.

The Ears are to be gently ſyringed with either of theſe Injections made moderately warm, whenever the Hearing is obſtructed by any Lodgment of Wax in their Cavity. To facilitate the Exit of the morbific Matter, three Drops of the following Mixture may be inſtilled into the Ears for ſeveral Nights together, and kept in with a little Cotton, *viz.*

Take Oil of bitter Almonds, a Dram; Oil of Amber, Roſemary, and Marjoram, of each a Drop. Mix.

Injectio Balſamica.

Balſamic Injection. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Balſam of Copaiba, half an Ounce; Lime-Water, ſix Ounces; Honey of Roſes, two Ounces. Let the Balſam be well beat up with the Yolk of one Egg; and then gradually add the Lime-Water and Honey.

Injectio Mercurialis.

Mercurial Injection. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Quickſilver and Balſam of Copaiba, each half an Ounce; Water, half a Pint. Rub the Quickſilver with the Balſam till they are perfectly incorporated; then mix with them the Yolk of an

an Egg, and afterwards add the Water.

Theſe, in virulent Gonorrhœas, are deſigned for cleanſing and deterging the Urethra.

Injectio ad Gonorrhœam.

An Injection for a Gonorrhœa.

Take compound Powder of Ceruſſe, three Drams; Camphire, a Scruple. Diſſolve them in twelve Ounces of Spring-Water for an Injection. Or,

Take the Root of Marſhmallows and Linſeed, of each two Drams. Boil them in a Pint of Water to the Conſiſtence of a Syrup: Then ſtrain it off for an Injection.

Either of theſe Compoſitions, uſed two or three Times a-Day, will be very ſerviceable in a Gonorrhœa, in order to ſupple the Urethra, allay the Heat of Urine generally attendant on that Diſorder, guard againſt the Eroſion of purulent Matter diſcharged by a venereal Ulcer, and prevent a Cordee.

Injectio Uterina.

An Injection for the Womb.

Take compound Powder of Ceruſſe, two Drams; Sugar of Lead, a Scruple. Diſſolve them in a Pint of Barley-Water in which has been boiled a Handful of red Roſe-Leaves for an Injection. Or,

Take Roman Vitriol, two Drams; Armenian Bole, an Ounce. Boil them in a Quart of Smith's Forge-Water to a Pint: Filter it when cold, or let it ſtand and ſettle, for an Injection.

Theſe are calculated for the Relief of the Womb, when ſubjected to a Defluxion of troubleſome Humours, as it frequently is, eſpecially after the Ceaſing of the Menſes. To be injected once a-Day, on thoſe Occaſions, and their Uſe to be continued according to the Duration of the Diſorder.

CHAP. XV.

Of Gargles and Collyriums.

THE former of theſe are conſigned to the Mouth and Throat, the latter to the Eyes. We ſhall be as conciſe as may be in regard to theſe Articles, and only exhibit Forms that are agreeable to the preſent Practice.

Gargariſma Aſtringens.

Aſtringent Gargariſm.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Oak-Bark, one Ounce; Alum, one Dram; Honey of Roſes, one Ounce; Water, a Pint and a half. Boil the Water with the Oak-Bark, till ſuch Time as the Liquor, when ſtrained, will amount only to one Pint; to which add the Alum and the Honey.

This may be employed to waſh the Mouth and Fauces, where the Parts are extremely relaxed.

Gargariſma Detergens.

A Detergent Gargle.

Take Barley-Water, a Pint; Honey, three Ounces; to which add occaſionally two Ounces of Vinegar, or two Drams of the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Mix for a Gargle. Or,

Take Spring-Water, ſix Ounces; Roſe-Water, two Ounces; Syrup of Mulberries, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Vitriol, fifteen Drops. Mix for a Gargle. Or,

Take Verjuice, half a Pint; Syrup of

of Raſpberries, two Ounces. Mix for a Gargle. Or,

Take Spring-Water, half a Pint; Roſe-Water, two Ounces; the Whites of two Eggs beaten fluid; Sal Prunellæ, a Dram; Syrup of Mulberries, two Ounces. Or,

Take Elm-Bark, an Ounce; and boil it in a Pint of Water to half a Pint: To the ſtrained Liquor add Syrup of Mulberries, two Ounces; Spirit of Vitriol what is ſufficient.

Theſe are intended to cleanſe and ſcour the Glands of the Mouth from the phlegmatic Matter, that ſtuffs and ſwells them, and may be uſed at Diſcretion. As there is an Inflammation generally ſubſiſting where theſe Gargles are indicated, a Vein ought by all Means to be opened before their Adminiſtration: Otherwiſe, through their fretting Quality, inſtead of aſſiſting, they may turn out very vexatious, and even detrimental, to the Patient. Where the Mouth has white Specks, (which is no uncommon Thing in young Children) any of theſe may be rubbed hard upon thoſe Places with a Rag tied upon a Spoon, or Skewer.

Gargariſma Commune.

Common Gargariſm.

Take of Water, ſix Ounces; Nitre, one Dram; Syrup of dried Roſes, one Ounce. Mix them together. Where Acids are requiſite, forty Drops of Oil of Vitriol may be added.

Where Ulcerations require to be deterged, or the Excretion of thick viſcid Saliva promoted, this Gargle may be of Service.

Gargariſma Emolliens.

An Emollient Gargle.

Take Linſeed, half an Ounce. Boil it till it is almoſt of the Conſiſtence of a Syrup: Then ſtrain the Liquor, and add two Ounces of Honey for a Gargle. Or,

Take the Roots of Marſhmallows, Liquorice, and Pearl-Barley, of each an Ounce; Gum Arabic, half an Ounce; Figs, N° eight. Boil theſe in three Pints of Water to a Pint and a half; and to the ſtrained Liquor add three Ounces of the Syrup of Marſhmallows, for a Gargle. Or,

Take Quince-Seeds, two Drams. Beat them in a Mortar, with half a Pint of Spring-Water, and two Ounces of Roſe-Water: Then add three Ounces of Syrup of Mulberries, for a Gargle.

[*Pb. P. E.*]

Take of Marſhmallow-Root, two Ounces; Water, three Pints. Boil them to a Quart, and then ſtrain off the Liquor.

When the Mouth is ſore, parched, and dry with a Fever, any one of theſe Gargles will be very uſeful to cool and ſupple the Parts; and ought to be retained for that End as long as conveniently it can.

Collyria.

Lotions for the Eyes.

Take Spring-Water, half a Pint; White Vitriol, ten Grains. Shake theſe together, and make a Lotion for the Eyes. Or,

Take compound Powder of Ceruſe, a Dram; Roſe-Water, two Ounces. Or,

Take Calamine levigated, half a Dram; Roſe-Water, two Ounces. Or,

Take Tutty levigated, half a Dram; Roſe-Water, two Ounces. Or,

Take

Take white Vitriol and Sugar of Lead, of each five Grains; Roſe-Water, two Ounces. Shake theſe together, and make a Lotion for the Eyes.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Spring-Water, ſix Ounces; white Troches of *Raſi*, one Dram; white Vitriol, ten Grains. Mix them according to Art.

In all Inflammations of, and ſharp Defluxions on, thoſe Organs, any one of theſe cooling and repelling Waſhes may, after Bleeding and Bliſtering, be uſed at Diſcretion. And to render them ſtill more efficacious, it may not be improper to have recourſe to internal Diuretics at the ſame time.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Embrocations and Fomentations.

EMbrocations are Applications to any diſeaſed Part, in order either, by their penetrating and irritating Faculty, to remove whatever Lodgment there may be of cold obſtructing Matter underneath the Skin, or elſe to eaſe Pain, or, as in paralytic Numbneſſes, to excite, if poſſible, a lively Senſe of Feeling. The following reſpectively correſpond with theſe Intentions.

Embrocatio Attenuans.

An Attenuating Embrocation.

Take Wood-Aſhes, two Ounces; ſtrong White-wine Vinegar, eight Ounces. Digeſt theſe together, ſo as to make a Lixivium, which filter for Uſe. Or,

Take Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, an Ounce; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams; Spirit of Wine, eight Ounces. Mix for Uſe.

In cold Swellings, either of theſe rubbed well upon the Part will help to break the cloſe Texture of the Humours, and put them either on making their Exit through the cutaneous Pores by Perſpiration, or fit them for being reſumed by the circulating Blood. But where there is the leaſt Degree of an Inflammation ſubſiſting, an Application of this Nature would be altogether improper.

Embrocatio Anti-Arthritica et Rheumatica.

An Embrocation for the Gout and Rheumatiſm.

Take rectified Spirit of Wine, ſix Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Ounces; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, half an Ounce; Caſtile Soap ſcraped thin, an Ounce; Camphire, ſix Drams; Opium, a Dram; Saffron, half a Dram. Digeſt theſe together, ſhaking them between whiles, for three or four Days: Then let the Liquor ſettle clear for Uſe. Or,

Take Caſtile Soap, an Ounce; Camphire, two Drams; Opium, a Dram and a half. Digeſt them for three Days in half a Pint of Spirit of Wine, and then pour off for Uſe.

Theſe are very penetrating, attenuating, and conſequently are in all reſpects qualified for alleviating arthritic and rheumatic Pains. Rubbed upon the Part they will procure a great Relaxation of the aggrieved Fibres, and promote a very comfortable Diaphoreſis, and a Diſcharge of courſe of ſome of the morbific Matter.

Embrocatio Anti-Paralytica.

An Embrocation for the Palſy.

Take Hungary-Water, an Ounce; Spirit of Lavender and Spirit of Saffron, of each two Drams;

Apoplectic Balſam, a Scruple; Oil of Cloves, ten Drops, Shake them all well together. Or,

Take camphorated Spirit of Wine, eight Ounces; *Venice* Treacle, an Ounce; Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, of each fifteen Drops. Digeſt theſe together for three or four Days, and then pour off for Uſe. Or,

Take Spirit of Wine, four Ounces; diſtilled Vinegar and Hungary-Water, of each an Ounce; Oil of Cloves, ten Drops. Mix them together for Uſe.

Either of theſe is to be well rubbed in with a warm Hand to the Part affected, in order to reſtore to the Fibres their loſt Elaſticity, and to communicate a freſh Activity to the ſtagnating nervous Fluids.

Fomentations differ from Embrocations, inaſmuch as Embrocations are prepared with a ſpirituous, Fomentations principally with an aqueous, Menſtruum. Again, they are more extenſively applied, and operate in a much larger Field than Embrocations. The following are what are ſupported by Practice, and correſpond with ſeveral medicinal Intentions of Relief.

Fotus Anodynus.

Anodyne Fomentation.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Garden-Poppy-Heads, one Ounce; Elder Flowers, half an Ounce; Water, three Pints. Boil them till one Pint is waſted, and then ſtrain out the Liquor for Uſe.

This Fomentation may be of Uſe as its Title expreſſes, as an Anodyne in the Piles and other painful Swellings.

Fotus Anthelminthicus.

A Fomentation againſt Worms.

Take common Wormwood, Tanſey, and Savin, of each a Handful; Bear's-foot, half a Handful; Coloquintida and Aloes, of each a Dram; and boil them all together in three Pints of Water to a Quart, and then ſtrain for Uſe.

The intenſely bitter Steams of a Fomentation of this Kind, inſinuating themſelves through the Pores of the common Integuments into the Abdomen, will generally prove ſo offenſive to thoſe eroding little Animals, that take up their Reſidence in the Inteſtines, as frequently to determine them to make a precipitate Exit along with the Stools. It muſt be applied warm, and repeated as Circumſtances may require.

Fotus Aromaticus.

Aromatic Fomentation.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Cloves, and Mace, each one Dram; red Wine, one Pint. Boil them a little and ſtrain off the Liquor.

By this Application the Pains of the Bowels which accompany Dyſenteries and Diarrhœas, colicky Pains, Uneaſineſs at the Stomach, and Retchings to Vomit, are greatly relieved, and not unfrequently removed.

Fotus Arthriticus.

A Fomentation in the Gout.

Take Sage, Roſemary, Camomile, Mugwort, St. *John's* Wort, and common Wormwood, of each ſix Handfuls; Bay-ſalt, three Handfuls; and boil theſe Ingredients in three Gallons of Water to two: then ſtrain for a Fomentation. Or,

Take

Take Ground-Pine and Southernwood, of each four Handfuls. Boil them in three Quarts of Water to two. In the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Salt of Tartar and Sal Ammoniac, of each two Ounces, for a Fomentation.

Either of theſe Fomentations is to be uſed hot once or twice a-Day in an arthritic Paroxyſm, in order to ſupple the pained Part, and, by relaxing and ſoftening the cutaneous Pores, to facilitate the Exit of the gouty Matter. As to Applications of a repellent Nature, they are never to be made Uſe of on theſe Occaſions, as they will unavoidably throw back the morbific Load on ſome of the principal Viſcera, and of courſe ſubject the Patient to the immediate Danger of Life.

Fotus Carminativus.

A Carminative Fomentation.

Take Camomile Flowers, two Ounces; Juniper and Bay-Berries, of each an Ounce; Crude Sal Ammoniac, half an Ounce. Boil theſe in three Quarts of Water to two, adding at laſt Seeds of Sweet Fennel, Caraway, Cummin, and Aniſe bruiſed, of each half an Ounce; and to the ſtrained Liquor add common Spirit of Wine, a Pint.

In any Kind of Colic attended with an obſtinate Coſtiveneſs, and Swelling of the Belly, this Fomentation, by ſoftening the Membranes, and giving Liberty for the impriſoned Vapours to fly off, will be of ſingular Service. It is to be applied very warm, and may be accompanied with ſome emollient Liniment.

Fotus Corroborans.

A Strengthening Fomentation.

Take Shavings of Saſſafras and Guaiacum, of each an Ounce. Boil them in two Quarts of Water to three Pints. To the ſtrained Liquor add Mother of Thyme, Marjoram, Roſemary, and Lavender, of each a Handful; Muſtard-Seed, half an Ounce; Nutmeg and Mace, of each a Dram and a half; Cloves, a Dram. Make a hot and cloſe Infuſion for two Hours, and then ſtrain off; and, as it is uſed, drop in the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a ſufficient Quantity to render it quick.

This is devoted to any ſprained or paralytic Limb, for which Purpoſe it ſeems to be very well adapted. It muſt be applied warm, and the Uſe of it continued according to the Degree and Obſtinacy of the Diſorder.

Fotus Diſcutiens Communis.

The Common Diſcutient Fomentation.

Take St. *John*'s Wort, common Wormwood and Centaury, of each a Handful; Bay-Berries, two Ounces; Camomile and Elder Flowers, of each half a Handful. Boil theſe in three Pints of Water to a Quart. To the ſtrained Liquor add common Spirit of Wine, half a Pint, and mix for Uſe.

This is the uſual Remedy our Surgeons have recourſe to, when they would diſlodge whatever Humours may be collected on any particular Part; which is effected partly by their making an Exit by means of an increaſed Tranſpiration, to a great Degree, in conſequence of an Application of this Sort, partly by being rendered fluid enough to be reſumed by the circulating refluent Maſs.

Fotus Diſcutiens Alter.

Another Diſcutient Fomentation.

Take common Wormwood, two Handfuls; St. *John*'s Wort, Centaury, and Camomile Flowers, of each a Handful; Bay-Berries, four

Ounces; common Aſhes, half a Pound. Boil theſe in two Quarts of Water to one Quart; and to the ſtrained Liquor add Spirit of Wine, half a Pint; and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, as it is uſed, what is ſufficient to quicken it.

This takes place in Groſs hydropic Habits, where the Legs, from the Coldneſs of the Blood on ſuch Occaſions, and Flux of Humours on thoſe Parts, would be liable, from the leaſt Hurt or Injury, to contract a Mortification, unleſs guarded againſt by Fomentations of the Nature of this, *viz.* very hot and very penetrating.

Fotus Diureticus.

A Diuretic Fomentation.

Take Smallage-Root, four Ounces; Fennel-Roots and Linſeed, of each two Ounces; Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall, Mallows, and Camomile Flowers, of each two Handfuls. Boil theſe in three Quarts of Water to two Quarts; and in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve crude Sal Ammoniac, half an Ounce: common Soap, two Ounces; and mix altogether for a Fomentation.

In violent colicky Pains, through Conſent of Parts, from Obſtructions formed in the urinary Paſſage by any Lodgment of ſtony Concretions, this Fomentation, by its emollient, attenuating, penetrating, and deobſtruent Faculty, will be ſingularly ſerviceable, eaſe the racking Pain, and promote a Diſcharge of the Urine.

Fotus Emolliens.

An Emollient Fomentation.

Take Marſhmallows-Roots, and white Poppy-heads, of each two Ounces; Linſeed, Fœnugreek Seed, Cummin-ſeed, and Bay-berries, of each an Ounce; Mallows and Feverfew, of each three Handfuls; Camomile Flowers, two Handfuls. Boil theſe in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts. Or,

Take Roots of Marſhmallows and white Lilies, of each an Ounce and a half; Leaves of Mallows, Pellitory, Henbane, Flowers of Elder, Camomile, and Melilot, of each a Handful; Linſeed and Fœnugreek Seed, of each ſix Drams. Boil theſe in three Quarts of Water to two Quarts, for a Fomentation.

Theſe are ſoftening and diſcutient, and will procure ſpeedy Eaſe in flatulent Swellings of the Abdomen. By their relaxing Quality they may likewiſe be of great Service in Colics from a Suppreſſion of Urine, and very much contribute to the ſetting a-float the ſabulous Concretions, that obſtruct and violently conſtringe the Veſſels devoted to that Secretion.

Fotus Eryſipelatoſus.

A Fomentation for an Eryſipelas, or St. *Anthony*'s Fire.

Take the green Tops of Elder Flowers, or the inner Bark of the Tree, four Handfuls; and boil either of theſe in three Quarts of Water to two Quarts. In the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve an Ounce of Soap, for a Fomentation.

This is penetrating, attenuating, and relaxing, and conſequently intirely calculated for removing the Diſorder intimated by its Title. The Viſcidity that obſtructs the Capillaries in this Caſe it will deſtroy to a great Degree, and promote a Diſcharge of the included Humours, by opening a Paſſage for them thro' the Pores of the Skin.

Fotus Hæmorrhoidalis.

A Fomentation for the Piles.

Take Hounds Tongue, Plantain, Yarrow,

Yarrow, and Elder-leaves, of each four Handfuls; Pomgranate Peels, an Ounce. Boil them in Water and Red Port Wine, of each three Pints to two Quarts. In the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Alum, half an Ounce; Sugar of Lead, two Drams; for a Fomentation.

The cooling Quality and Aſtringency of this Fomentation render it very proper for an Application to the Hæmorrhoidal Veins, when the Diſcharge from them becomes immoderate. It will likewiſe be of Service to the Uterine Veſſels, in a too abundant Flux of the Menſes.

Fotus Hæmorrhoidalis Alter.

Another Hæmorrhoidal Fomentation.

Take Onions and Linſeed, of each four Ounces; Henbane, Nightſhade, Yarrow, and Houſeleek, of each two Handfuls. Boil them in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts; and in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve of Opium two Drams, for a Fomentation.

In the dry Piles, accompanied with great Heat and Pain, this Fomentation, applied pretty warm to the Part, will by its ſuppling and relaxing Property ſoon procure Eaſe, and forward the Exit of the offending Matter by Tranſpiration.

Fotus Roborans.

Strengthening Fomentation.

[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Oak Bark, one Ounce and a half; Alum, three Drams; Water, three Pints. Boil the Water with the Oak Bark to the Conſumption of one third; then ſtrain the remaining Decoction, and diſſolve in it the Alum.

This is a ſtrong aſtringent Liquor, and in this Intention is uſed as an Injection in the Fluor Albus.

Fotus Sanguinem Siſtens.

A Fomentation to ſtop Bleeding.

Take ſtrong White-Wine Vinegar, a Pint. Diſſolve in it over the Fire Salt Petre, an Ounce; Camphire, a Dram.

This, applied cold to the Breaſt, will frequently put a Stop to a Bleeding at the Noſe.

Fotus Scorbuticus.

An Anti-Scorbutic Fomentation.

Take Ground Pine and Henbane, of each two Handfuls; Winter's Bark, half an Ounce; Horſe-Radiſh-Root and Earth-Worms, added at laſt, of each two Ounces. Boil theſe in three Pints of Lime-Water to a Quart; and to the ſtrained Liquor add Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs, two Ounces; Opium, a Dram; for a Fomentation.

In ſcorbutic Pains, where internal Medicines have proved ineffectual, a Fomentation of this Kind, applied to the affected Parts, and continued in Proportion to the Obſtinacy of the Diſorder, will very often bring the deſired Relief, by inſinuating itſelf through the Pores of the Skin, and deſtroying the Salts that are continually eroding the Veſſels with their pungent Acrimony.

Fotus Stomachicus.

A Fomentation for the Stomach.

Take Red Port, a Pint; Brandy and White-Wine Vinegar, of each half a Pint; dried Mint and Wormwood, of each half a Handful; Biſtort-Root, half an Ounce; Pomegranate Peels, two Drams; Cloves, Mace, Nutmeg, and Cinnamon, of each a Dram; *Venice* Treacle, half an Ounce. Let theſe ſtand in cloſe Macera-

tion for two Hours, and then ſtrain off for Uſe.

In flatulent Diſtentions of the Stomach from a preternatural Relaxation of that Organ, a hot Application of this Fomentation to the Region of the Part affected will be attended with all imaginable Succeſs; and even Vomitings are ſometimes known to be ſtopt by the Uſe of it.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Oils, Liniments, and Plaſters.

THE preſent Practice has reduced theſe Articles to a much narrower Compaſs than formerly. However, we ſhall ſubjoin ſuch Forms as may be of any real Efficacy in regard of the Intentions they are expected to anſwer.

Oleum Acouſticum.

An Oil to help the Hearing.

Take Oil of bitter Almonds, a Dram; Oil of Nutmeg, Cummin, Marjoram, and Amber, of each two Drops; Civet, two Grains. Mix them well together.

Three Drops of this Mixture inſtilled every Night into the Ears, ſtopt warm with Cotton, will ſoften and help to bring away the Wax that obſtructs the auditory Paſſage. It is generally made uſe of previouſly to Syringing.

Oleum Cephalicum.

A Cephalic Oil.

Take Balſam of *Peru*, a Dram; Oil of Sage, Roſemary, Marjoram, and Nutmeg, of each four Drops; Camphire, fifteen Drops. Mix theſe well together.

This rubbed on the Temples and Noſtrils will aſſiſt in certain nervous Caſes, and put the Spirits on exerting themſelves, that were before quite languid, and, as it were, ſtagnated.

Oleum Coſmeticum.

A Coſmetic Oil.

Take Oil of bitter Almonds, four Ounces; Oil of Tartar, *per Deliquium*, two Ounces; Oil of Rhodium, ſix Drops. Shake all well together, till they are entirely mixed.

When Specks and Pimples deform the Surface of the Skin, a Mixture of this Nature is a ſpecific Remedy, carrying along with it at the ſame time an extreme Smoothneſs and Whiteneſs. The Uſe of it is to be continued according to the Exigency of the Caſe.

Oleum Cremoris.

Oil of Cream.

Take inner green Bark of Elder freſh gathered, three Handfuls; the beſt Cream, a Quart. Boil them well together till the Cream turns to an Oil: then boil it over again with freſh Bark.

In the Piles, and whatever inflammatory Tumours, this Preparation takes place; being a great Cooler, and a promoter of Tranſpiration at the ſame time.

Oleum Paralyticum.

Paralytic Oil.

Take Oil of Amber and of Saſſafras, of each a Dram, Oil of Roſemary, Marjoram, and Origany, of each a Scruple; Oil of Cloves, Nutmegs, and Pepper, of each fifteen Drops. Mix all well together.

This is to be rubbed in thoroughly on the Part affected: in which Caſe it may poſſibly prove ſingularly beneficial, unleſs the Diſorder be confirmed to a great Degree.

Oleum

Oleum Volatile.
Volatile Oil.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Camphorated Oil, one Ounce; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac with Lime, two Drams. Mix them together.

This rubbed upon the Parts, by way of Embrocation in pleuretic Stitches, rheumatic Pains, and other Complaints of the like Kind will prove highly diſcutient and anodyne.

Linimentum Coſmeticum.
A Coſmetic Liniment.

Take Oil of ſweet Almonds, two Ounces; Sperma Ceti, three Drams; Oil of Rhodium, four Drops. Mix for a Liniment.

This will effectually anſwer the End as a Coſmetic, and keep the Skin ſoft, ſmooth, and free from Specks and Freckles.

Linimentum ad Foveas.
A Liniment for the Small-Pox.

Take Oil of ſweet Almonds, two Ounces; Sperma Ceti, three Drams; Oil of Rhodium, ſix Drops. Mix for a Liniment.

This, applied with a Feather from Time to Time to the Scabs on the Decline of the Small-Pox, will be of ſingular Service in preſerving them from Pitting, and keeping the Skin ſoft and ſupple.

Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale.
A Liniment for the Piles.

Take Ointment of Marſhmallows, an Ounce; Sugar of Lead, a Dram; Opium, a Scruple; Oil of Amber, and aniſated Balſam of Sulphur, of each ten Drops. Mix for a Liniment.

This, on the Part affected being anointed with it between whiles, will procure great Relief in the Diſorder ſpecified by its Title.

Linimentum Ophthalmicum.
A Liniment for the Eyes.

Take freſh unſalted Butter, four Ounces; white Wax, an Ounce; prepared Tutty, half an Ounce; and two Scruples of Camphire. Mix for a Liniment.

In Inflammations of the Eyes, this is an efficacious and at the ſame Time a very ſafe Medicine. It is to be applied gently twice or thrice a-Day.

Emplaſtrum Arthriticum.
A Gout-Plaſter.

Take Cummin Plaſter, half an Ounce; Reſin, a Dram; yellow Wax, half a Dram. Melt theſe together, and, when they are almoſt cold, ſtir in Turpentine, a Dram; Volatile Sal Ammoniac, two Scruples; Camphire, a Scruple; and Oil of Amber, fifteen Drops. Mix, and make a Plaſter according to Art.

In obſtinate Sciatic Pains, this Plaſter, applied to the Part affected, has been frequently known to be of good Service. And, indeed, as it ſtands as well recommended as any Thing of this Claſs for effecting the End propoſed by its Application, there is no Neceſſity for multiplying Forms of this Intention.

Emplaſtrum Calidum.
Warm Plaſter.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Gum Plaſter, one Ounce; Bliſtering Plaſter, two Drams. Melt them together over a gentle Fire.

This Plaſter is a very ſtimulating Application, of great Uſe in all fixed Pains, whether of the Limbs or internal Parts, as in the Rheumatiſm, Sciatica, Gout, Dyſentery, and Pleuriſies.

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum.
Epiſpaſtic Plaſter.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Adheſive Plaſter, twenty four Ounces; *Venice* Turpentine, two Ounces. Melt theſe together, and mix in of Cantharides in Powder, ſix Ounces.

Such Pains as do not yield to the Warm Plaſter are frequently removed by this. In Pleuriſies, a large Bliſter laid on the Side affected, after Bleeding, by acting directly on the Part, often reſolves the Obſtruction, and thereby removes the Fever. In Peripneumonies alſo Bliſters are moſt to be relied on after Bleeding.

Emplaſtrum Nuchale.
A Plaſter for the Neck.

Take white Pitch, two Drams; Galbanum, and *Venice* Turpentine, of each half a Dram; black Pepper, and Muſtard-Seed powdered, of each a Scruple; and Oil of Origany, two Drops. Mix, and make a Plaſter.

Where the Eyes are ſubjected to rheumy Defluxions, this will be properly applied to the Nape of the Neck by way of Revulſion. And laid on likewiſe behind the Ears, it will be often very ſerviceable in Pains from the Teeth.

Emplaſtrum Roborans.
A Strengthening Plaſter.

Take Rupture Plaſter, an Ounce; Oxycroceum, half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Plaſter.

In Pains and Uneaſineſſes in the Back threatening an Abortion, in a Gonorrhœa, Fluor Albus, or any other Weakneſs of thoſe Parts, this Plaſter applied to the Loins ſeldom fails of procuring Relief. It muſt be ſuffered to remain as long as it will ſtick.

Emplaſtrum Suppedale.
A Plaſter for the Feet.

Take Galbanum and Cephalic Plaſter, of each an Ounce. Mix, and make two Plaſters for the Soles of the Feet.

Where the Head is very much affected, as it is wont to be in protracted Fevers, an Application of this Nature to the Feet is frequently of immediate Service; eſpecially, where they begin to grow cold. For, by thus ſtimulating thoſe Parts, they acquire an inſtantaneous Warmth; and while the Circulation of the Blood is promoted briſkly that Way, it muſt of courſe flow with leſs Impetuoſity towards the Head.

Emplaſtrum Suppurans.
Suppurating Plaſter.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Gum Plaſter, an Ounce and a half; Burgundy Pitch, half an Ounce. Melt them together.

Where ſofter Applications are inconvenient, this Plaſter, by keeping the Part warm and ſoft, will contribute to the Intention expreſſed in the Title.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Cataplaſms and Unguents.

Cataplaſma Anthelminthicum.
A Cataplaſm for Worms.

TAke *Venice* Treacle, half an Ounce; Wormſeed powdered, two Drams; Hepatic Aloes, a Dram; Oil of Wormwood, twenty Drops. And with a ſufficient Quantity of Honey, make a Pultice.

Where the Belly is hard and ſwelled in young Children from Worms, this Application to it, by this its ſoftening and looſening Quality, and

and the penetrating of its bitter Particles into the Inteſtines, is often experienced to diſlodge them. Hence it becomes a very ſerviceable Expedient, as ſuch Children generally are exceedingly averſe to the taking of internal Medicines.

Cataploſma Auriculare.
A Cataplaſm for the Ears.

Take Onions roaſted and pulped, an Ounce and a half; Saffron, a Scruple; Oil of Amber, fifteen Drops; Powder of Cummin-ſeed, and Ointment of Marſhmallows, of each three Drams. Mix, and make a Pultice.

This is to be applied to the Ears, on the gathering of any Matter on the Inſide of thoſe Organs, the Diſcharge of which, when come to its full Maturity, it will greatly facilitate.

Cataplaſma Diſcutiens.
A Diſcutient Cataplaſm.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Barley-meal, ſix Ounces; freſh Leaves of Hemlock well bruiſed, two Ounces; Vinegar, a ſufficient Quantity. Boil theſe Ingredients together for a little Time, then add half an Ounce of crude Sal Ammoniac.

Cataplaſma Emolliens.
An Emollient Cataplaſm.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Crumb of Bread, eight Ounces; Oil Olive, one Ounce; Cows Milk freſh, a ſufficient Quantity. Boil them a little together.

Cataplaſma Suppurans.
Suppurating Cataplaſm.

This is made by adding to the foregoing an Ounce and a half of raw Onions, and one Ounce of Baſilicum Ointment.

The Uſes of theſe Compoſitions may be eaſily underſtood from their Titles.

Cataplaſma Podagricum.
An Anti-Arthritic Cataplaſm.

Take black Soap, four Ounces; Yolk of Eggs, N° ii. Saffron, a Dram; Oil of Spike, an Ounce. Mix, and make a Pultice. Or,

Take Honey, and black Soap, of each two Ounces; Muſtard-Seed, half an Ounce; Opium, two Ounces; Camphire, a Dram; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Unguentum Martiatum, make a Pultice. Or,

Take black Soap, two Ounces; Honey, and Salt of Tartar, of each half an Ounce; Opium, three Drams; Camphire and Saffron, of each two Drams; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Unguentum Nervinum, make a Pultice.

As theſe Applications are calculated not only for procuring Eaſe to the pained Part, but for promoting alſo the Exit of the morbific Matter by Perſpiration, they may be made uſe of to a very great Advantage in regard of alleviating a moſt exquiſite Torment, and at the ſame time with all imaginable Safety.

Cataplaſma Sambucinum.
A Cataplaſm of Elder.

Take green Leaves of Elder, four Ounces; and boil them in Milk, till they become very ſoft. Then ſtrain, and beat them to a Maſh, to which add Ointment of Elder-flowers, three Ounces; Camphire in Powder, a Dram. Mix, and make a Pultice according to Art.

This is devoted to an Eryſipelas, in which Kind of inflammatory Swellings the Application of it to the Part affected is attended generally with extraordinary Succeſs, as it

it will cool, eaſe, and relax it to a great Degree. Bleeding ſhould precede, and Purging and Bliſtering accompany the Uſe of it.

Cataplaſma Sinapinum.
A Muſtard-Seed Pultice.

Take Flower of Muſtard-Seed, and an equal Portion of Oatmeal, and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Vinegar make a Pultice.

This, applied in a Sciatica to the Part affected, will greatly warm, irritate, and ſometimes bliſter it, and conſequently be of Advantage, as by this Means is promoted a free Perſpiration, and the offending Matter gradually thrown off by the Pores of the Skin. Bleeding and Purging, in Proportion to the Pain and Stubbornneſs of the Diſorder, ſhould precede the Application of it. It may be of Service in paralytic Caſes; and by its ſtimulating Faculty forward the Circulation of the nervous Fluid, and reſtore the Veſſels to their former natural State.

Cataplaſma Stomachicum.
Stomachic Cataplaſm.
[*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Aromatic Cataplaſm, one Ounce; expreſſed Oil of Mace, two Drams; *Bate's* Anodyne Balſam, as much as is ſufficient to reduce them into a proper Conſiſtence.

This, in Pains, Flatulencies, and ſpaſmodic Contractions of the Stomach, will often afford conſiderable Relief.

Unguentum Piceum.
Ointment of Tar. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Tar, and Suet, each equal Parts. Liquefy them over the Fire, ſtirring them carefully together.

This Ointment has been found of conſiderable Uſe againſt ſcorbutic Eruptions, and other cutaneous Maladies.

Unguentum Pſoricum.
An Ointment for the Itch.

Take four Ounces of crude Brimſtone; two Drams of Sal Ammoniac finely powdered; and, with a ſufficient Quantity of Hogs Lard, work them up into an Ointment.

Alterum. [*Ph. P. E.*]

Take of Sulphur reduced to Powder, one Ounce; white Hellebore Root, two Drams; Hogs Lard, two Ounces. Mix them into an Ointment.

In thoſe cutaneous Eruptions, termed the Itch, either of theſe Ointments, rubbed in well on the Parts affected, will be attended with the deſired Succeſs; and for Eaſe, Safety, and Expedition, gives Place to no Application whatever, that can be made uſe of in order to remove that troubleſome Complaint.

Unguentum ad Paralyticos.
Ointment for the Palſy.

Take of Hogs Lard, and Oil of Bays, each two Ounces; Oil of Vitriol one Ounce. Mix them into an Ointment.

This irritating Compoſition is applied to numbed or paralytic Limbs: It ſoon reddens and inflames the Skin, and when this Effect is produced, muſt be taken off; after which, the Part is to be anointed with any emollient Unguent, as that of Elder.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

AS Mr. *Ward*'s Medicines were in great Vogue during his Lifetime, and as they have ſince his Death been made public, by Means of the Royal Bounty, for the general Benefit, it may not be improper perhaps to take ſome Notice of them in this Compilation. At preſent, however, when the Veil of Secrecy, which enhances the Importance of moſt Objects, is withdrawn, the public Expectation, is, in ſome Meaſure, diſappointed; and many can hardly believe the Receipts are genuine, or that it was poſſible for a Man ſo totally deſtitute, as the late Mr. *Ward* confeſſedly was, of every Qualification generally deemed requiſite to the ſucceſsful Practice of Phyſic, to attain, by Means ſo inadequate, ſo high a Degree of Reputation. Such an Inſtance of the Caprice of Fortune would almoſt be ſufficient, they think, to damp Ingenuity, and unſtring the Nerves of virtuous Induſtry in the Purſuit of medical Science. Nevertheleſs, from the Character of Mr. *Page*, and the Situation of his Coadjutors Meſſrs. *White* and *D'Oſterman*, their Authenticity, notwithſtanding the Effrontery of ſeveral Advertiſers, who, from ſelfiſh Motives, endeavour to diſcredit them, ſcarce admits of a Doubt. Nor is the Diſregard into which they may probably ſink, to be wondered at, being the conſtant Fate of all Noſtrums, which Empiriciſm at different Times has magnified beyond their juſt Value. I do not mean, however, altogether to decry theſe Medicines; ſome of them are certainly very good; although, as I ſhall more particularly point out in my ſubſequent Remarks, they are neither very different in Quality, or ſuperior in Efficacy to Compoſitions already well known in the Shops. But, after all, as Dr. *Huxham* obſerves, it is not this or that Medicine or Preparation will cure a Diſeaſe, unleſs it is prudently adminiſtered. "A Man," ſays he, "may as perfectly well know how "to make a Hatchet, a Hammer, "or a Saw, as a Chemiſt how to "make ſuch and ſuch particular "Medicines; and yet the firſt may "be as far from being a good "Carpenter, as the ſecond from "being a good Phyſician: The "Arcanum is how to uſe them."

The Pill and Drop.

Take Glaſs of Antimony, (ſee Page 452), as much as you pleaſe; pound it in a clean Iron Mortar, and ſift it through a fine Lawn Sieve; then grind, or levigate it, on a ſmooth Marble Stone, to an impalpable Powder. Take alſo Dragon's Blood, dried and powdered. To four Ounces of your levigated Glaſs, put one Ounce of this Dragon's Blood; grind them very well together; and

with good Sack, or rich Mountain Wine, make into a Maſs for Pills, of about one Grain and half each, which is a full Doſe for a Man or Woman.

The Drop, ſo called, is made by putting about half an Ounce of your levigated Glaſs of Antimony into a Quart of the richeſt *Malaga* Mountain, or Sack. Shake them well together, and let them ſtand for two or three Days to ſettle, and grow clear. Then pour it off gently, to be quite fine.

The full Doſe (half an Ounce) is for a Man or Woman: But beſt to begin with the half or two thirds; according to Age or Strength of Conſtitution.

In theſe two Methods of exhibiting Antimony there is nothing new: The uniting Glaſs of Antimony with reſinous Subſtances, by which its Operation is rendered ſafe and mild, has been already mentioned: (See Page 453.) The Vitrum Ceratum, and Hartman's Chyliſta, or the old Preparation of Glaſs of Antimony with Gum Maſtic, diſſolved in Spirit of Wine, and the Spirit afterwards evaporated, are exactly the ſame both in their Principles and Effects with Mr. *Ward*'s Pill.

As to the Drop, it is the antimonial Wine recommended many Years ago by Dr. *Huxham*; who prefers it as the moſt certain, ſafe, and effectual Preparation of this Mineral. "Antimony," he obſerves, "ſo prepared, is *in ſolutis principiis* as it were; or rather, is thus rendered a Kind of highly ſubtilized liquid Tartar Emetic, which poſſeſſes the whole Power and Virtue of Stibium, as it is potent enough to give a very ſtrong Irritation to the Stomach and Inteſtines, if taken to the Quantity of an Ounce or two; and yet in a ſmaller Doſe of only two or three Drams, it only cauſes a Nauſea, gentle Puke, and a Stool or two; if neither, a Sweat or very high Perſpiration: But from thirty to ſixty or eighty Drops, it generally proves merely an Alterative and Diaphoretic, paſſing through the inmoſt Receſſes, and ultimate Ramifications of the whole vaſcular Syſtem, with little or no Diſturbance to Nature, and yet evidently promotes all the animal Secretions and Excretions, particularly thoſe of the Skins, Inteſtines, and urinary Paſſages, and ſalival Ducts, by gently irritating the whole nervous and vaſcular Compages."—It is not very different in its Effects from the Vinum Antimoniale of the Shops (ſee Page 483); in both a ſmall Portion of the reguline Part of the Antimony being diſſolved in the Acid of the Wine. I muſt here caution the Readers of Mr. *Page*'s Pamphlet, againſt a very material Error, adopted by Mr. *White*; namely, that mere Trituration will ſo far deſtroy the ſaline Spicula of certain Subſtances, ſuch as Glaſs of Antimony, and corroſive Sublimate, as to render them fit for internal Uſe. This is by no means true, for without the Interpoſition of a reſinous or ſulphureous Matter with the Vitrum, or the Addition of freſh Mercury with the Sublimate, notwithſtanding the moſt perfect Trituration, they would continue as dangerouſly virulent as at firſt.

The White Drop.

Take of rectified Aqua Fortis, (ſee Page 407) as much as you pleaſe; put it into a large Bolt-head, with a long Neck, but not above a Quarter full. To ſixteen Ounces of Aqua Fortis, take ſeven Ounces of the pureſt volatile Sal Armoniac; and, by half an Ounce at a Time, put it into your Bolt-head, to your Aqua Fortis, immediately

diately ſtopping the mouth of the Bolt-head, till the Fermentation is over; yet not ſo cloſe, but to leave ſome ſmall Vent, for fear the Wind, cauſed by the violent Fermentation, ſhould burſt your Glaſs. When all your Sal Armoniac is in, let it ſtand two or three Hours, till the Fumes are ſettled.

Now put it into a ſmaller Bolt-Head, half full, and ſet it in a moderate Sand-heat; when it is warm, put in four Ounces of the fineſt Quickſilver to each Pound (of ſixteen Ounces) of your Solution; and let it ſtand in that Heat, till all the Quickſilver is diſſolved. Increaſe your Fire a little, and put in a ſmall Quantity more of Quickſilver; thus letting it diſſolve, by gentle Additions, as much as it will. When it will diſſolve no more, take it out of the Bolt-head, put it into an open Glaſs-Veſſel, or a large white Stone Bowl. [I generally cut off a large Glaſs Body in the Middle.] Set it in a moderate Sand-heat, and let it evaporate till a Pellicle or Skin comes over the Top of it. Then take it from the Fire, and let it ſtand in a cool Place to congeal. [Great Care muſt be taken, that your Heat be not too great in your Evaporation; nor continued too long; or it would coagulate, and mix the corroſive Oil (which is to be poured off after its Congealment) with the fine pure Salt; and quite ſpoil the Medicine.]

There will remain, uncongealed, a heavy Liquor, or Oil, which pour off, and let it drain, until no more will run or drop from it. Take the remaining Salt, put it into a Glaſs Body, and to each Pound (ſixteen Ounces) put three Pounds of the fineſt Roſe-Water; ſtopping the Mouth of your Body, by tying over it a Piece of doubled brown Paper. Set it again in your Sand-Heat; make an indifferently hot Fire, till all your Salt is diſſolved; which is uſually done in twenty-four Hours.

The White Drop, thus prepared, is a Solution of Mercury in the nitrous Acid, diluted with Water. — As to the volatile Alkali, it ſhould ſeem to contribute but little to the Virtues of the Medicine. It is not improbable, that this Preparation, like the Solution of Corroſive Sublimate, may be poſſeſſed of conſiderable Efficacy, in Caſes where Mercurials are indicated. —— Theſe Gentlemen, however, who recommend it to ſeafaring People as an Antiſcorbutic, ſhould be apprized, that in the Scurvy and in every putreſcent Diſeaſe, the Exhibition of Mercury, and all its Preparations, is attended with certain Deſtruction to the Patient. It were therefore to be wiſhed, that before they venture to give ſuch Recommendations, they would ſeriouſly conſider the eighth Article of the Decalogue, "Thou ſhalt not kill."

Sweating Powder, N° I.

Take four Ounces of refined Nitre, and the ſame Quantity of vitriolated Tartar. Rub them together, in a Mortar, into a Powder. Take a Crucible, (not of the blue Sort) ſet it in the Fire; and when it begins to be red, put in about half of your Nitre and Tartar; ſtirring it about with an Iron Rod. There will ariſe red Fumes; which take care to avoid, for they are noxious. When the red Fumes ceaſe, put in the Remainder of your Matter, ſtirring it as before, till no more Fumes ariſe. Then pour it out into an Iron Mortar; and, when cool, put to it Opium,

Ipecacuanha, and Liquorice Powder, of each one Ounce: Pound and ſift them through a fine Lawn Sieve; then mix them well together.

This Powder, commonly known by the Title of *Dover's Sweating Powder* was publiſhed many Years ſince, in a Book called *The Old Phyſician's laſt Legacy to his Country*. Its Effects as a Sudorific in rheumatic and other Diſorders, are ſo well known as to require no comment.

Sweating Powders, N° II.

Take common Tartar, and refined Nitre, each one Pound; fulminate them together in a Crucible, or Iron Pot; which will reduce them to about fifteen Ounces, after the Fulmination. To theſe add of white Hellebore, and Liquorice Powder, each ſix Ounces; of Opium, five Ounces. Powder all theſe together; and ſift them through a fine Lawn Sieve.

This Powder is contrived on the ſame Principle with the preceding, the Stimulus of the Hellebore and ſaline Ingredients being determined to the Skin by Means of the Opium.

Doſe, from twenty-five to fifty Grains.

Paſte for the Fiſtula, &c.

Take a Pound of Alicampane Root, three Pounds of Fennel Seeds, and one Pound of black Pepper. Pound theſe ſeparately and ſift them through a fine Sieve. Take two Pounds of good Honey, and two Pounds of Powder Sugar; melt the Honey and Sugar together, over a gentle Fire, ſcumming them continually, till they become bright as Amber. When they are cool, mix and knead them into your Powder, in the Form of a ſoft Paſte.

This Paſte has been found to be a ſpecific Remedy for the Fiſtula, Piles, &c.

The Doſe is the Size of a Nutmeg, Morning, Noon, and Night, drinking a Glaſs of Water or White Wine after it.

In cold Conſtitutions, where there is a Want of Digeſtion, and a Redundance of pituitous Humours, this inelegant Compoſition, it would ſeem, might be of Service. How far it will be found to anſwer its Title, Experience muſt determine.

Liquid Sweat.

Take a Gallon of good Spirits of Wine, and half a Gallon of good White Wine. Put them into a Pound of good Saffron; four Ounces of good Cinnamon, two Ounces of Salt of Tartar, and one Ounce of good Opium, cut into ſmall Bits. Stop the Bottle cloſe, and ſet it within the Air of the Fire, eight Days; ſhaking it three or four Times a-Day. Filtre it through filtering Paper.

The Doſe is from thirty to ſixty Drops, in a Glaſs of good White Wine.

This is a very trifling Compoſition. The only Ingredient of any Efficacy in ſo conſiderable a Doſe, is the Opium; neither can that Quantity be expected to produce great Effect either as a Sudorific or an Opiate. Several Laudanums, or Tinctures of Opium, ſimilar to this, may be ſeen in the old Editions of *Quincy*'s Diſpenſatory.

Dropſy Purging Powder, from Mr. Ward's Book.

Take Jalap, Cream of Tartar, and Florentine Iris, each four Ounces.

Make

Make them into a fine Powder ſeparately, and mix them well.

Dropſy Purging Powder, as prepared by Mr. D'Oſterman *for Mr.* Ward.

Take a Pound of Jalap in Powder, a Pound of Cream of Tartar, and an Ounce of Bole Armenic in fine Powder. Mix them well together.

The Doſe is from thirty to forty Grains in Broth, or warm Beer, two or three Days together; or oftner, if neceſſary.

This Remedy ſeldom fails in the watery or windy Dropſy; provided the Patient has not been tapt.

Of theſe Powders the firſt is much the beſt, as the Bole Armenic in the ſecond not only clogs the Medicine, but is even oppoſite to the Intention of it. — However, neither of them deſerve any Comment, as Jalap and Cream of Tartar are ſufficiently known.

Eſſence for the Head-Ach, &c. *from Mr.* Ward's *Book.*

Spirits of Wine, four Ounces; Camphor, two Ounces; Volatile Spirit of Camphor, two Ounces. Mix well, and apply with the Hand.

Eſſence for the Head-Ach, &c. *as prepared by Mr.* D'Oſterman, *for Mr.* Ward.

Take two Pounds of true *French* Spirits of Wine: Put them into a large ſtrong Bottle; and add two Ounces of Roch Allum in very fine Powder; four Ounces of Camphor, cut very ſmall; half an Ounce of Eſſence of Lemon; and four Ounces of the ſtrongeſt Volatile Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Stop the Bottle quite Cloſe, and ſhake it three or four Times a-Day, for five or ſix Days.

The Method of uſing it, is to rub the Hand with a little of it, and hold it hard upon the Part affected, until it is dry. If the Pain is not quite relieved, repeat it twice or three times.

Of all Mr. *Ward*'s Medicines this, in his Lifetime, ſurprized the Multitude, and baffled the Curioſity of Enquirers the moſt; as he never would, we are told, either ſell it, or entruſt it in the Cuſtody of any other Perſon. His Reaſons, it is plain, were very good: It could hardly ever have been gueſſed, that this mighty Secret was only Spirit of Wine and Camphor.

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TABLE of DISEASES,

with the principal REMEDIES *adapted to each.*

ABORTION, *to prevent.* Peruvian Bark, Chalybeates, Balſams, Tincture of Amber, Tincture of Lac, Confection of Kermes, Peruvian Electary: ſtrengthening Pills, ſtyptic Pills aſtringent Powders, and all Corroborants.

ABSCESS, *to cleanſe.* Green Balſam, Ointment of Gum Elemi, Arcæus's Liniment, Baſilicon, black, green, and yellow; epulotic Cerate.

ACHES. Anodyne Balſam and Fomentation, ætherial Spirit, camphorated Oil, and all Embrocations and Narcotics. *See* Pains, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Sciatica.

ACIDITIES *in the firſt Paſſages, to correct or deſtroy.* Magneſia Alba, Chalk, Crabs Eyes, Oyſter-ſhells, calcined Hartſhorn, and ſuch other ſimple earthy Bodies as diſſolve in Acids. Chalk Julep, Chalk Bolus, antacid Lozenges, cardialgic Lozenges, cardialgic Troches, compound teſtaceous Powder, compound Powder of Crabs Claws, bezoardic Powder, and other Preparations, or Compoſitions of the ſoluble Earths. The fixt alkaline Salts of Wormwood and Tartar; and the volatile Salts, and Spirits of Sal Ammoniac, Hartſhorn and Soot.

ACRIMONIOUS *Humours, to thicken and obtund.* Gum Tragacanth, Gum Arabic, Ichthyocolla; Marſh-mallow Root, Comfry Root, Satyrion, Linſeed, Quince Seeds, Maidenhair; bolar Earths; and other glutinous and mucilaginous Subſtances. Infuſion of Linſeed, pectoral Infuſion and Decoction, Mucilage of Quince Seeds, incraſſating Electary, compound Powder and Lozenges of Gum Tragacanth, and other Preparations of the mucilaginous Simples. Sperma Ceti, expreſſed Oils, and oily Draughts.

AGUE Antiemetic and febrifuge Decoction, ſaline Julep; and all Decoctions, Electuaries, Pills, Powders, Tinctures, and Wines, with the Peruvian Bark. *See* Intermittent Fever.

ANASARCA. All Cathartics and Diuretics. *See* Aſcites.

ANGINA. Wine, or Tincture of Ipecacoanha. Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena. Diaphoretic Draught and Julep. Gargariſms, Mindererus's Spirit. Camphorated Cataplaſm. Volatile Liniment. Bliſtering Plaſter. GANGRENOUS, *or malignant Angina.* Peruvian Bark, Myrrh, Contrayerva Root, Virginian Snake-root; Mindererus's Spirit; Spirit of Sea Salt, Tincture of Mint, Saffron Wine, cordial Con-

fection. Steams of hot Vinegar, received into the Throat; Gargariſms, with Vinegar, Tincture of Myrrh and Honey.

APOPLEXY. *External Applications*, bliſtering Plaſter, Sinapiſms, Cephalic Balſam, volatile Spirits, volatile Plaſter, Liniment and Epithem, compound Spirit of Lavender, ſternutatory Powder, cephalic Powder, Aſarum, white Hellebore.

Internal Medicines.

Colocynth Pills, cathartic Extract, cathartic Boluſes. Antimonial Wine, Tincture of white Hellebore. Cloves, Pepper, Cardamom Seeds, Cubebs, Nutmegs, Muſtard, Pepper Mint, Roſemary, Lavender, wild Valerain Root, compound Spirit of Lavender, aromatic Powder, aromatic Wine, Guaiacum Wine, cephalic Ale, Infuſion and Electuary; volatile Salts and Spirits, aromatic and fetid; Oil of Hartſhorn, Amber, Roſemary, &c.

APPETITE *loſt*. *Emetics*, Rhubarb; Carduus, Orange Peel, Gentian; Mint, Cinnamon; Peruvian Bark; and their Preparations. Stomachic Tincture and Elixir; Elixirs of Vitriol, and all bitter Ales, Wines, Infuſions, Tincture, and other Compoſitions, with Bitters.

ASCITES, Purging Draughts, cathartic Bolus, Bolus of Jalap with Mercury, Tincture of Jalap, hydragogue Julep, Decoction of Senecka, Tincture of Cantharides, Julep of Squills, Salt of Wormwood, Salt of Tartar, balſamic Potion, Garlic Pills, Squill Pills, and all Diuretics.

ASTHMA. Ammoniacum, Squills, Garlic, Soap, Millepedes, Aſa Fetida, Sulphur, Saffron, Elecampane, Horehound, Benzoine, Balſam of Tolu, Peru, and Copaiba. Milk and Julep of Ammoniacum; Syrup, Oxymel and Pills of Garlic; Vinegar, Oxymel, Julep, and Pills of Squills; pectoral Pills, Bolus, Oxymel, and Lohoch; aſthmatic Pills; Tar Pills; Paregoric Elixir; fetid Julep; Balſams of Sulphur; Oil of Hartſhorn. Emetics. Bliſtering Plaſter. *See* Expectoration.

ATROPHY. Steel Wine, ſugared Steel, ſtrengthening Pills, ſtrengthening Powder; bitter Infuſion, Wine and Tincture; bitter Tincture of Rhubarb; Stomachic Pills; Stomachic Elixir and Tincture; Elixir of Vitriol; Wine of Peruvian Bark.

BELLY-ACH, *dry*. Infuſion of Sena, Tincture of Sena, Tincture of Jalap; Glyſters; aromatic Fotus, and other warm Fomentations and Baths; cold Baths.

BITE *of a mad Dog*. Pulvis antiliſſus, Muſk, Powder with Muſk and Cinnabar, or the Chineſe Remedy, Turpith Mineral, mercurial Inunction.

of a Viper; Oil Olive, rubbed warm on the Part.

BLOOD, *to ſtop*, Cooling Purges, Vinegar, the mineral Acids. *See* Hæmorrhage.

Blood, Spitting of, *ſee* Hæmoptoe.

Bloody Flux, *ſee* Dyſentery.

BREATH, *fetid*. Troches of Benzoine, and Maſticatories of the odoriferous Reſins, &c.

BRUISES,

BRUISES, *internal.* Sperma Ceti, Locatelli's Balſam, balſamic Potion, balſamic Electary, vulnerary Decoction, Lime Water, ſimple and compound, Peruvian Bark.

BURNS. Traumatic Balſam, camphorated Oil, camphorated Spirit of Wine, white Ointment, camphorated white Ointment, emollient Oinment, Ointment of Calamine, the Ointment called Nutritum, Ointment of three Ingredients, Ointment of Elder, Saturnine Ointment.

CACHEXY. Chalybeate Electuary, ſweetening Decoction, chalybeate Pills; Bitters; Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury; Sal Polychreſt; aloetic Pills, Tinctura Sacra, Elixir Proprietatis, Elixir of Aloes, Elixir of Vitriol; prepared Antimony; mercurial Pills; Emetics. *See* Atrophy *and* Chloroſis.

CARDIALGIA. Magneſia Alba, and other Abſorbents of Acidities. Sugared Steel; bitter Tincture of Rhubarb; Tinctura Sacra; Emetics.

CATARRH. Sulphur, Balſams of Sulphur, Conſerve of Roſes, antihectic Decoction, incraſſating Decoction, balſamic Electaury, Electuary of Marſh Mallows.—Againſt a Catarrh — Arabic Emulſion, pectoral Infuſion, Opiates, bliſtering Plaſter. *See* Acrimony to obtund, *and* Expectoration to promote.

CHAPS. Oil of Wax, white Ointment, ſimple Ointment, or Pomatum, coſmetic Liniment, Liniment for the Small Pox.

CHILBLAINS. Palm Oil, common or Diachylon Plaſter; volatile Epithem, warm Plaſter.

CHINCOUGH. Ipecacoanha, Squills, Rhubarb, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Mercurius Dulcis, Peruvian Bark, Ammoniacum, paregoric Elixir, pectoral Infuſion, bliſtering Plaſter.

CHLOROSIS. Strengthening Pills, ſtrengthening Powder, chalybeate Pills, chalybeate Electary, emenagogue Electuary, the ſame with Steel, Steel Wine, Tinctures of Steel, deobſtruent Pills, aromatic Pills, aloetic Pills, Gum Pills, Rufus's Pills, Tinctura Sacra, Elixir Proprietatis, aloetic alkaline Wine, Extract of Gentian, bitter Infuſion, &c. bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Rhubarb Bolus with Mercury, mercurial Pills, ſtomachic Pills, Tincture and Elixir, Elixirs of Vitriol, Ale for the Green Sickneſs, Emetics.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI, *ſee* Epilepſy.

COLIC. Tinctura Sacra, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tincture of Sena, bitter purging Infuſion, Decoctions of Juniper, ſaline Mixture, ſaline Julep, aromatic diſtilled Waters, Pepper Mint Water, Spear Mint Water, Infuſion of toaſted Bread, Opiates. Glyſter againſt the Colic, carminative Glyſter, emollient Glyſter, aromatic Fomentation, carminative Fomentation, ſtomachic Cataplaſm.

CONSUMPTION. Conſerve of Roſes, balſamic Decoction, antiphthiſical Decoction, Decoction of Snails, antihectic Decoction, vulnerary Decoction, pectoral Infuſion, pectoral Bolus, balſamic Electary, Mixture for the Phthiſis,

ſis, Ammoniacum Julep, ſcillitic Julep, balſamic Lohoch, pectoral Pills, Tar Pills, ſcillitic Pills, Lime Water, ſimple and compound, Tar Water, Elixir of Vitriol, bliſtering Plaſter.

CONVULSIONS, *ſee* Epilepſy.

COSTIVENESS. Oil, Soap, Tinctura Sacra, aloetic Pills, lenitive Electuary, ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, Manna.

COUGH. Oily Draughts, Lohochs, pectoral Infuſion and Decoction, Opiates, all Agglutinants. *See* Aſthma, Chincough.

CRAPULA. Infuſion of Carduus—of Camomile, and all mild Emetics and Cathartics.

CUTANEOUS *Foulneſſes*, *ſee* Itch, Leproſy, &c.

DEFLUXION, ſee Catarrh.

DELIVERY, *to promote*. Powder to promote Delivery, Bolus of Borax, Bolus of Myrrh with Steel, Opiates, Emmenagogues. *See* Menſes.

DIABETES. Alum Whey, Peruvian Electary with Alum, ſtyptic Powder, Lime Water, ſimple and compound, antihectic Decoction, healing Decoction, Elixir of Vitriol, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roſes, ſaturnine Tincture. Mild Emetics and Cathartics.

DIAPHORESIS, *to promote*, *ſee* Sweat.

DIARRHOEA. Ipecacuan, Rhubarb, white Decoction, Chalk Decoction, Chalk Julep. *See* Dyſentery.

DIGESTION, *to promote*. Rhubarb, Mint, Peruvian Bark, Bitters, Aromatics, Aloetics, Chalybeates, Elixir of Vitriol. *See* Appetite loſt.

DROPSY, *See* Aſcites *and* Tympany.

DYSENTERY. Ipecacoanha, Tincture and Wine of Ipecacoanha, cerated Glaſs of Antimony, Rhubarb, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb. Decoction and Extract of Logwood, antidyſenteric Electary, Bolus, Pills, and Mixture, binding Electary, binding Julep, aſtringent Decoction, ſtrengthening Pills, Japonic Confection, Japonic Decoction, compound Decoction of Japan Earth, Logwood Mixture, Lime Water, balſamic Lohoch, cerated teſtaceous Powder, Opiates. Emollient, Anodyne, Starch, aſtringent, and balſamic Glyſters; aromatic Fomentation, bliſtering Plaſter.

DYSURY, *ſee* Nephritis.

EARS, *pained*. Cataplaſm for the Ears.

EPILEPSY. Wild Valerian Root, Peruvian Bark, Aſarum, Betony, Roſemary, Cloves, and other Aromatics, Aſa Fedita, Oil of Hartſhorn, Oil of Amber, Oil of Roſemary, compound Spirit of Lavender, Spirit of Hartſhorn, volatile aromatic Spirit, fetid aromatic Spirit, fetid Tincture, Tincture of Soot, ſimple and volatile Tincture of Valerian, Caſtor Bolus, cephalic Electary, cephalic Ale, cephalic Infuſion, antepileptic Powder, antepileptic Bolus, Valerian Mixture, fetid Julep, Gum Pills. Emetics, Cathartics, Cephalic Powder, Balſam, bliſtering Plaſter, epiſpaſtic Ointment, Tincture, Sinapiſms, ſimple and compound.

ERYSIPELAS. Glauber's Salt, bitter purging Salt, ſaline cathartic Draught, acid Electary, Decoction of Tamarinds, alexeterial Bolus, diaphoretic Draught and Julep, Mindererus's Spirit. *Externally*, bliſtering Plaſter, Embrocation for an Eryſipelas, camphorated Cataplaſm, anodyne Fomentation, aromatic Fomentation, camphorated Spirit of Wine, Saturnine Ointments, Ointment of Elder, camphorated white Ointment, Ointment of Tutty with Camphor.

EXCORIATIONS. Fullers Earth, White Ointment, Ointment of Calamine, Pomatum, Nutritum, Saturnine Ointment.

EXPECTORATION, *to promote*. Elecampane, Liquorice, Florence Orris Root, Ground Ivy, Maidenhair, Coltsfoot, Benzoine, Olibanum, Honey, Millepedes, Sperma Ceti, expreſſed Oils, Garlic, Squills, Ammoniacum, Soap, Saffron, Sulphur, Balſams. *See* Acrimony, Aſthma, Cough.

EYES, *inflamed*. Cathartics, mercurial Pills, Expreſſion of Millepedes. *Externally*, Eye Water; camphorated vitriolic Water; Lotion for the Eyes, Eye Ointment, white Collyrium, Alum Collyrium, Alum Curd, Razi's white Troches, compound Powder of Ceruſſe, the Ointments of Tutty; bliſtering Plaſter, epiſpaſtic Ointment.

To clear from Specks and Films, Sapphire coloured Water.

FEVERS, *inflammatory*. Nitre, and the neutral Salts, Bezoardic Powders, Juices of ripe ſucculent Fruits, Tamarinds, antimonial Wine, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, Salt, and Vitriol, and all ſaline, cooling, and diluent Decoctions, Infuſions, and Mixtures.

FEVERS, *low, continued, and malignant*. Virginian Snakeroot, Contrayerva, wild Valerian, Saffron, Camphor, Muſk, Wine, Camphor Julep, Camphor Emulſion, Muſk Juleps, compound Decoction of Snakeroot, Tincture of Snakeroot, compound Tincture of Snakeroot, ſudorific Tincture, alexeterial Water, ſimple and ſpirituous; alexipharmac Bolus, alexeterial Bolus, Caſtor Bolus, alexipharmac Pills, alexipharmac Powder, compound Powder of Contrayerva, alexipharmac Electary, Cordial Mixture, Cordial Confection, London Philonium, Mithridate, Theriaca. Volatile Salts, volatile Spirits, Spirit of Mindererus, Vinegar, Vinegar of Elder, Treacle Vinegar, Vinegar Whey, ſpirituous alexeterial Water with Vinegar, Treacle Water, Plague Whey, Plague Water with Vinegar, Camphor Julep with Vinegar, alexipharmac Julep, diaphoretic Julep, diaphoretic Draught, acid diaphoretic Julep, diaphoretic Bolus.

FEVERS, *intermittent*. Emetics; Peruvian Electuary, Tincture and other Preparations of the Peruvian Bark; febrifuge Decoction, alkaline Infuſion, Rhubarb, Bitters, Tinctura Sacra, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Chalybeates, Sal Ammoniac, ſaline Mixture, diaphoretic Bolus, diaphoretic Julep, Oil of Amber.

FLATULENCIES. Aniſeeds, Ginger, carminative Powder, aromatic Powder and Species, aromatic Tincture, Tincture of Sena, Pepper Mint Water, carminative Juleps, compound Spirit of Lavender, volatile aromatic Spirit; Cinnamon, Aniſeed, Ju-

niper, and other diſtilled aromatic Waters. *See* Digeſtion to promote.

FLOODING, *ſee* Abortion, *and* Menſes to reſtrain.

FLUOR ALBUS. Emetics of Ipecacoanha, Rhubarb Bolus with Mercury, laxative mercurial Pills, chalybeate Pills, chalybeate Electuary, Steel Wine, and other Preparations of Iron, ſtrengthening Pills, ſtrengthening Powder, Peruvian Electuary with Alum, ſtyptic Powder, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Lime Water, ſimple and compound, balſamic Potion, Tincture of Cantharides, Tincture of Amber, Tincture of Lac, antiphthifical or ſaturnine Tincture, ſtrengthening Fomentation, *injected.* Anodyne Balſam, *applied externally.*

FLUX *of the Belly, ſee* Dyſentery.

FRECKLES. Magiſtery of Biſmuth, Magiſtery of Tin, Virgin's Milk, Litharge Vinegar.

GANGRENE. Peruvian Bark, Camphor, Contrayerva, Myrrh, alexeterial Bolus. *Externally*, Oil of Turpentine, aromatic Cataplaſm, camphorated Cataplaſm, Egyptian Ointment of Honey, Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

GIDDINESS, *ſee* Vertigo.

GLEET, *ſee* Fluor Albus.

GONORRHOEA, *virulent.* Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena, laxative mercurial Pills, Electuary for a Gonorrhœa, balſamic Potion; Tincture of Cantharides. Emollient Fomentation, balſamic Injection, mercurial Injection.

GOUT. Decoction of Ground Pine, Soap, Decoction of Senecka, Arthritic Wine, purging Arthritic Wine, Guaiacum Wine, Guaiacum Wine with Hellebore, ſcillitic Pills, Emollient Cataplaſm, anodyne Balſam, anodyne Plaſter, Antiarthritic Embrocation, Cataplaſm for the Gout, Gout Plaſter. *Gout in the Stomach*, Ipecacoanha, Aloetics, aromatic Species, aromatic Tincture, compound Spirit of Lavender, Extract of Saffron, Camphor, Peruvian Bark, Bitters, Chalybeates. *See* Sciatica, Rheumatiſm.

GRAVEL, *ſee* Nephritis.

GREEN SICKNESS, *ſee* Chloroſis.

GRIPES, *ſee* Colic, dry Belly-ach, Acidities.

GUMS, *foul and bleeding.* Tincture of Lac, aſtringent Gargariſm.

HÆMOPTOE. Decoction of Tamarinds, antihectic Decoction, vulnerary Decoction, Arabic Emulſion, balſamic Electuary, the Peruvian Electuaries without Steel, Lime Water, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roſes, antiphthifical Tincture, pectoral Infuſion, ſtyptic Powder.

HÆMORRHAGE. Decoction of Tamarinds, nitrous Decoction, purging Glyſters, Alum Water of Bates, ſtyptic Water, Colcothar of Vitriol, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roſes, antiphthifical Tincture, incraſſating Powders, ſtyptic Expreſſion, ſtyptic Powder and Tincture of Helvetius, Fomentation to ſtop Blood.

HÆMORRHOIDS. Flowers of Sulphur, Electuary of Sulphur, or Hæmorrhoidal Electary, anodyne Glyſter,

Glyſter, anodyne Fomentation, emollient Ointment, hæmorrhoidal Liniment, Oil of Cream, Juice for the Hæmorrhoids.

HAIR, *to increaſe.* Simple Ointment or Pomatum. *To take off:* Quick-lime and Orpiment, made into a Paſte with Water, and ſuffered to remain for a Minute or two upon the Part.

HEADACH. Infuſions of Balm, Roſemary or Tea, Embrocations with Vinegar of Roſes, compound Spirit of Lavender, volatile Spirits; ſternutatory Powder, cephalic Powder, cephalic Plaſter; bliſtering Plaſter, Plaſter for the Feet.

HEARTBURN, *ſee* Cardialgia.

HICCUP. Compound Spirit of Lavender, Muſk, Muſk Julep, Cordial Julep, volatile aromatic Spirit, Peruvian Bark, Opiates, Tinctura Sacra. *Externally*, anodyne Balſam, ſtomachic Cataplaſm, camphorated Cataplaſm.

HOARSENESS. Decoction of Mallows, Extract of Liquorice, Oily Draughts, balſamic Lohoch, Starch Lohoch, Lohoch of Sperma Ceti, and all lubricating oily Medicines.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL *and* HYSTERICAL *Diſorders.* Penny-royal Water, Antihyſteric Water, Caſtor Water, Oil of Amber, Oil of Hartſhorn, Spirit of Hartſhorn, volatile aromatic Spirit, compound Spirit of Lavender, Tincture of Caſtor, Tincture of Soot, Tincture of Peruvian Bark, antihyſteric Julep, fetid Julep, Muſk Julep, cephalic-ale, cephalic Infuſion, Caſtor Bolus, Peruvian Electaries, Elixirs of Vitriol, Elixirs Proprietatis, fetid Glyſter, Gum Pills, aloetic Pills, deobſtruent Pills, hyſteric Pills, ſtomachic Pills, chalybeate Pills, hyſteric Powders, chalybeate Electuary, and other Chalybeates, Rhubarb Bolus with Mercury, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Emetics, antihyſteric Plaſter.

JAUNDICE. Emetics, Rhubarb Bolus with Mercury, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, white Soap, Expreſſion of Millepedes, ſcillitic Pills, icteric Pills, icteric Decoction, aperient Apozem, aperient Ales, icteric Electuary, ſaline Mixture.

ILIAC PASSION. Cathartics and Opiates; Iliac Bolus; purgative Glyſters; aromatic Fomentation. *See* Colic, *and* Dry Belly-ach.

IMPOSTHUME, *ſee* Ulcer.

INFLAMMATION. Camphorated Spirit of Wine, white Ointment with Camphor, Ointment of Elder, Unguentum Nutritum, ſaturnine Ointment. *See* Eryſipelas.

INTERMITTENTS, *ſee* Fevers intermittent.

ITCH. Sulphur, taken internally; or Ointments of it applied externally. Crude Antimony, Troches of Sulphur, Ointment of Sulphur, Ointment for the Itch, Drink againſt the Itch.

KIBES. Oil of Wax, Unguentum Nutritum, ſaturnine Ointment, epulotic Cerate.

KING'S EVIL. } Mercurial Pills, E-
LEPROSY. } thiopic Pills, golden or precipitated Sulphur of

Antimony, medicinal Regulus of Antimony, Tincture of Cantharides, Camphor, Lime Water ſimple and compound, Solution of Sublimate, Decoction of the Woods, Sarſaparilla Decoction, Liſbon Diet-drink, Barbaroſſa Pills, antivenerial Pills, Miſaubins Pills, burnt Sponge, Powder againſt the Evil, Balſam of Guaiacum, ſcorbutic Ale, ſcorbutic Juices, Tar Water, Tar Pills, Extract of Hemlock, Viper Broth. *Externally*, Mercurial Ointments and Plaſters.

LETHARGY, all Stimulants, *ſee* Apoplexy.

LICE, *pediculi inguinales*. All mercurial Lotions and Unguents, Ointments againſt the Itch, Oil of Lavender.

LOOSENESS. Rhubarb, Decoction of Logwood, Extract of Logwood, binding Electuary, binding Julep, Decoction of Japan Earth, Chalk Decoction, Chalk Julep, white Decoction, Japonic Confection, Peruvian Electuaries. *See* Dyſentery.

LOWNESS *of Spirits*. Aromatic Diſtilled Waters, Cordial and cephalic Juleps, Muſk Julep, Cordial Mixture, Extract of Saffron, Oil of Cinnamon, Spirit of Saffron, Cordial Confection, Cordial Electuary, Spirit of Hartſhorn, volatile aromatic Spirit, compound Spirit of Lavender, Confection of Kermes, Tincture of Saffron, Saffron Wine.

MANIA. Antimonial Wine, Tincture of white Hellebore; Tincture of black Hellebore, Extract of black Hellebore, Tincture of Jalap, Tinctura Sacra; diuretic Infuſion, lixivial Salts, diuretic Salt; Aſa Fetida, Muſk, Camphor, fetid Julep, Gum Pills; bliſtering Plaſter; Honey of Hellebore.

MEASLES, *ſee* Fevers.

MELANCHOLY, *ſee* Hypochondriac Diſorders, *and* Mania.

MENSES, *to promote*.

Aloes, black Hellebore, Savin, Rue, Squills, Saffron, Muſtard Seed, Myrrh, Galbanum, Oil of Savin, Penny-royal Water, Tinctura Sacra, Rufus's Pills, Elixir Proprietatis, Extract and Tincture of black Hellebore, aperient Ales, bitter Infuſions, Ammoniacum Julep, Antihyſteric Julep, Scillitic Pills; Emmenagogue Powder, Bolus and Electuary; chalybeate Pills, and other Preparations of Steel; Troches of Myrrh, compound Powder of Myrrh, compound Elixir of Myrrh, laxative mercurial Pills.

To reſtrain.

Alum, Peruvian Bark, and all its Preparations, ſtyptic Powder, Tincture of Roſes, ſtyptic Expreſſion, the mineral Acids, ſtrengthening Pills and Powder.

MILK, *to repreſs from the Breaſts*. Camphorated Spirit of Wine, common or Diachylon Plaſter.

MISCARRIAGE, *ſee* Abortion.

MORTIFICATION, *ſee* Gangrene.

MOTHER FITS, *ſee* Hyſteric Diſorders.

NAUSEA, *ſee* Vomiting.

NEPHRITIS. Hard Soap, Lime Water, diuretic Boluſes, diuretic Powders, diuretic Decoctions, nitrous Decoction, Decoction of Mallows, Infuſion of Linſeed, common

common and Arabic Emulſion, Oil of Juniper Berries, Oil of Turpentine, Nephritic Decoction, common Lohoch, ſaline Mixture, balſamic Potion, diuretic Julep, ſcillitic Julep, ſcillitic Pills, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, dulcified Spirit of Salt, Salt of Amber, Tincture of Cantharides, Opiates, Lenitive Electuary, Nephritic Electuary, Tincture of Sena, Elixir Salutis, Emollient Fomentation, Emollient Glyſter, Turpentine Glyſter.

NUMBNESS, *ſee* Palſey.

PAINS, *to eaſe.* Thebaic Extract, Tincture and Solution; liquid Laudanum, Olibanum Pills, Pacific Pills, Storax Pills, ſaponaceous Pills, Caſtor Bolus; Hoffman's anodyne Mineral; Ether, Syrup of white Poppies, Philonium, Mithridate, Theriaca, Diaſcordium, ſtrengthening Confection, anodyne and diuretic Draught, and other Compoſitions containing Opium. *Externally*, anodyne Fomentation, Balſam of Turpentine, camphorated Oil, anodyne Liniment, anodyne Balſam of Guido, anodyne Balſam of Bates, anodyne Plaſter, Nerve Ointment, warm Plaſter, bliſtering Plaſter.

PALSEY. Garlic, Arum, Pellitory of Spain, Virginian Snakeroot, wild Valerian Root; Roſemary, Rue, Sage, Lavender, Cardamom Seeds, Cloves, Cubebs, Lovage Seed, Muſtard Seed, Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Aſa Fetida, Camphor, golden Sulphur of Antimony, aromatic Water, compound Horſe-radiſh-water, antiſcorbutic Juices, Decoction of the Woods, cephalic Ale, Caſtor Bolus, Guaiacum Bolus; antihyſteric Julep, diaphoretic Julep, diuretic Julep, fetid Julep, cephalic Infuſion, Oil of Hartſhorn, Oil of Amber, Spirit of Hartſhorn, compound Spirit of Lavender, Salt of Amber, Tincture of Caſtor, Tincture of Soot, fetid Tincture, Muſtard Whey, paralytic Infuſion, Emetics, Bolus of Jalap with Mercury, and other Cathartics; fetid Glyſter. *Externally*, cephalic Balſam, cephalic Powder, ſternutatory Powder, Balſam of Turpentine, ſaponaceous Balſam, anodyne Liniment, Nerve Ointment, paralytic Ointment, warm Plaſter, bliſtering Plaſter.

PERIPNEUMONY. Nitrous Decoction, Barley Water, Infuſion of Linſeed, common Lohoch, Ammoniacum Julep, ſcillitic Julep, diaphoretic Julep; bliſtering Plaſter.

PHLEGM *viſcid, to attenuate.* Garlic, Squills, Ammoniacum, alkaline Infuſion. *See* Aſthma.

PHTHISIS, *ſee* Conſumption, Aſthma, Looſeneſs.

PILES, *ſee* Hæmorrhoids.

PLEURISY, *ſee* Peripneumony.

PUTREFACTION, *to prevent.*
Peruvian Bark, Myrrh, Aloes, Contrayerva, Horſe-radiſh Root, Scurvy Graſs, Muſtard Seed, fixt alkaline Salts, volatile alkaline Salts, and Neutral Salts.
To promote.
Chalk, Crabs Claws, and other Abſorbent earthy Bodies.

QUINSEY, *ſee* Angina.

RHEUMATISM. Decoction of Burdock, Decoction of Senecka, Decoction of the Woods, Decoction of Sarſaparilla, Liſbon Diet-drink, Decoction

Decoction of Tamarinds, ſcorbutic Juices, ſcorbutic Ale, diaphoretic Julep, Guaiacum Bolus, rheumatic Bolus, white Soap, ſcillitic Pills, Muſtard Seed, Oil of Turpentine, paralytic Infuſion, Guaiacum Wine, mercurial Pills. *Externally*, Emollient Cataplaſm, anodyne Balſam, Balſam of Turpentine, Saponaceous Balſam, camphorated Oil, anodyne Liniment, volatile Liniment, ſaponaceous Liniment, anodyne Plaſter, Soap Plaſter, warm Plaſter, bliſtering Plaſter.

RICKETS. Ens Veneris, or Martial Flowers; aromatic Fomentation, Nerve Ointment.

RUPTURE. Internal Corroborants. Strengthening Plaſter.

SCALDS, *ſee* Burns.

SCALDED HEAD, *ſee* Leproſy.

SCIATICA. Iſchiadic Cataplaſm. *See* Rheumatiſm.

SCURVY. Horſe-radiſh, Scurvy Graſs, Muſtard Seed, Buckbean, Water Dock, compound Horſe-radiſh Water, Ale aperient, ſcorbutic Wine, ſtomachic Elixir, Elixir of Vitriol, ſcorbutic Juices, ſcorbutic Whey, paralytic Infuſion, acid Elixir Proprietatis, chalybeate Pills, Steel Wine, chalybeate Electuary, and other Preparations of Iron, Peruvian Bark, Tar Water, Tar Pills; bitter Infuſion, ſimple and purging; Sal Polychreſt, Decoction of Tamarinds, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, ſtomachic Pills.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS, *ſee* Fluor Albus.

SLEEP, *to procure*. Thebaic Extract, Tincture and all Opiates. *See* Pains, to eaſe.

SMALL POX, *ſee* Fevers. *Bloody ſmall pox*, Styptic Powder, Peruvian Electary with Alum.

SPLEEN. Deobſtruent Pills, ſcorbutic Juices, Cummin Plaſter, Ammoniacum Plaſter with Hemlock. *See* Hypochondriac Diſorders.

SPRAINS. Common Plaſter, ſtrengthening Plaſter, Oxycroceum, Spirit of Wine and Camphor, aromatic Fomentation.

STITCHES. Volatile Liniment, warm Plaſter, bliſtering Plaſter.

STOMACH, *to ſtrengthen*. Calamus Aromaticus, Gentian, Zedoary, Ginger, Rhubarb, Wormwood, Carduus, Mint, leſſer Centaury, Chamemel, Orange Peel, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Peruvian Bark, Aloes, Myrrh, common and Pepper Mint Water, ſtomachic Tincture and Elixir, Elixir of Vitriol, Elixir Proprietatis, Elixir of Aloes, aloetic alkaline Wine, Extract of Gentian, bitter Infuſions, bitter Ale, bitter Wine, bitter Tincture, Tincture of Mint, Tincture of Peruvian Bark, Rhubarb Bolus with Mercury, aloetic Pills, ſtomachic Pills, chalybeate Pills, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Wine of Ipecacoanha, and other Emetics. *Externally*, ſtomachic Cataplaſm, Stomach Plaſter, aromatic Fomentation.

STONE. Lime Water, Oyſterſhell Lime Water, hard Soap. *See* Nephritis.

SURFEIT, *ſee* Crapula.

SWEAT,

SWEAT, *to check.*
Elixir of Vitriol, acid and ſweet; dulcified Spirit of Vitriol; Peruvian Bark, and its Preparations; ſaturnine Tincture.
To promote.
Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Saffron, Camphor, Opium, Extract and Reſin of Guaiacum, Decoction of the Woods, Guaiacum Bolus, diaphoretic Bolus, volatile Salts and Spirits, Mindererus's Spirit, diaphoretic Draught, diaphoretic Julep, ſudorific Tincture, Tincture of Snakeroot ſimple and compound, compound Decoction of Snakeroot, Camphor Emulſion, Caſtor Bolus, golden Sulphur of Antimony. *See* Fevers.

TEETH, *to cleanſe.* Dentifrice Powder, Creme or Cryſtals of Tartar in Powder, vitriolated Tartar in Powder.
Tooth-ach. Eſſential Oils, Nitre, ſialagogue Troches, Tincture for the Toothach, Opium.

TENESMUS, *ſee* Dyſentery.

THIRST, *to quench.* Cooling Julep, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, mineral and vegetable Acids.

THROAT SORE, *ſee* Angina.

TUMOURS, *to diſcuſs.*
Litharge Vinegar, Sal Ammoniac, Mindererus's Spirit, camphorated Spirit of Wine, diſcutient Cataplaſms, Ointment of Elder, Gum Plaſter, mercurial Plaſter, common and Diachylon Plaſter with Gums, Soap Plaſter, camphorated Oil.
To ſuppurate.
Ripening Cataplaſm, ſuppurating Cataplaſm.

TWITCHING *of the Tendons.* Muſk, Camphor, volatile Salts, Alexipharmac Boluſes and Powders.

TYMPANY. Mild Cathartics, Carminatives, bliſtering Plaſter.

VENEREAL *Diſorders.* Mercury and all its Preparations, Decoction of the Woods, Decoction of Sarſaparilla, Liſbon Diet Drink, venereal Pills, Miſaubin's Pills. *See* virulent Gonorrhœa *and* Leproſy.

VERTIGO, *ſee* Epilepſy.

ULCERS. Traumatic Balſam, Locatelli's Balſam, Balſam of Amber, Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, green Balſam, Ointment of Gum Elemi, Arcœus's Liniment, Baſilicum Ointment, Saturnine Ointment, Ointment of Calamine, Epulotic Cerate.

VOMITING, *to excite.* Powder of Ipecacoanha, Wine and Tincture of Ipecacoanha, Syrup of Squills, white Vitriol, Emetic Tartar, Antimonial Wine, Tincture of white Hellebore, yellow Emetic Mercury, Verdegris.
To reſtrain.
Mint Water, Tincture of Mint, ſaline antiemetic Mixture, Elixir Proprietatis with acid, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Elixir of Vitriol, Emetics, Chalybeates, Opiates. *Externally*, anodyne Balſam, ſtomachic Cataplaſm, Somach Plaſter, aromatic Fomentation.

URINE, *to promote.* Garlic, Burdock, Eryngo, Fennel Roots, Parſley Roots, Senecka Root, Squills, Pellitory of the Wall, Chamemel Flowers, wild Carrot Seed, ſweet Fennel Seed, Muſtard Seed, Venice Turpentine, Balſam of

of Copaiba, Cantharides, Millepedes, Nitre, compound Horſeradiſh Water, Vinegar of Squills, Oil of Turpentine, Oil of Juniper Berries, Decoction of Burdock, Decoction of Senecka, diuretic Decoction, nitrous Decoction, diuretic Ales, diuretic Boluſes, nephritic Electary, nephritic Decoction, common and Arabic Emulſion, Expreſſion of Millepedes, ſaline Mixture, diuretic Draught, anodyne diuretic Draught, diuretic Julep, ſcillitic Julep, balſamic Potion, Salt of Tartar, Salt of Wormwood, diuretic Salt, Sal Polychreſt, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, dulcified Spirit of Salt, Salt of Amber, Tincture of Cantharides, ſcillitic Pills, Turpentine Glyſter.

URINE, *involuntary*. Lime Water, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Alum Whey, Peruvian Electuary with Alum, ſtyptic Powder, antiphthiſical Tincture, incraſſating Powders.

Urine, bloody, ſee Hæmorrhage.

—hot, Nitre, Sal Prunell, Decoction of Mallows, common and Arabic Emulſion, Sperma Ceti Pills, oily Draughts.

WARTS, *to extirpate*; all Cauſtics.

WHITES, *ſee* Fluor Albus.

WIND, *ſee* Flatulencies, Digeſtion, *&c.*

WORMS. Savin, Tanſy, Wormſeed, powdered Tin, Vitriol white and green, Mercurius Dulcis, Rhubarb Bolus with Mercury, ſugared Mercury, ſugared Steel, laxative Mercurial Pills, Vermifuge Powders, eſſential Oil of Wormwood, anthelmintic Powder, anthelmintic Sugar Cakes, vermifuge Ointment.

WOUNDS, *ſee* Ulcers.

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ERRATA.

Page 156, Column ii. Line 29. dele *Blood.*
Page 512, Column ii. Line 12, for *Roſes*, read *Violets.*
Page 596, Column ii. Line 8, after *twenty five Grains*, inſert *Calomel, five Grains.*